

EXECUTIVE ORDER

HEALING ARTS PRACTICE REGULATIONS FOR THE CANAL ZONE

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 1 of the act approved August 21, 1916 (39 Stat. 527-529), as amended by the act of February 16, 1933 (47 Stat. 818), I hereby prescribe the following regulations governing the issue of licenses to practice the healing art in the Canal Zone.

Section 1. For the purpose of these regulations the following words and phrases have the meanings assigned to them, respectively, except where the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Disease" means any blemish, defect, deformity, infirmity, disorder, or injury of the human body or mind, and pregnancy, and the effects of any of them.

(b) "The healing art" means the art of detecting or attempting to detect the presence of any disease, if present; of preventing, relieving, correcting, or curing, or of attempting to prevent, relieve, correct, or cure, any disease; of safeguarding or attempting to safeguard the life of any woman and infant through pregnancy and parturition; and of doing or attempting to do any of the acts enumerated

above: Provided, That for the purpose of these regulations the term "the healing art" does not include dentistry, podiatry, optometry, pharmacy, and nursing.

(c) "To practice" means to do or to attempt to do, or to hold oneself out or to allow oneself to be held out as ready to do, any act enumerated in subsection (b) of this section as constituting a part of the healing art, for a fee, gift, or reward, or in anticipation of any fee, gift, or reward, whether tangible or intangible.

(d) "Drugless healing" means any system of healing that does not resort to the use of drugs, medicine, or operative surgery for the prevention, relief, or cure of any disease.

(e) "School" means any school, college, or university.

(f) "Board of Health" means the Board of Health of the Canal Zone.

(g) "Board of examiners" and "examining board" means any one of the boards appointed by the Board of Health, as provided by these regulations, for the purpose of examining candidates to determine their fitness to practice the healing art, as indicated by the context.

(h) "Basic sciences" means and includes the sciences of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, bacteriology, and pathology, without exception.

Section 2. No person shall practice the healing art in the Canal Zone who is not (a) licensed so to do, or (b) exempted from licensure under sections 33 or 34 of these regulations. All licenses to practice medicine in the Canal Zone issued by proper authority before the adoption of these regulations shall remain in effect unless suspended or revoked by the Board of Health of the Canal Zone as provided by these regulations.

Section 3. No person shall practice the healing art in the Canal Zone otherwise than in accordance with the terms of his license.

Section 4. The Board of Health shall establish minimum standards of preprofessional and professional education in the healing art and may establish minimum standards for hospitals for interne training. It may determine whether preprofessional and professional schools, and whether hospitals, attain such standards. It may for its convenience accept as standards for the Canal Zone those standards established for such institutions by the commission on licensure of the District of Columbia. No credit shall be given for any certificate, diploma, or degree emanating from any school, and the Board of Health may refuse to give any credit for any certificate or diploma emanating from any hospital, that has not maintained the standard established by the said board: Provided, That this requirement as to standards shall not apply in the case of persons applying for license under the provisions of section 13 of these regulations.

Section 5. The Board of Health shall receive and record all applications presented in due form for license. If the Board of Health finds that an applicant has submitted satisfactory proof of age, moral character, preprofessional education, professional education, and, if required by the Board of Health, of hospital training, but must be subjected to an examination to determine his professional fitness, the Board of Health shall certify him to an examining board for that purpose; and upon receipt of a report from the examining board, satisfactory to the Board of Health, showing that the applicant has passed such an examination, the Board of Health, being of the opinion that the applicant is in all other respects legally qualified, shall issue to him a license to practice the healing art in the manner described in his application and as authorized by these regulations, in whatever class the Board of Health shall find him qualified so to practice. No application for license shall be received from a person who is not a bona fide resident of the Canal Zone or the Republic of Panama, and no application shall be received unless such application is presented to the Board of Health by the applicant in person.

Section 6. Whenever an application to practice the healing art is received, the Board of Health shall appoint a board of examiners in the basic sciences, and may also appoint a board of examiners in medicine or other form of the healing art should they deem it

necessary or expedient, to determine the fitness of the applicant to be licensed under these regulations. Each examining board shall consist of three members, and membership in one examining board shall not be a bar to membership in the other.

Section 7. Each examining board shall elect a chairman and a secretary and may make such rules regarding the discharge of its duties as the Board of Health may approve. Each board shall conduct examinations and make reports as required by these regulations and by the rules under which it works.

Section 8. The Board of Health shall appoint the several members of the board of examiners in the basic sciences so that there will be on said examining board one or more members capable of determining whether applicants have or have not a sufficient knowledge of the sciences of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, bacteriology, and pathology to enable such applicants to understand and to apply such sciences in the study and practice of the healing art. Every examination in the basic sciences of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, bacteriology, and pathology (practical laboratory demonstrations excepted) shall be conducted in writing, and both questions and answers shall be permanently filed in a secure manner together with the other proceedings of the board of examiners.

Section 9. The Board of Health shall refer to the board of examiners in the basic sciences every applicant for license to practice the healing art

in the Canal Zone, except such as are hereinafter excepted, for determination of the applicant's ability to understand and to apply the sciences of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, bacteriology, and pathology to the study and practice of the healing art. The board of examiners in the basic sciences may examine any applicant referred to it by the Board of Health, but it may accept in lieu of examination proof that the applicant has passed, before a board of examiners in the basic sciences, by whatsoever name it may be known, or before any examining or licensing board in the healing art as that art is hereinbefore defined, of any State, Territory, or other jurisdiction under the United States, or of any foreign country, an examination in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, bacteriology, and pathology, as comprehensive and as exhaustive as that required in the Canal Zone under the authority of these regulations. The board of examiners in the basic sciences shall report its findings to the Board of Health. An applicant who is reported by the board of examiners as qualified in the sciences of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, bacteriology, and pathology, but who is not entitled to a license to practice the healing art, without examination, shall be certified by the Board of Health to a board of examiners in the healing art for determination of his professional fitness. An applicant who is reported by the board of examiners as qualified in the said basic sciences and who is entitled to a license by reciprocity, without examina-

tion, shall thereupon be given such a license. An applicant to practice drugless healing who is found qualified in the said basic sciences by the board of examiners and furnishes the Board of Health satisfactory proof that he is a graduate of a school of that cult which has attained the standard for such school as established by the Board of Health in the manner specified in section 4 above, may, if the Board of Health deem it expedient, forthwith be licensed in that particular art of healing. The Board of Health shall issue no license to practice the healing art to any person who has not been reported by the board of examiners in the basic sciences as qualified in the sciences of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, bacteriology, and pathology, except to applicants for licenses to practice midwifery and to those exempted by section 13 of these regulations.

Section 10. The Board of Health shall appoint as members of the board of examiners in the healing art such of the personnel of the Health Department, or other persons legally entitled to practice the healing art in the Canal Zone, as they may deem qualified to perform in a skillful and impartial manner the duties that may be required of them in connection therewith. The board of examiners in the healing art shall certify to the Board of Health applicants whom they have found qualified to be licensed to practice medicine or other form of the healing art as the case may be and shall state

specifically the school or cult of medicine or other form of the healing art in which it has found him to be so qualified.

Section 11. No applicant shall be certified to the board of examiners in medicine or other form of the healing art for examination who has not been reported by the board of examiners in the basic sciences as qualified in the sciences of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, bacteriology, and pathology.

Section 12. An applicant to practice medicine or other form of the healing art shall define in his application the method of healing for which the applicant desires license to practice. The Board of Health will not receive or consider an application to practice any form of the healing art except such as are recognized and for which licenses are issued in the District of Columbia under the provisions of an act to regulate the practice of the healing art to protect the public health in the District of Columbia, approved February 27, 1929.

Section 13. Physicians having been employed as such by the United States, the Isthmian Canal Commission, or The Panama Canal, in the Canal Zone for a period of not less than 12 months, whose services in that employ were satisfactory, and who are bona fide residents of the Canal Zone or Republic of Panama at the time of making application for such license, may be licensed to practice medicine in the Canal Zone without examination; Provided, That

service as an interne in any hospital shall not be considered as employment as a physician as used in this section.

Section 14. The Board of Health may appoint, from time to time, as need arises, an examiner or board of examiners in midwifery, consisting of one or more persons authorized to practice medicine in the Canal Zone.

Section 15. The Board of Health shall refer to the examiner or board of examiners in midwifery, for determination of the applicant's fitness so to practice, every applicant for a license to practice midwifery who intends and in her application agrees to limit her practice to the care of women during normal pregnancy and parturition, in so far as the licentiate is able to determine whether pregnancy and parturition are normal in any particular case, and who is not entitled to a license by virtue of an outstanding license or permit to practice midwifery in the Canal Zone in force at the date of the adoption of these regulations. The Board of Health may prescribe reasonable rules to be observed in the practice of midwifery. Licenses to practice midwifery shall be granted for a term of one year from date of issue but may be suspended or revoked by the Board of Health for good cause shown.

Section 16. The Board of Health shall carefully consider the reports of the board of examiners in the basic sciences and of the examining board by

which any applicant has been examined, purporting to show the qualifications of the applicant. If the Board of Health is satisfied that the applicant is qualified to practice the healing art in accordance with law and within the limits fixed by his application, the Board of Health shall issue to him a license attesting that fact and authorizing him so to practice in whatever class of practice the Board of Health has found him qualified, so long as that license is unsuspended and unrevoked. All reports of examining boards and all questions to and answers by applicants in written examinations shall be open to inspection by any person who shows to the satisfaction of the Board of Health that he has some proper interest in them. All written examinations, both questions and answers, shall be permanently filed in a secure manner together with the other proceedings of the board of examiners. The Board of Health shall record all licenses in a book kept for that purpose, which shall be duly indexed. Licenses shall be consecutively numbered. Licenses shall show on their faces the class of practice for which they are issued, and licentiates shall display the same prominently in their offices at all times.

Section 17. Any person desiring to practice the healing art in the Canal Zone shall apply to the Board of Health, in writing, for authority so to do. The application shall be in such form and accompanied by such evidence of the qualifications

of the applicant as the Board of Health requires. Each application shall be accompanied by a fee, as follows: For a license on the basis of examination, a fee of \$10; for a license without examination as provided in section 15 of these regulations, a fee of \$5. The Board of Health may, on showing of any adequate cause, refund to an applicant for a license on the basis of examination any or all of the fee paid by him, prior to the reference of his application to an examining board for consideration, and thereafter if the applicant is by reason of sickness or other adequate cause prevented from entering the examination the Board of Health may refund not more than 50 per centum of such fee.

Section 18. An applicant who desires to obtain a license without examination, by virtue of a license issued to him by a State, Territory, or other jurisdiction forming a part of the United States, or by a foreign country, shall submit proof, satisfactory to the Board of Health, that he is a bona fide resident of the Canal Zone or the Republic of Panama; that he is not less than 21 years of age and is of good moral character; that he was licensed to practice the healing art in the jurisdiction whence he comes under conditions that at that time would have enabled him to obtain a license to practice the healing art in the Canal Zone, or to have obtained a license under the provisions of these regulations were they then in force; that he practiced the healing art under authority of said license for not less

than 2 consecutive years immediately preceding the date of his application, and that he intends, if licensed by the Board of Health, to practice in the Canal Zone. The applicant shall submit, also, proof that the licensing agency of the jurisdiction whence he comes or desires to come grants, without examination, to licentiates of the Canal Zone of the same class, licenses to practice the healing art within its jurisdiction. When the Board of Health is satisfied as to the qualifications of the applicant as aforesaid and as to the readiness of the licensing agency of the jurisdiction whence the applicant comes to license, without examination, licentiates of the licensing agency of the Canal Zone of the same class, the Board of Health shall issue to the applicant a license to practice the healing art corresponding in scope as nearly as may be to the license issued to him by the jurisdiction whence he comes: Provided, That an applicant who has been examined under authority of the Board of Health and who has failed shall not thereafter be licensed by the Board of Health by virtue of reciprocity with another jurisdiction.

Section 19. Each applicant for a license to practice the healing art, to be issued after examination, shall submit with his application proof satisfactory to the Board of Health that he is not less than 21 years of age; that he is of good moral character; that he has had not less than 2 years of preprofessional education and training in a

college or university acceptable to the Board of Health before entering on the study of the healing art; that he has studied the healing art through not less than four graded courses of not less than 9 months each, in a professional school or schools of a standard established or accepted by the Board of Health as provided by section 4 of these regulations, and has been graduated by such a school with the degree of doctor of medicine, doctor of osteopathy, or some equivalent degree; and, if required by the Board of Health, that he has had not less than 1 year of training in a hospital of a standard established or accepted by the Board of Health as provided by section 4 of these regulations: Provided, That an applicant who has had the education and training required above, in preprofessional and professional schools, but whose graduation has been deferred by the professional school he last attended until after he has completed his training in an accepted hospital, may be admitted to examination; but no license shall be issued to any such applicant until after he has been graduated from an accepted school: Provided further, That an applicant for a license to be issued after examination who was graduated before the effective date of these regulations by an accepted school may, if otherwise qualified, be admitted to examination upon proof by the applicant of such preprofessional and professional education and training, and of such graduation, as were required by the laws of the Canal Zone regulating

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the practice of medicine and surgery at the time of such graduation: Provided further, That an applicant for a license to practice osteopathy and surgery who has been graduated as aforesaid prior to December 31, 1930, shall be examined and licensed on showing that he was graduated by a high school acceptable to the Board of Health before he entered on the study of osteopathy and that he in all other respects is qualified as aforesaid for examination: And provided further, That an applicant for a license to practice drugless healing, who has been graduated before December 31, 1935, may be admitted to examination on proof that before entering on the study of drugless healing he was graduated by a high school acceptable to the Board of Health and that he in all other respects is qualified as aforesaid for examination, and was graduated by a school accepted by the Board of Health under these regulations, teaching the method of healing that he intends to follow, with a degree appropriate to that method of healing, after not less than three graded courses of resident study and training of at least 6 months each. After December 31, 1935, every such applicant shall be required to submit, before he is referred to an examining board for examination, evidence of not less than 2 years' education in a college acceptable to the Board of Health and not less than four graded resident courses of professional study of not less than 9 months each, in the same manner and to the same extent as are required of other applicants for

licenses to practice the healing art.

Section 20. The Board of Health of the Canal Zone may suspend or revoke any license issued under these regulations, upon evidence showing to the satisfaction of the board that the licentiate has been guilty of misconduct or is professionally incapacitated. The Board of Health of the Canal Zone may determine whether a license shall be suspended or be revoked, and if such license is to be suspended said board may determine the duration of such suspension and the conditions under which such suspension shall terminate.

Section 21. No person shall file or attempt to file with the Board of Health any statement, diploma, certificate, credential, or other evidence when he knows, or when he might by reasonable diligence ascertain, that it is false and misleading.

Section 22. No person shall allow any other person to impersonate him in any manner whatsoever in obtaining or attempting to obtain any certificate or license.

Section 23. No person shall disclose, directly or indirectly, to an applicant for a license, in advance of any examination or test to which the applicant is to be subjected, any question to be propounded to the applicant or any test to which he is to be subjected. No applicant for a certificate or license under the regulations and no other person whatsoever shall procure or undertake to procure any such disclosure.

Section 24. No person licensed under these regulations shall allow any other person to impersonate him in connection with practice under any such license.

Section 25. No person shall impersonate a person licensed under these regulations in connection with the practice of the healing art under such license.

Section 26. No person shall alter or forge, or attempt to alter or forge, any diploma or other evidence of graduation in the healing art, or any certificate or evidence of any kind, with the intent that it shall be used to evade the provisions of these regulations.

Section 27. No person shall alter or forge, or attempt to alter or forge, any license, or counterfeit the seal of the Board of Health or make any counterfeit impression of that seal.

Section 28. No person having any office or duty to perform with respect to the licensing or registration of applicants for licenses under the provisions of these regulations shall knowingly rate unfairly or give any unauthorized advantage to, or impose any unfair disadvantages on, any such applicant.

Section 29. Any person who swears or affirms to the truth of any matter of opinion that he knows to be false, for the purpose of evading, hindering, or impeding the purposes of these regulations, may

be prosecuted for perjury. Any person who swears or affirms falsely, outside of the Canal Zone, if his oath or affirmation be delivered to the Board of Health of the Canal Zone, may be prosecuted for perjury.

Section 30. The Board of Health may refuse to license any person for any cause that in the judgment of the Board of Health would, under the provisions of section 20 of these regulations, authorize the said board to suspend or revoke a license, if issued or granted. Before the Board of Health refuses to license any applicant for any cause under the provisions of this section, it shall give that applicant an opportunity to be heard in person or by attorney, and to produce witnesses on his behalf. Witnesses may be produced on behalf of the Board of Health and on behalf of any interested person.

Section 31. Any person violating the provisions of these regulations shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not more than \$25 or by imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, as provided in the act of February 16, 1933.

Section 32. If a person licensed under the provisions of these regulations be convicted in the District Court of the Canal Zone of any felony, the Board of Health may suspend for such time and under such conditions as it deems proper, or may revoke, the license of the defendant, in addition to any other penalty provided by law. An appeal by the

defendant in any such case from the conviction of the offense shall act as supersedeas to the judgment of the board suspending or revoking his license.

Section 33. The provisions of these regulations forbidding the practice of the healing art without a license shall not apply (a) to commissioned surgeons of the United States Army, Navy, or Public Health Service, or to medical officers in any other branch of the Federal Government whatsoever, in the discharge of their official duties.

Section 34. The provisions of these regulations shall not be construed to apply to (a) the treatment of any case of actual emergency; or (b) to the practice of massage, or dietetics, or the use of hygienic measures, for the relief of disease or to the practice of any other form of physiotherapy for the relief of disease, or to the practice of X-ray or laboratory technicians, under the direction of a person licensed to practice the healing art in the Canal Zone; or (c) to the use of ordinary hygienic, dietetic, or domestic remedies: Provided, That such use is not in violation of the provisions of sections 1 and 2 of these regulations; or (d) to persons treating human ailments by prayer or spiritual means, as an exercise or enjoyment of religious freedom: Provided, That the laws, rules, and regulations relating to communicable diseases and sanitary matters are not violated: or (e) to the sale, manufacture, or advertising of drugs

and medicines: Provided, That the vendor, maker, or advertiser refrains from any attempt to diagnose.

Section 35. All money payable under the provisions of section 17 of these regulations shall be paid to the Collector of The Panama Canal.

Section 36. All rules and regulations contrary to these regulations or inconsistent therewith are hereby rescinded.

Section 37. These regulations shall take effect immediately.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 26, 1933.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

AUTHORIZING APPOINTMENT OF LOUIS R. GLAVIS TO ANY POSITION
IN THE CLASSIFIED CIVIL SERVICE

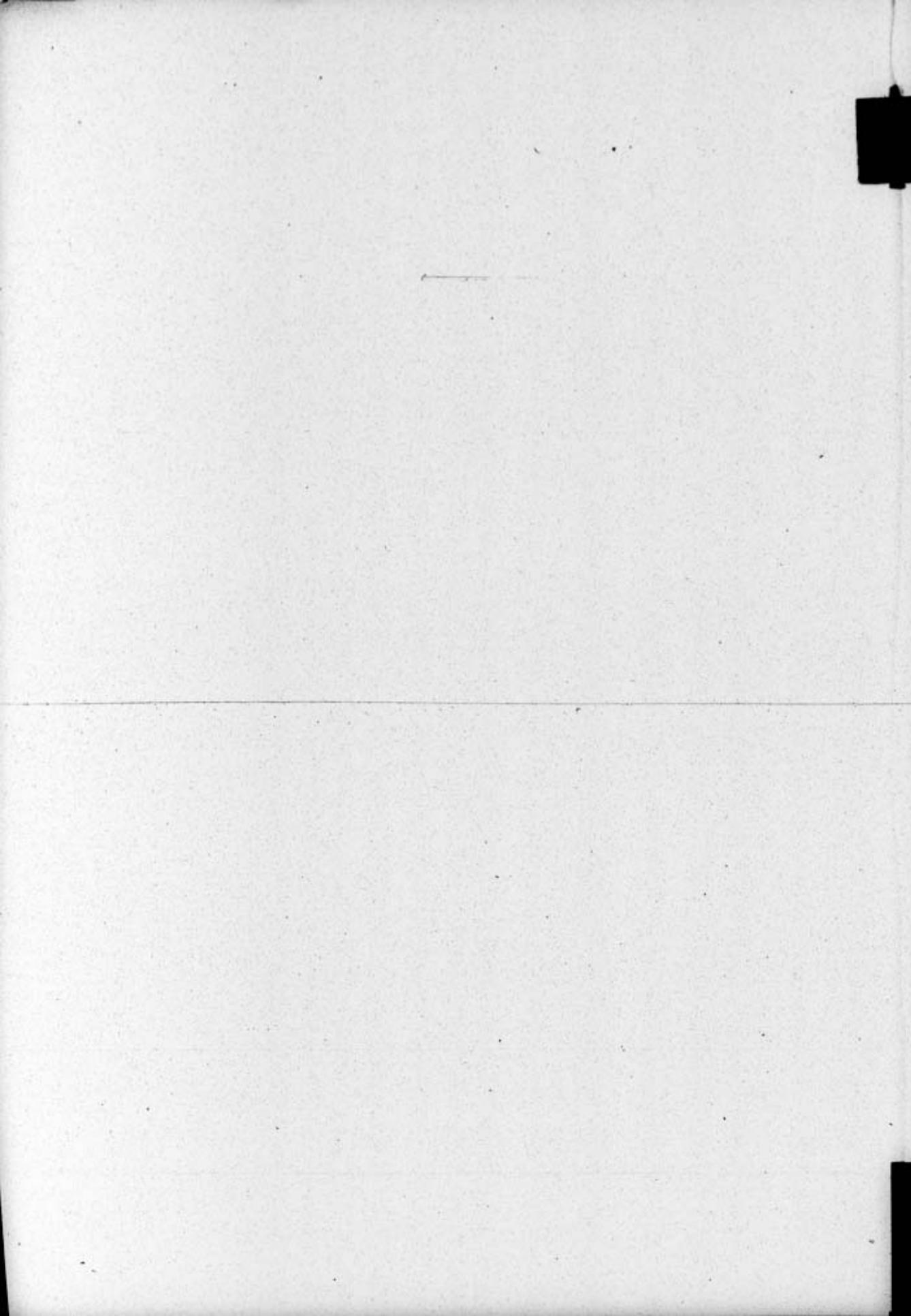
Mr. Louis R. Glavis, now serving in the excepted position of Director of Investigations, Department of the Interior, is hereby reinstated in the Civil Service without regard to any charges heretofore preferred against him, and may be appointed in any department, establishment, or office in the classified civil service of the United States in any position for which his qualifications fit him and where there is need of his services, without reference to the requirements of the civil service rules. This order is issued on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior.



THE WHITE HOUSE

July 26 1933

6220



EXECUTIVE ORDER

ORGANIZATION OF EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

Under the provisions of Section 22, of Executive Order No. 6166, dated June 10, 1933, issued pursuant to Section 16 of the Act of March 3, 1933 (Public No. 428, 47 Stat. 1517), the effective date of Section 18, of said Executive Order No. 6166, relating to co-operative vocational education and rehabilitation, payments for agricultural experiment stations, co-operative agricultural extension work, and endowment and maintenance of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, and the effective date for the abolishment of the Federal Employment Stabilization Board and the transfer of its records to the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, as provided in the last paragraph of Section 1 of said Executive Order, are hereby deferred until sixty days after the convening of the second session of the 73rd Congress.



THE WHITE HOUSE

July 26 1933

6221

EXECUTIVE ORDER

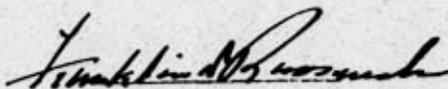
[WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY, CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION]

A Code of Fair Competition for the Wool Textile Industry, having been heretofore submitted to the National Recovery Administration, hearings having been held thereon, and an amended Code of Fair Competition having been submitted on July 25, 1933, said original Code and said Amended Code having been submitted by duly qualified and authorized representatives of the Industry complying with the Statutory requirements as representing eighty per cent of the capacity of the Industry, and said Code being in full compliance with all pertinent provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act, Now Therefore

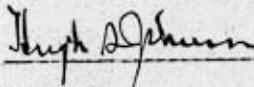
Pursuant to the authority vested in me by Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933, on the report and recommendation of the Administrator appointed by me under the authority of said Act, and on consideration:

It is ordered that the said Code of Fair Competition for the wool Textile Industry, as amended and submitted on July 25, 1933, is hereby approved, subject to the following condition:

- (1) To effectuate further the policies of the Act, a Wool Textile Industry Committee be created to cooperate with the Administrator as a Planning and Fair Practice agency for the wool Textile Industry, which Committee shall consist of five representatives of the wool Textile Industry elected by a fair method of selection, to be approved by the Administrator, and three members without vote appointed by the Administrator.



Approval Recommended:



THE WHITE HOUSE,

July 26, 1933.

6221-A

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE HISTORICAL ADVISER

*Amended Code
of July 25 -
not attached*

CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION

for the

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY

AS SUBMITTED

to the Administrator on July 15, 1933.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOOL MANUFACTURERS
229 Fourth Avenue
Room 302
NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE
ALgonquin 4-6434

July 14, 1933

General Hugh S. Johnson
Administrator under the
National Industrial Recovery Act
Washington, D. C.

Application for Approval of Code

Dear Sir:

By this application for approval of a preliminary code submitted herewith dealing chiefly with matters of employment as you have suggested, the wool textile industry, through this Association, offers its wholehearted support toward the accomplishment of the objectives of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

The code provides for a shorter work week for employees, which will increase the total number of employees; for higher minimum wages for the shorter week than those now generally prevailing for a longer week; for a limitation of the hours of operation of productive machinery, with a view to the adjustment of output to demand and to the stabilization of employment; and for the elimination of any employment of minors below the age of sixteen. We understand that these objectives are the first and immediate concern of the administration and we desire to cooperate in their attainment in our industry.

The cost of the products of the industry will be materially increased by the larger wage cost per unit of product resulting from the establishment of this code. We realize, however, that our action in becoming subject to the code is part of the large program of the administration looking toward the prompt increase of purchasing power and the general improvement of economic conditions. We stand ready to go forward in this industry with the initial step toward the success of this vital effort.

We have endeavored to gather together all available data bearing upon the subjects which we have dealt with in the code. Existing data concerning present and past operations and such additional facts as could be secured without unduly delaying the submission of this code are not sufficient to allow intelligent dealing with long range economic planning for this industry. To this end, we have provided in the code for a broad program of factual information as the future basis for suggesting modifications of or supplements to this code.

We must direct attention to the fact that the economic welfare of the employees in this field has been dependent, in considerable measure, upon the tariff on foreign importations. If the facts show that the increased cost of manufacture resulting from this code requires proceedings under the section of the Act providing for protection from undue importations of competing foreign products, we expect that the necessary official action will be taken in order to preserve security of employment and to maintain the industry.

Wool-1.

July 14, 1933.

Believing that our employees and customers on their part will loyally cooperate, we submit this code confident that the President, with the recommendation of yourself and your associates under the Act, will hereafter approve such modifications thereof covering wages, hours of labor or of machinery, and such supplements to this code covering fair trade practices or other subjects, as will be necessary to enable this industry successfully to adjust production to changing demands, to stabilize employment, and to serve its customers and the public.

Respectfully submitted,

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
WOOL MANUFACTURERS

by

Following Directors

Harold S. Edwards
Walter Humphreys
Lewis A. Hird
William H. Folwell
Abbot Stevens
Frederic W. Tipper
H. M. Ashby
A. E. Bonia
Marland C. Hobbs
Frank D. Levering
Albert C. Bowman
Rowe B. Metcalf
Percy Ainsworth
Louis Bachmann
F. C. Dumaine, Jr.
Curt E. Forstmann
Norman J. Fox

Franklin W. Hobbs
Richard Lennihan
Allen R. Mitchell, Jr.
Addison L. Green
Millard D. Brown
Arthur S. Harding
Fred Wolstenholme
J. L. Hutcheson, Jr.
Charles F. H. Johnson
R. A. Julia
Austin T. Levy
William B. MacColl
J. L. Meader
Lionel J. Noah
W. S. Nutter
Moses Pendleton

by

Harold S. Edwards
President

CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION FOR THE
WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

To effectuate the policy of Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, during the period of the emergency, by reducing unemployment, improving the standards of labor, eliminating practices inimical to the interests of the public, employees and employers, and otherwise to improve the condition of the wool manufacturing industry, to increase the consumption of industrial and agricultural products by increasing purchasing power, and in other respects, the following provisions are established as a code of fair competition for the wool textile industry:

I. Definitions: As used herein the term "wool textile industry" shall include the following branches: manufacture of worsted men's wear, worsted women's wear, carded men's wear, carded women's wear, blankets, cotton warp fabrics, reworked wool, knitted woolen goods, worsted sales yarn (Bradford System), worsted sales yarn (French System), carded sales yarn, and combing, wool scouring and carbonizing, and such other related branches as may from time to time be included under the provisions of this code.

The term "employers" shall mean all persons who employ labor in the conduct of any branch of the wool textile industry as defined above.

The term "employees" shall mean all persons employed in the conduct of any branch of the wool textile industry, as defined above.

The term "effective date" shall mean August 14, 1933, or, if this code shall not have been approved by the President at least two weeks prior to that date, then the second Monday after such approval.

The term "person" shall mean any individual, partnership, association, trust or corporation.

II. Minimum Wage: On and after the effective date, the wages that shall be paid by any employer to any employee, employed North of the Mason and Dixon Line, shall be at not less than the rate of 35¢ an hour, or of \$14 per week for forty hours of labor.

On and after the effective date, the wages that shall be paid by any employer to any employee, employed South of the Mason and Dixon Line, shall be at not less than the rate of 32½¢ an hour, or of \$13 per week for forty hours of labor.

III. Hours of Labor: On and after the effective date no employer shall employ any employee in excess of forty hours per week, this, however, not to apply to hours of labor for repairshop crews, engineers, electricians, firemen, office, sales and supervisory staff, shipping, watching and outside crews.

IV. Hours of Operation of Machinery: On and after the effective date, no employer shall operate any comb or any spinning spindle or any loom or any knitting machine for more than two shifts of forty hours each per week.

V. Employment of Minors: On and after the effective date, employers shall not employ any minor under the age of sixteen years.

VI. Reports: For the purpose of supplying the President and the Administrator with requisite data as to the observance and effectiveness of this code, and as to whether the wool textile industry is taking appropriate steps to enable it intelligently to adjust its hours of labor, wages, and productive capacity to changing demands of consumers, industrial trends, and other conditions in accordance with the declared policy of the National Industrial Recovery Act, each employer shall furnish regular reports as hereinafter provided.

the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, 229 Fourth Avenue, New York City, is hereby constituted the agency to provide for the collection and receipt of such reports and for the forwarding of the substance of such reports to the President, the Association to provide for receiving and holding such reports themselves in confidence. Such reports shall be in such form, and shall be furnished at such intervals, as shall be prescribed by the Association, and shall contain such information relevant to the purposes of this code, as shall be prescribed by the Association from time to time, including information with respect to the following or related subjects:

1. Employment, hours, wages, and wage rates.
2. Production, orders, billings, and stocks (in process and finished) of products manufactured.
3. Financial and cost data.
4. Activity, purchases, sales and scrapping of machinery.
5. Consumption and stocks of raw materials.

VII. Prior Contracts: It is hereby declared to be the policy of this code that where the costs of executing contracts for wool or worsted yarns or textiles, entered into prior to the effective date of this code, are increased as a result of the operation of provisions of this code, appropriate adjustments of such contracts shall be made so as to reflect such increased costs, and further, that where the performance of orders for wool or worsted yarns or textiles, accepted prior to the effective date of this code, is delayed or prolonged as a result of the operation of provisions of this code, appropriate additional time shall be allowed for the completion of such orders. The National Association of Wool Manufacturers is hereby constituted an agency to assist in effecting such adjustments, where such adjustments are not agreed upon by the parties.

VIII. Provisions From Recovery Act: Employers shall comply with the requirements of the National Industrial Recovery Act as follows:

"1. That employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from the interference, restraint or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection;

2. That no employee and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining, organizing or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing; and

3. That employers shall comply with the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and other conditions of employment, approved or prescribed by the President."

IX. Cancellation or Modification: This code and all the provisions thereof are expressly made subject to the right of the President, in accordance with Sec. 10(b) of Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, from time to time to cancel or modify any order, approval, license, rule or regulation issued under Title I of said Act.

X. Changes and Additions: Such of the provisions of this code as are not required to be included therein by the National Industrial Recovery Act may, with the approval of the President, be modified or eliminated in such manner as may be indicated by the needs of the

public, by changes in circumstances, or by experience; all the provisions of this code, unless so modified or eliminated, shall remain in effect until the expiration date of Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

In order to enable the industry to conduct its operations subject to the provisions of this code, to establish fair trade practices within the industry and with those dealing with the industry, and otherwise to effectuate the purposes of Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, supplementary provisions of this code or additional codes may be submitted from time to time for the approval of the President.

XI. Partial Invalidity: If any provision of this code is declared invalid or unenforceable, the remaining provisions thereof shall nevertheless continue in full force and effect in the same manner as if they had been separately presented for approval and approved by the President.

I, WALTER HUMPHREYS, Secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the preliminary Code of Fair Competition presented to and approved by the meeting of the members of the said Association duly called and held at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, on July 14, 1933, and referred to in the resolution adopted by the said Association at such meeting, a certified copy of which is submitted herewith.

Dated, July 14, 1933.

WALTER HUMPHREYS,
Secretary.

(Seal)

RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers is authorized and directed to cause application to be made to the President and to the Administrator under the National Industrial Recovery Act for approval of the proposed preliminary code for the wool textile industry as approved at this meeting, with such modifications or additions as the said Board of Directors shall approve, with full power to provide for the representation of this Association before such authorities in all matters relating to the code and its consideration and the action of such authorities thereon.

I, WALTER HUMPHREYS, Secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a resolution duly adopted by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers at a meeting of the members thereof duly called and held at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, on July 14, 1933.

DATED, July 14, 1933.

WALTER HUMPHREYS,
Secretary.

(Seal)

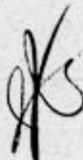
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF THE HISTORICAL ADVISER
Law Section

October 16, 1933.

MEMORANDUM:

The attached Executive order approved July 26, 1933, concerning a Code of Fair Competition for the Wool Textile Industry, was received from the White House on October 16, 1933.

It appears from the records of this Section that an Executive order identical in text and approved on the same date, No. 6221-A entitled "Wool Textile Industry, Code of Fair Competition", had previously been received and had been printed and distributed in the usual course. When I pointed this out to Mr. Hess at the White House, he stated that in view of this fact, it would not be necessary to have printed copies of the last-received order made. He stated that in all probability, the President had approved this order in duplicate, and that the duplicate copy was now being forwarded from the NRA. Accordingly, no printed copies of this last-received order have been made.



July 26, 1935.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

A Code of Fair Competition for the Wool Textile Industry, having been heretofore submitted to the National Recovery Administration, hearings having been held thereon, and an Amended Code of Fair Competition having been submitted on July 25, 1935, said original Code and said Amended Code having been submitted by duly qualified and authorized representatives of the Industry complying with the Statutory requirements as representing eighty per cent of the capacity of the Industry, and said Code being in full compliance with all pertinent provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act, Now Therefore

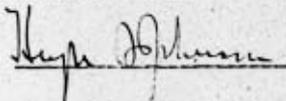
Pursuant to the authority vested in me by Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933, on the report and recommendation of the Administrator appointed by me under the authority of said Act, and on consideration:

It is ordered that the said Code of Fair Competition for the Wool Textile Industry, as amended and submitted on July 25, 1935, is hereby approved, subject to the following condition:

- (1) To effectuate further the policies of the Act, a Wool Textile Industry Committee be created to cooperate with the Administrator as a Planning and Fair Practice agency for the wool Textile Industry, which Committee shall consist of five representatives of the wool Textile Industry elected by a fair method of selection, to be approved by the Administrator, and three members without vote appointed by the Administrator.



Approval Recommended:



OK
B.S.
Signed

EXECUTIVE ORDER

**[NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOSIERY MANUFACTURERS,
CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION]**

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933, and pending action upon a Code of Fair Competition to be presented by the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers,

I agree with the Conference Committee of the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers representing the manufacturers of all types of hosiery, pending the approval of a Code of Fair Competition for the Industry that they shall be bound beginning July 25, 1933 by the provisions of certain articles of their proposed Code of Fair Competition for the Hosiery Industry to wit:

"ARTICLE IV - HOURS OF WORK

"On and after the date on which this Code goes into effect, no employer in the hosiery industry shall employ any employee in productive operations on a schedule of hours of labor which shall exceed 40 hours per week, it being understood that this does not apply to supervisors, foremen, engineers, electricians, repairshop men, dyers, shipping crews, watchmen, cleaners and outside crews. The productive operations of a plant shall not exceed two shifts of 40 hours each per week. Manufacturers of woolen hosiery may operate their carding equipment not to exceed three shifts of 40 hours each pending the adoption of a code for the wool industry. Such manufacturers may also operate their knitting equipment not to exceed three shifts of 40 hours each until December 31, 1933, after which their knitting operations shall be limited to two shifts of 40 hours each.

The work-week for productive operations, except dyeing, shall consist of five days of eight hours each. These days shall be Monday to Friday.

From the date that this Article shall be put into effect tentatively, and until the date on which the Code shall go into effect, full fashioned footing equipment which is operating one shift shall continue to operate one shift only, and full fashioned footing equipment which is operating more than one shift shall operate not to exceed two shifts.

ARTICLE V - WAGES

On and after the date on which this Code become effective the minimum wage, on the basis of forty hours labor per week, to be paid by all employers in the hosiery industry shall be at the following rates:

1. Full Fashioned Manufacture

Classification of Workers	Minimum weekly rate
	(36 gauge and below \$18.50
	(39 gauge 20.00
Class 1 - Leggers	(42 gauge 21.50
Footers	(45 gauge 23.50
	(48 gauge 25.50
	(51 gauge and above 27.50
Class 2 - Boarders	17.00
Class 3 - Toppers) } 15.00
Loopers	
Seamers	
Skein Winders	
Menders	
Pairers	
Finished Inspectors	
Helpers on Knitting (over 6 months training)	
Pairer-folders	
Class 4 - Stampers) } \$13.00-Northern 12.00-Southern
Boxers	
Gray Examiners	
Folders	
Cone-winders	
Miscellaneous	
Learners (including machine helpers) for the second 3 months of their training	

Class 5 - Learners (including machine helpers) for the first 3 months of their training \$ 8.00

2. Seamless Manufacture

Class 1 - Machine Fixers	}	\$18.00
Machinists		
Class 2 - Knitters (260 needle and above)	}	\$11.00
Loopers " " " "		
Boarders		
Class 3 - Knitters (Below 260 needle)	}	\$13.00-Northern \$12.00-Southern
Loopers " " " "		
Seamers		
Gray Menders		
Pairers		
Welters		
Trimmers		
Stampers		
Folders		
Boxers		
Inspectors		
Binders		
Knitters (ribbed top)		
Shipping Help		
Class 4 - Learners (first 3 months training)	}	\$ 8.00

The minimum wages in the Southern Territory, except for learners, and except as already indicated for Class 4 of Full Fashioned workers and Class 3 of Seamless workers, shall be below those given above by an amount not to exceed 10%. The exact minima for the Southern territory shall be defined by the Hosiery Industry Board of Control on or before the date on which the Code shall go into effect.

ARTICLE X - RIGHTS OF EMPLOYERS

All manufacturers of hosiery shall respect and be bound by the provisions of Section No.7 (Sub-section A) of the National Industrial Recovery Act, which provides:

"(1) That employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization

or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection; (2) that no employee and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining, organizing, or assisting a labor organization of its own choosing; and (3) that employers shall comply with the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and other conditions of employment, approved or prescribed by the President."

This agreement is offered to the President of the United States pursuant to Section 4 of the National Recovery Act, and addressed to General Hugh S. Johnson, Administrator, with the express understanding that this agreement is subject to cancellation or modification at any time without notice, and that its purpose is to raise, not to lower standards and that there will be no delay in the submission of the final Code for the Industry.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Recommended for Approval by:

Hugh S. Johnson

THE WHITE HOUSE,

July 26, 1933.

6221-13

Washington, D. C.,
July 19, 1933.

Mr. Nelson Slater,
Deputy Administrator,
National Recovery Administration,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned Conference Committee of the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers, which is authorized to conduct all negotiations for the adoption of a Code of Fair Competition for the Hosiery Industry, does hereby make application to the National Recovery Administration for an Executive Order by the President of the United States, approving the placing into effect on Monday, July 24, 1933, and until such date as the Code for the Hosiery Industry shall go into effect, Articles IV, V and X of the proposed Code of Fair Competition for the Hosiery Industry. These Articles, as here submitted, were approved by General Conference of Hosiery Manufacturers held in New York, N.Y., July 12th and 13th, 1933. They have been amended by this Committee in a manner to harmonize them with those provisions of the Cotton Textile Code which relate to hours of work, plant operations hours, and basic minimum wage rates. The text of Articles IV, V and X, above referred to, provides:

ARTICLE IV - HOURS OF WORK

On and after the date on which this Code goes into effect, no employer in the hosiery industry shall employ any employee in productive operations on a schedule of hours of labor which shall exceed 40 hours per week, it

being understood that this does not apply to office staff, supervisors, foremen, engineers, electricians, repairshop men, dyers, shipping crews, watchmen, cleaners and outside crews. The productive operations of a plant shall not exceed two shifts of 40 hours each per week. Manufacturers of woolen hosiery may operate their carding equipment not to exceed three shifts of 40 hours each. Such manufacturers may also operate their knitting equipment not to exceed three shifts of 40 hours each until December 31, 1933, after which their knitting operations shall be limited to two shifts of 40 hours each.

The work-week for productive operations, except dyeing, shall consist of five days of eight hours each. These days shall be Monday to Friday.

From the date that this Article shall be put into effect tentatively, and until the date on which the Code shall go into effect, full fashioned footing equipment which is operating one shift shall continue to operate one shift only, and full fashioned footing equipment which is operating more than one shift shall operate not to exceed two shifts.

ARTICLE V - WAGES

On and after the date on which this Code become effective the minimum wage, on the basis of forty hours labor per week, to be paid by all employers in the hosiery industry shall be at the following rates:

1. Full Fashioned Manufacture

Classification of Workers	Minimum weekly rate
	(36 gauge and below \$18.50
	(39 gauge 20.00
Class 1 - Leggers	(42 gauge 21.50
Footers	(45 gauge 23.50
	(48 gauge 25.50
	(51 gauge and above 27.50
Class 2 - Boarders	17.00
Class 3 - Toppers)
Loopers)
Seamers)
Skein Winders)
Menders)
Pairers)
Finished Inspectors)
Helpers on Knitting (over 6)
months training))
Pairer-folders)
	15.00

Class 4 - Stampers)	
Boxers)	
Gray Examiners)	
Folders)	\$13.00-Northern
Cone-winders)	\$12.00-Southern
Miscellaneous)	
Learners (including machine helpers) for the second 3 months of their training)	
Class 5 - Learners (including machine helpers) for the first 3 months of their training		\$ 8.00

2. Seamless Manufacture

Class 1 - Machine Fixers)	
Machinists)	\$18.00
Class 2 - Knitters (260 needle and above))	
Loopers " " " "))	\$14.00
Boarders)	
Class 3 - Knitters (Below 260 needle))	
Loopers " " " "))	
Seamers)	
Gray Menders)	
Pairers)	\$13.00-Northern
Welters)	\$12.00-Southern
Trimmers)	
Stampers)	
Folders)	
Boxers)	
Inspectors)	
Winders)	
Knitters (ribbed top))	
Shipping Help)	
Class 4 - Learners (first 3 months training)		\$ 8.00

The minimum wages in the Southern Territory, except for learners, and except as already indicated for Class 4 of Full Fashioned workers and Class 3 of Seamless workers, shall be below those given above by an amount not to exceed 10%. The exact minima for the Southern territory shall be defined by the Hosiery Industry Board of Control on or before the date on which the Code shall go into effect.

ARTICLE X - RIGHTS OF EMPLOYERS

All manufacturers of hosiery shall respect and be bound by the provisions of Section No. 7 (Sub-section A) of the National Industrial Recovery Act, which provides:

"(1) That employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection; (2) that no employee and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining, organizing, or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing; and (3) that employers shall comply with the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and other conditions of employment, approved or prescribed by the President."

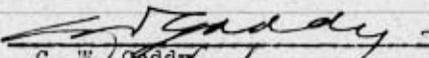
Respectfully submitted,

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE,

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
HOSIERY MANUFACTURERS,



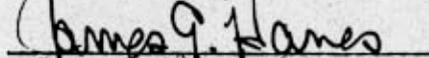
William Meyer



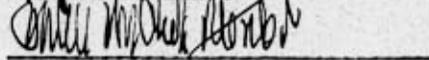
C. W. Gaddy



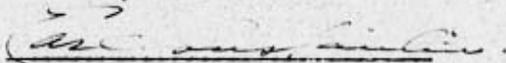
Joseph Haines, Jr.



James G. Hanes



John Wyckoff Mettler



Earl Constantine

EXECUTIVE ORDER

OK
By
J. Edgar Hoover

[INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GARMENT MANUFACTURERS
AND SUBDIVISIONAL INDUSTRIES THEREOF, CODE
OF FAIR COMPETITION]

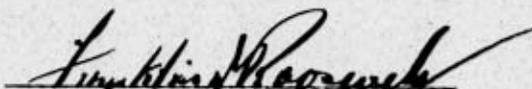
Pursuant to the authority vested in me by Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933, and pending action upon a code of fair competition to be presented by the industries represented by the International Association of Garment Manufacturers and Subdivisional Industries Thereof, representing garment manufacturers, principally of light garments of cotton, that is to say, shirts, work clothing, pajamas, athletic underwear, heavy cotton outerwear garments, cotton wash dresses, boys' shirts and blouses, men's collars and waterproof cotton garments; whether as a final process or as part of a larger or further process:

I agree with the International Association of Garment Manufacturers and Subdivisional Industries Thereof that, pending the approval of a code of fair competition for the industry, they shall be bound, beginning July 31, 1933, by the provisions of Sections 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the Cotton Textile Code approved by the President July 9, 1933; and paragraphs 3, 7, 8 and 9 of the Conditions of Approval of the President, dated July 9, 1933; and paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of conditions of final approval contained in Schedule A of Executive Order of July 15, 1933; and by Section 3 of the said Cotton Textile Code relating to shifts, amended to read as follows:

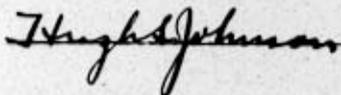
"III. On and after the effective date, employers represented by the International Association of Garment Manufacturers and Subdivisional Industries Thereof shall not operate on a schedule of hours of labor for their employees - except repair shop crews, engineers, electricians, firemen, office and supervisory staff, shipping, watching and outside crews, and cleaners - in excess of 40 hours per week and they shall not operate productive machinery in the industry represented by the International Association of Garment Manufacturers and Subdivisional Industries Thereof for more than one shift of forty hours each per week",

as set forth in their letter of July 20, 1933, signed by the Chairman of the Code Committee of the International Association of Garment Manufacturers, offering this agreement to the

President of the United States, pursuant to Section 4 of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and addressed to General Hugh S. Johnson, Administrator, Commerce Building, Washington, D. C., with the express understanding that this agreement is subject to modification or cancellation at any time without notice; that this order is not to be interpreted as permitting any increase of hours over or reduction of wages below the standards now obtaining and that it will not be utilized to delay the submission of a code of fair competition for the industry.



Recommended for Approval by:



THE WHITE HOUSE,

July 26, 1933.

6221-C

July 20, 1933

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

WHEREAS, certain provisions of the Cotton Textile Code approved July 9, 1933, and amended by Executive Order of July 15, 1933, are identical with, or reasonably similar to, certain agreed upon provisions of a Code of Fair Competition now being drafted for presentation to the Administrator by the International Association of Garment Manufacturers, an outline of which has been filed with the Deputy Administrator, which Code shall upon approval become the standard of fair competition in the industry represented by the International Association of Garment Manufacturers and subdivisions thereof, and which Code was agreed upon at a meeting of the representatives of the said International Association of Garment Manufacturers and subdivisions thereof held in the City of New York on July 18, 1933; therefore, the undersigned respectfully begs leave to submit for approval the following

OFFER OF AGREEMENT:

Under and by virtue of authority granted by Section 4 of Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and to more fully cooperate in the effectuation of Title I of said Act; and policies adopted thereunder, to assist in the spreading of employment and in increasing purchasing power, and in the interest generally of stabilizing and promoting the industries involved, and pending the presentation and approval of a Code of Fair Trade Practice for the industries herein involved, the undersigned, representing a majority production in the said combined industries, herewith requests an Executive Order approving, under the provisions of Section 4 of Title I, National Industrial Recovery Act, the following:

That, beginning with the first Monday after the date of the Executive Order approving this Offer of Agreement, the undersigned International Association of Garment Manufacturers and the divisions thereof of industries included therein as hereinafter noted, will be bound by the following provisions of the Cotton Textile Industry Code, to which provisions the industries included within the International Association of Garment Manufacturers hereby agree among themselves and with the President of the United States:

Sections 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the Cotton Textile Code approved by the President July 9, 1933, and the following paragraphs of the Conditions of Approval of the President dated July 9, 1933: 3, 7, 8 and 9; and

The following numbered paragraphs of Conditions of Final Approval contained in Schedule A of Executive Order of July 15, 1933: 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

This Agreement, however, shall carry with it an amendment to Section 3 of said Cotton Textile Code relating to shifts, so that the said section as amended shall read:

"III. On and after the effective date, employers in the Cotton Textile Industry shall not operate on a schedule of hours of labor for their employees - except repair shop crews, engineers, electricians, firemen, office and supervisory staff, shipping, watching and outside crews, and cleaners - in excess of 40 hours per week and they shall not operate productive machinery in the Cotton Textile Industry for more than one shift of 40 hours each per week."

referred to the industry ref. by

It is further understood and agreed that the terminology designating the Cotton Textile Institute and the Cotton Textile Industry as found in the Cotton Textile Code, shall for the purpose of applying said code to the industry represented by the International Association of Garment Manufacturers and subdivisions thereof be so changed as to read accordingly.

It is further understood and agreed that this Agreement shall be effective until the approval of a Code of Fair Competition for the industry represented by the International Association of Garment Manufacturers and subdivisions thereof and to that extent is a temporary code, and that further, the said International Association of Garment Manufacturers and subdivisions thereof shall promptly file with the Administrator a proposed Code of Fair Competition for the said industry and subdivisions thereof.

As to all of which an Executive Order effectuating this Offer of Agreement is respectfully requested.

Ralph Hunter

Ralph Hunter,
Chairman, Code Committee,
International Association of
Garment Manufacturers,

On behalf of International
Association of Garment
Manufacturers, and the
following subdivisions thereof:

Work Garment Mfrs. Division,
F. L. Mosser, Chairman,
Globe-Superior Corporation,
Abingdon, Ill.

Pajama Mfrs. Division,
A. R. Richtmyer, Chairman,
Knothe Bros. Co., New York

Union-Made Garment Mfrs. Assn.,
Stanley J. Sweet, Chairman,
Sweet-Orr & Co.,
New York, N.Y.

Athletic Underwear Mfrs. Division,
J. C. Leeds, Chairman
Manhattan Shirt Co., New York

Men's Shirts Mfrs. Division,
C. R. Palmer, Chairman,
Cluett, Peabody & Co.,
Troy, N.Y.

Men's Collar Mfrs. Division,
A. S. Phillips, Chairman,
Phillips-Jones Corp., New York

Cotton Wash Dress Mfrs. Division,
W. J. Schminke, Chairman,
Ely & Walker D.G. Co.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Boys' Shirts & Blouses Mfrs. Division,
George P. Wakefield, Chairman,
The Kaysee Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio

Waterproof Cotton Garments Mfrs. Division,
A. D. Usow, Chairman,
Badger Raincoat Co.,
Port Washington, Wis.

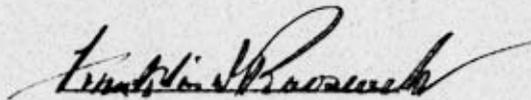
Heavy Cotton Outerwear and Combined Leather Garment Mfrs. Division,
E. C. Ostermann, Chairman,
Fried-Ostermann Co.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

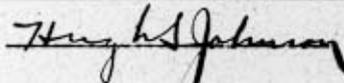
[NATIONAL COUNCIL OF PAJAMA MANUFACTURERS
CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION]

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933, and pending action upon a code of fair competition to be presented by the industries represented by the National Council of Pajama Manufacturers:

I agree with the National Council of Pajama Manufacturers, pending approval of a code of fair competition for the industry, that they shall be bound, beginning July 26, 1933, by the provisions of the Cotton Textile Industry Code, as stated in telegram of July 20, 1933, signed by the President of the National Council of Pajama Manufacturers, offering this agreement to the President of the United States, pursuant to Section 4 of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and addressed to General Hugh S. Johnson, Administrator, National Industrial Recovery Act, Washington, D.C., with the express understanding that this agreement is subject to modification or cancellation at any time without notice; that this order is not to be interpreted as permitting any increase of hours over or reduction of wages below the standards now obtaining and that it will not be utilized to delay the submission of a code of fair competition for the industry.



Recommended for Approval by:



THE WHITE HOUSE,

July 26, 1933.

6221-D

National Pajama Manufacturers Council, Inc.

551 Fifth Avenue

New York

Please address reply to
Frederic B. Shipley, Secretary
551 Fifth Ave., New York

Telephone
Murray Hill 2-2352

The undersigned trade association composed of persons, firms and corporations engaged in the pajama industry, which is defined to mean the manufacture of all types of men's and boys' pajamas, nightshirts and other types of men's sleeping garments, whether as a final process or as a part of a larger or further process, pending the approval of a code of fair competition for the industry, hereby agree among themselves, and with the President of the United States, pursuant to Section 4 of the National Industrial Recovery Act, that beginning July 31, 1933, they will be bound by the provisions of the Code of Fair Competition for the Cotton Textile Industry, approved July 9, 1933, excepting that productive machinery in the Pajama Industry is defined to be sewing machines, and providing that the name National Pajama Manufacturers Council, Inc. be substituted for that of Cotton Textile Institute in the Cotton Textile Industry Code and that the operation of sewing machines be restricted to one shift of 40 hours per week.

The undersigned represents a majority of the plants primarily engaged in the Pajama Industry in the United States, and was duly authorized to execute this agreement at a meeting held in the City of New York on July 24, 1933.

The National Pajama Manufacturers Council, Inc. further agrees to submit for approval a code of fair competition on or before July 31, 1933.

Signed: National Pajama Manufacturers Council, Inc.

Frederic B. Shipley
Secretary.

Dated at New York, N.Y.
July 25, 1933.

.....

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF THE HISTORICAL ADVISER

July 29, 1933.

Memorandum:

Mr. Hess at the White House, requests that this Executive order (No. 6222), be kept confidential until further notice from the White House.

I informed Mr. Hess that this order had been numbered in our regular chronological series and a copy furnished Mr. Birdsall of the Veterans' Administration. Mr. Hess said that this was all right.

Order of Mr. Forster

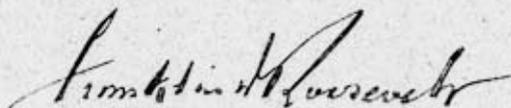
7-31-33 4.10 pm

*Mr. Hess states this EO is
Released - Kennedy*

EXECUTIVE ORDER

POSTPONING EFFECTIVE DATE OF TRANSFER OF LEGAL
WORK, VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION TO DEPARTMENT OF
JUSTICE

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 16 of the act of March 3, 1933 (Public, No. 428, 47 Stat. 1517), and pursuant to the provision of section 22 of Executive Order No. 6166, dated June 10, 1933, the effective date of the transfer to the Department of Justice of the legal work now being performed by the Veterans' Administration in connection with the defense of suits against the United States arising under section 19 of the World War Veterans Act, 1924, as amended, is hereby postponed to September 10, 1933.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 27, 1933.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

ADMINISTRATION OF THE EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Act of Congress entitled "AN ACT For the relief of unemployment through the performance of useful public work, and for other purposes", approved March 31, 1933, (Public No. 5--73rd Congress), the sum of \$171,638.75 is hereby allocated from the appropriation for "National Industrial Recovery", contained in the Fourth Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1933, approved June 16, 1933, and shall be transferred by the Treasury Department to the credit of the Department of Agriculture for completing the acquisition of land for the National Arboretum, including the costs incident to the purchase of the lands.



THE WHITE HOUSE

July 27 1933

6223

EXECUTIVE ORDER

Postponement of Certain Provisions of Executive Order No. 6166, of June 10, 1933.

WHEREAS it appears that the interests of economy require that the transfers, consolidations, and eliminations provided for under sections 1, 4, and 8 of Executive Order No. 6166, of June 10, 1933, be delayed beyond the effective date of said order;

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to the provisions of section 22 of said order, I hereby order that, except as hereinafter provided, the transfers, consolidations, and eliminations contemplated by sections 1 (except the abolition of the Federal Employment Stabilization Board), 4, and 8 of Executive Order No. 6166, of June 10, 1933, together with the operation of all other provisions of the said Order in so far as they relate to any of the said sections, shall be delayed until December 31, 1933: Provided, That any transfer, consolidation, or elimination in whole or in part under any of the said sections (except the abolition of the Federal Employment Stabilization Board) including any other provisions of the said Order in so far as they relate to any of the said sections may be made operative and in force between August 10, 1933, and December 31, 1933, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, approved by the President.

THE WHITE HOUSE

July 27 1933.





COMMISSIONER OF
ACCOUNTS AND DEPOSITS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

December 11, 1933

Mr. J. J. Brauner,
Room 16¹/₂,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

There is enclosed herewith for the records of your office, a photostatic copy of an order of the Secretary of the Treasury issued pursuant to the executive order No. 6224 of July 27, 1933, amending executive order No. 6166 of June 10, 1933, approved by the President on November 29, 1933, relating to the establishment in the Treasury Department of a Division of Disbursement.

By direction of the Secretary,

respectfully,

Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits.

Enclosure

ORDER OF SECRETARY OF TREASURY
PURSUANT TO EXECUTIVE ORDERS NO. 6166 AND NO. 6224

Pursuant to the provisions of Executive Order No. 6166 of June 10, 1933, and Executive Order No. 6224 of July 27, 1933, and subject to the approval of the President, the provisions of the said Executive Order of June 10, 1933, are hereby made operative and in force to the extent hereinafter set forth:

1. The establishment in the Treasury Department of a Division of Disbursement.

2. The transfer to the Division of Disbursement of -

(a) The functions of disbursement exercised by the Disbursing Clerk of the Treasury Department;

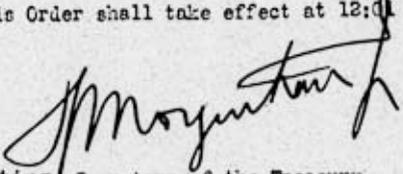
(b) The functions of disbursement exercised in Washington, D. C., by -

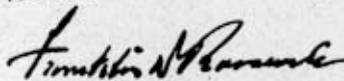
- (1) The United States Civil Service Commission;
- (2) The United States Employees Compensation Commission;
- (3) The General Accounting Office;
- (4) The Interstate Commerce Commission;
- (5) The Federal Trade Commission;
- (6) The United States Tariff Commission;
- (7) The Federal Power Commission.

3. All persons employed on the date of transfer in connection with the work of those functions transferred pursuant hereto are hereby reappointed at their same salaries as employees of the Division of Disbursement for a temporary period of not exceeding four months from and including the date of such transfer.

4. Section 1 and sub-section (a) of Section 2 of this Order and the operation of Section 3 in so far as it applies to persons affected thereby shall take effect at 12:01 a. m., December 16, 1933. The remaining provisions of this Order shall take effect at 12:01 a. m., December 22, 1933.

Approved:


Acting Secretary of the Treasury



The White House,
November 29, 1933.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

Central Statistical Board

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by Titles I and II, the National/^{Industrial} Recovery Act, Public No. 67, 73rd Congress, I hereby establish a Central Statistical Board to formulate standards for and to effect coordination of the statistical services of the Federal Government incident to the purposes of that act. The Board shall consist of one representative designated by each of the following officers from one of the statistical agencies under his direction:

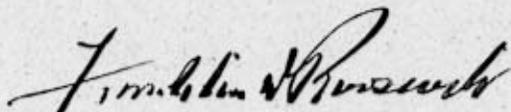
The Secretary of the Interior
The Secretary of Agriculture
The Secretary of Commerce
The Secretary of Labor
The Governor of the Federal Reserve Board
The National Industrial Recovery Administrator

and one representative to be designated by the Committee on Government Statistics and Information Services created at the invitation of the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor; and such other members as the President may designate or the Board may invite from time to time for full or limited membership.

The Board shall have the power to appraise and advise upon all schedules of all government agencies engaged in the primary collection of statistics required in carrying out the purposes

of the National Industrial Recovery Act, to review plans for tabulation and classification of such statistics, and to promote the coordination and improvement of the statistical services involved.

The power to appoint such officers, agents and employees as it may require, is hereby delegated to the Central Statistical Board, and the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works is hereby directed to allot to the Central Statistical Board the sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) to carry out its functions.



The White House,

July 27, 1933.

6225

EXECUTIVE ORDER

Providing for current encumbrance reports

In pursuance of the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act approved June 10, 1921, and Section 16 of the Executive Order (No. 6166) of June 10, 1933, I hereby prescribe the following regulations with regard to furnishing for use by the Bureau of the Budget proposed apportionments of each separate appropriation or other available fund administered by the several departments, independent establishments, and governmental corporations operating on public funds, and current reports of obligations incurred thereunder:

1. There shall be maintained on the books of the Treasury Department under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, budgetary accounts relating to the apportionment and obligation of public funds.
2. The head of each executive department, independent establishment, and governmental corporation operating on public funds shall furnish the Treasury Department such reports as the Secretary of the Treasury may require in order that the books of the Treasury may reflect currently the status of appropriations and other funds available for expenditure.
3. The Secretary of the Treasury shall furnish the Director, Bureau of the Budget, such reports covering the status of appropriations and funds available for expenditure as the Director may require.
4. The Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe such forms and issue such instructions as he may consider necessary to carry out the provisions of this Order.

Franklin Roosevelt

The White House.

July 27, 1933

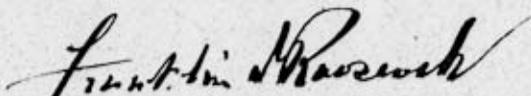
(No. 6226)

6226

EXECUTIVE ORDER

Employees of certain Executive Agencies continued
in the service of the United States temporarily.

It appearing that the interests of good administration
will be served by delay in putting into effect so much of
Section 19 of Executive Order No. 6166, dated June 10, 1933,
as relates to the separation of employees under Sections 8
and 15 of the same Order, they are hereby continued in their
present status, unless otherwise directed hereafter, until
September 30, 1933, when they shall be separated in accordance
with the provisions of Section 19 thereof.



The White House,

July 27 1933.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

[CORDAGE AND TWINE INDUSTRY, CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION]

Pursuant to authority vested in me by Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933, and pending action by me upon a Code of Fair Competition to be presented by the Cordage and Twine Industry of America on or before the date herein specified,

I agree with the Code Committee representing Cordage Institute, the recognized trade association for the Cordage and Twine Industry of America, to the effect that they shall, beginning at midnight on the date of this Executive Order, be bound by the provisions of the Cotton Textile Industry Code of Fair Competition as it is proposed to be applied to the Cordage and Twine Industry through its Code Committee dated July 19, 1933, which Offer of Agreement to the President of the United States was made pursuant to Section 4 of Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act and which offer is signed by Ellis W. Brewster, J. S. McDaniel, and Raymond A. Walsh.

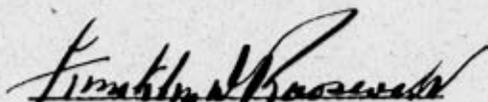
It is expressly understood and agreed —

(1) That this Executive Order is subject to cancellation, revision or modification at any time without notice by the President of the United States.

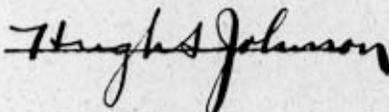
(2) That the Cordage and Twine Industry shall, on or before August 5, 1933, present to the Administrator of the National Industrial Recovery Act for his approval a Code of Fair Competition as to hours, wages and other conditions of employment for the Cordage and Twine Industry of America, in compliance with the provisions of Section 3 and Section 7 of Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

(3) That the Hearing upon said Code will be set as soon as practicable.

(4) That pending said Hearing and Approval of Code so presented, the provisions of the Code of Fair Competition of the Cotton Textile Industry as applied in the above mentioned Offer of Agreement and this Executive Order shall be the Code of Fair Competition for the Cordage and Twine Industry of America unless otherwise ordered by Executive Order.



Recommended for Approval by:



THE WHITE HOUSE,

July 27, 1933.

6227-A

APPLICATION OF
CORDAGE AND TWINE INDUSTRY
FOR EXECUTIVE ORDER

Applying Certain Provisions of
Cotton Textile Code to the Industry
Represented by Applicant.

(By Agreement Under Sec.4, Title I.,
National Recovery Act)

July 19, 1933.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

To cooperate fully with you and the Administrator of Title I. of the National Industrial Recovery Act in both the letter and spirit of that Act and policies adopted thereunder, and to assist at once in wage and hour adjustments as contemplated in said administrative policies, and to remove the possibility of uneconomic wage-and-hour differences between this and other industries as to which latter industries codes of fair competition have been approved, the Cordage and Twine Industry of the United States, through the duly authorized applicants signatories hereto, hereby request that, pursuant to authority invested in you by Title I. of the National Industrial Recovery Act approved June 16 1933, you issue forthwith an Executive Order, under such Rules and Regulations as you deem fit and with such safeguards as you may determine to be necessary, applying to the Cordage and Twine Industry the Code of Fair Competition of the Cotton Textile Industry, approved by you under date of July 9 1933, with certain amendments and as further amended by Executive Order under date of July 15 1933, subject to the following reservations:

1. That the modifications of the Cotton Textile Code, attached hereto and made part hereof, shall become part of the Executive Order issued in connection with this Application and Agreement and shall operate to amend the provisions of the Cotton Textile Code as applying to the Cordage and Twine Industry.

2. That the Executive Order issued hereunder shall remain in force and effect only until such time as a code of fair competition shall have been presented by the Cordage and Twine Industry and approved by the President, after which date the terms of said code of fair competition, and each and every one of them, shall supplant the provisions of the Executive Order issued herein and become the Code of Fair Competition for the Applicant Industry.

3. That it is hereby understood and agreed that the Cordage and Twine Industry of the United States shall, ~~within a~~ *on or before August 5, 1933,* present a code of fair competition under and by virtue of Title I. of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and that the same shall, within a reasonable time, be set for hearing by the Administrator looking to the approval of said code.

4. That the Cordage and Twine Industry shall promptly present to the Administrator all facts setting forth the seriousness of competition from Prison Products with Cordage and Twine Products of private production to the end that there may be established, in such manner as may be approved by the Administrator and at a date as early as practicable, control of Prison Products for the purpose of removing such Prison Competition as may tend to interfere with or prevent the effectuation of the policy of Title I. of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Offer of Agreement

This Application for Executive Order is an offer of agreement on the part of the Cordage and Twine Industry of the United States to the President of the United States pursuant to Sec.4 of Title I. of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and the issuance of an Executive Order pursuant thereto shall be recognized as the establishment of the mutual agreement proposed.

For the purposes of this Application, Agreement and Executive Order applied for, the Code of Fair Competition of the Cotton Textile Industry approved July 9 1933, together with Amendments agreed upon and approved by Executive Order of July 15 1933, are set forth in Appendix A, attached hereto and made part hereof, amended as necessary to apply same to the Cordage and Twine Industry, and the said Cotton Textile Code, as amended and the terms of the Executive approval as amended, shall apply to the Cordage and Twine Industry under the provisions of this Agreement and any Executive Order issued hereunder.

Authority for Offer

Cordage Institute is the recognized trade association for the entire domestic cordage and twine industry and its Rules and Regulations permit any manufacturer of cordage and twine products to become a member thereof with no discriminations or restrictions and under such terms and conditions as are applied uniformly to all members of said Cordage Institute.

The signatory applicants constitute the Code Committee of Cordage Institute. Their authority is derived from action of the Executive Committee of Cordage Institute approved at a general meeting called by Cordage Institute and attended by representatives of every cordage and twine-manufacturing company in the United States with the exception of one member of Cordage Institute, who unavoidably could not attend. For the purpose of this Application and Offer of Agreement the Code Committee signatories hereto first obtained the approval of the Executive Committee of Cordage Institute, and upon their authority communicated by telegram and telephone with each and every cordage and twine manufacturer in the United States. In this manner the Code Committee obtained for the purposes of this Offer of Agreement the authority and approval of 67 per cent of the domestic cordage and twine production, based on an average of their past five-year sales, while of the balance a majority, though not actually supporting, will not object, leaving those objecting to less than 10 per cent.

Hours and Wages

Cordage Institute, with the approval of the entire Cordage and Twine Industry, engaged the National Industrial Conference Board to make a survey of wages, hours of employment, hours of plant operation, and other conditions pertaining to employment and production. A final compilation of this survey is not yet ready. Preliminary figures, however, submitted by the National Industrial Conference Board, indicate that the wage scale in the industry runs as low as \$6 in some instances; that 1 per cent of the mill

employees earn less than \$8; that 5 per cent earn less than \$10, and 10 per cent less than \$12.

As to hours, preliminary figures indicate that the average hours per employee for the industry have been running from 42 to 50 during 1933.

As to plant operation, preliminary figures indicate an average of from 45 to 56 hours per week for the same period.

It is obvious that the application of the Hour-Wage-Machine Provisions of the Cotton Textile Code to the Cordage and Twine Industry would, pending a basic code for the Cordage and Twine Industry, promote and effectuate the policy of Title I. of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

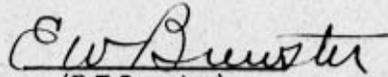
Conclusion

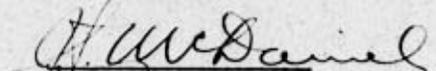
Wherefore, under and by virtue of Sec.4 of Title I. of the National Industrial Recovery Act, the Code Committee representing the Cordage and Twine Industry of the United States offers this Agreement, and respectfully urges upon the President of the United States the issuance of an Executive Order confirming said Agreement under said Section of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Respectfully submitted,

CODE COMMITTEE,
Cordage Institute,
60 East 42d Street,
New York, N.Y.,

By:


(E.W. Brewster)
CHAIRMAN.


(J.S. McDaniel)


(Raymond A. Walsh)

EXECUTIVE ORDER

July 19, 1955.

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933, and pending action by me upon a Code of Fair Competition to be presented by the Cordage and Twine Industry of America,

I agree with the Code Committee, representing the Cordage Institute the recognized trade association for the cordage and twine industry of America, and that the said industry shall, beginning at Midnight on the date of this order, be bound by the provisions of the Cotton Textile Industry Code of Fair Competition, as amended and limited in the application dated July 19, 1955, offering this agreement to the President of the United States, pursuant to section 4 of the National Industrial Recovery Act, which application is signed by Ellis W. Brewster, J. S. McDaniel and Raymond A. Walsh, and addressed to me, with the expressed understanding that this agreement is subject to cancellation at any time without notice, but that otherwise it shall be in effect until action by me on a Code of Fair Competition to be presented for approval by the cordage and twine industry of America, or unless otherwise ordered by Executive Order.

(Signed) _____

*Approved
Substantive
C. H. ...*

APPENDIX A

I. CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION FOR THE
COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

II. CODE APPROVAL NO. 1
by the
President of the United States
dated
July 9, 1933

and

III. EXECUTIVE ORDER
dated
July 15, 1933
relative to the
COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY CODE

AMENDED

so as to permit application of
provision thereof to the Cordage
and Twine Industry under agreement
of July 19, 1933 pursuant to Section
4, Title I of the National Industrial
Recovery Act.

TITLE I - COTTON TEXTILE CODE AMENDED

To effectuate the policy of Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, during the period of the emergency, by reducing and relieving unemployment, improving the standards of labor, eliminating competitive practices destructive of the interests of the public, employees and employers, relieving the disastrous effects of overcapacity, and otherwise rehabilitating the cordage and twine industry and by increasing the consumption of industrial and agricultural products by increasing purchasing power, and in other respects, the following provisions are established as a code of fair competition for the cordage and twine industry.

I. Definitions: The term "Cordage and Twine Industry" is hereby defined to mean the manufacture, and distribution by manufacturers, of cordage, including cables, tarred or untarred, composed of three or more strands, each strand composed of two or more yarns and/or cords and twines, including binder twine, tarred or untarred, single or plied, wholly or in chief value of Manila (abaca) sisal, henequen or other hard-fibre, and cordage, twines and/or ply and yarn goods commonly known as tarred hemp goods, whether as a final process or as a part of a larger or further process. The term "employees" as used herein shall include all persons employed in the conduct of such operations. The term "productive machinery" as used herein is defined to mean preparation, spinning, twisting, laying and/or finishing machinery. The term "effective date" as used herein is defined to be the date of the Executive Order applying this code to the cordage and twine industry. The term "persons" shall include natural persons, partnerships, associations and corporations.

II. On and after the effective date, the minimum wage that shall be paid by employers in the cordage and twine industry to any of their employees - except learners during a six weeks' apprenticeship, cleaners and outside employees - shall be at the rate of \$12 per week when employed in the Southern section of the industry and at the rate of \$13 per week when employed in the Northern section for 40 hours of labor.

III. On and after the effective date, employers in the cordage and twine industry shall not operate on a schedule of hours of labor for their employees - except repair shop crews, engineers, electricians, firemen, office and supervisory staff, shipping, watching and outside crews, and cleaners - in excess of 40 hours per week and they shall not operate productive machinery in the cordage and twine industry for more than 2 shifts of 40 hours each per week.

IV. On and after the effective date, employers in the cordage and twine industry shall not employ any minor under the age of 16 years.

V. To further effectuate the policies of the Act, Cordage Institute, 60 E. 42nd Street, New York, N.Y., is set up to cooperate with the Administrator as a planning and fair practice agency for the cordage and twine industry. Such agency may from time to time present to the Administrator recommendations based on conditions in the industry as they may develop from time to time which will tend to effectuate the operation of the provisions of this Code and the policy of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Such recommendations, when approved by the Administrator, shall have the same force and effect as any other provisions of this code.

Such Agency is also set up to cooperate with the Administrator in making investigations as to the functioning and observance of any of the provisions of this Code.

Such agency is also set up for the purpose of investigating and informing the Administrator on behalf of the cordage and twine industry as to the importation of competitive articles into the United States in substantial quantities or increasing ratio to domestic production on such terms or under such conditions as to render ineffective or seriously to endanger the maintenance of this Code and as an agency for making complaint to the President on behalf of the cordage and twine industry, under the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act, with respect thereto.

VI. Where the costs of executing contracts entered into in the cordage and twine industry prior to the presentation to Congress of the National Industrial Recovery Act are increased by the application of the provisions of that Act to the industry, it is equitable and promotive of the purposes of the Act that appropriate adjustments of such contracts to reflect such increased costs be arrived at by arbitral proceedings or otherwise, and Cordage Institute is constituted an agency to assist in effecting such adjustments.

VII. Employers in the cordage and twine industry shall comply with the requirements of the National Industrial Recovery Act as follows: "(1) That employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection; (2) that no employee and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining, organizing, or asserting a labor organization of his own choosing; and (3) that employers shall comply with the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and other conditions of employment, approved or prescribed by the President."

VIII. This code and all the provisions thereof are expressly made subject to the right of the President, in accordance with the provision of Clause 10 (b) of the National Industrial Recovery Act, from time to time to cancel or modify any order, approval, license, rule, or regulation, issued under Title I of said Act, and specifically to the right of the President to cancel or modify his approval of this Code or any conditions imposed by him upon his approval thereof.

IX. Such of the provisions of this Code as are not required to be included therein by the National Industrial Recovery Act may, with the approval of the President, be modified or eliminated as changes in circumstances or experience may indicate. It is contemplated that from time to time supplementary provisions to this Code or additional codes will be submitted for the approval of the President to prevent unfair competition in price and other unfair and destructive competitive practices and to effectuate the other purposes and policies of Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act consistent with the provisions hereof.

TITLE II - CODE APPROVAL NO. 1 AMENDED

In accordance with Section 3(a), National Industrial Recovery Act, the Cotton Textile Code submitted by duly qualified trade associations of the Cotton Textile Industry on June 16, 1933, in full compliance with all pertinent provisions of that Act, is hereby approved by the President as applying to the cordage and twine industry subject to the following interpretations and conditions:

- (1) Approval of the minimum wages proposed by the Code is not to be regarded as approval of their economic sufficiency but is granted in the belief that, in view of the large increase in wage payments provided by the Code, any higher minima at this time might react to reduce consumption and employment, and on the understanding that if and as conditions improve the subject may be reopened with a view to increasing them.
- (2) While the exception of cleaners and outside workers is approved for the present, it is on condition that Cordage Institute prepare and submit to the Administration, by January 1, 1934 a schedule of minimum wages and of maximum hours for these classes.
- (3) It is interpreted that the provisions for maximum hours establish a maximum of hours of labor per week for every employee covered, so that under no circumstances will such an employee be employed or permitted to work for one or more employers in the industry in the aggregate in excess of the prescribed number of hours in a single week.
- (4) It is interpreted that the provisions for a minimum wage in this code establish a guaranteed minimum rate of pay per hour of employment regardless of whether the employee's compensation is otherwise based on a time rate or upon a piece work performance. This is to avoid frustration of the purpose of the code by changing from hour to piece-work rules.

TITLE III - EXECUTIVE ORDER OF JULY 15, AMENDED

A Code of Fair Competition for the Cotton Textile Industry has been heretofore approved by Order of the President dated July 9, 1933, on certain conditions set forth in such order. The applicants for said Code have now requested the withdrawal of condition 12 of said order providing for the termination of approval at the end of four months unless expressly renewed, have accepted certain other conditions, have proposed amendments to the Code to effectuate the intent of the remaining conditions, and have requested that final approval be given to the Code as so amended and on such conditions.

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933, on the report and recommendation of the Administrator and on consideration.

It is ordered that the condition heretofore imposed as to the termination of approval of the Code is now withdrawn and that the Code of Fair Competition for the Cotton Textile Industry is finally approved with the conditions so accepted and with the amendments so proposed, as set forth in Schedule A attached hereto, which amendments and conditions as further amended to apply to the Cordage and Twine Industry, follow:

(SCHEDULE A)

1. On and after July 31, 1933, the maximum hours of labor for office employees in the Cordage and Twine Industry shall be an average of forty hours a week over each period of six months.
2. The amount of differences existing prior to July 17, 1933, between the wage rates paid various classes of employees (receiving more than the established minimum wage) shall not be decreased--in no event, however, shall any employer pay any employee a wage rate which will yield a less wage for a work week of 40 hours than such employee was receiving for the same class of work for the longer week of 48 hours or more prevailing prior to July 17, 1933. It shall be a function of Cordage Institute to observe the operation of these provisions and recommend such further provisions as experience may indicate to be appropriate to effectuate their purposes.
3. On and after the effective date the maximum hours of labor of repair shop crews, engineers, electricians and watching crews in the Cordage and Twine Industry shall, except in case of emergency work, be forty hours a week with a tolerance of 10 per cent. Any emergency time in any mill shall be reported monthly to Cordage Institute.
4. Until adoption of further provisions of this Code that may prove necessary to prevent any improper speeding up of work (stretch-outs), no employee of any mill in the Cordage and Twine Industry shall be required to do any work in excess of the practices as to the class of work of such employee prevailing on July 1, 1933, or prior to the Share-the-Work Movement, unless such increase is submitted to and approved by Cordage Institute and by the National Recovery Administration.
5. This Code shall be in operation on and after the effective date and under the provisions of the agreement made a part hereof as to the whole cordage and twine industry except as an exemption from or a stay of the application of its provisions may be granted by the Administrator to a person applying for the same or except as provided in an executive order. No distinction shall be made in such exemptions between persons who have and have not joined in applying for the approval of this Code.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

ORGANIZATION OF EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

WHEREAS executive order No. 6166 dated June 10, 1933, issued pursuant to the authority of Section 16 of the Act of March 3, 1933 (Public No. 428 - 47 Stat. 1517) provides in Section 2 as follows:

"All functions of administration of public buildings, reservations, national parks, national monuments, and national cemeteries are consolidated in an office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations in the Department of the Interior, at the head of which shall be a Director of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations; except that where deemed desirable there may be excluded from this provision any public building or reservation which is chiefly employed as a facility in the work of a particular agency. This transfer and consolidation of functions shall include, among others, those of the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior and the National Cemeteries and Parks of the War Department which are located within the continental limits of the United States. National cemeteries located in foreign countries shall be transferred to the Department of State, and those located in insular possessions under the jurisdiction of the War Department shall be administered by the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department."

and;

WHEREAS to facilitate and expedite the transfer and consolidation of certain units and agencies contemplated thereby, it is desirable to make more explicit said Section 2 of the sforesaid executive

order of June 10, 1933, insofar as the same relates to the transfer of agencies now administered by the War Department:

NOW, THEREFORE, said executive order No. 6166, dated June 10, 1933, is hereby interpreted as follows:

1. The cemeteries and parks of the War Department transferred to the Interior Department are as follows:

National Military Parks

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Georgia and Tennessee.

Fort Donelson National Military Park, Tennessee.

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battle Fields Memorial, Virginia.

Gettysburg National Military Park, Pennsylvania.

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, North Carolina.

Kings Mountain National Military Park, South Carolina.

Moore's Creek National Military Park, North Carolina.

Petersburg National Military Park, Virginia.

Shiloh National Military Park, Tennessee.

Stones River National Military Park, Tennessee.

Vicksburg National Military Park, Mississippi.

National Parks

Abraham Lincoln National Park, Kentucky.

Fort McHenry National Park, Maryland.

Battlefield Sites

Antietam Battlefield, Maryland.

Appomattox, Virginia.

Brices Cross Roads, Mississippi.

Chalmette Monument and Grounds, Louisiana.

Cowpens, South Carolina.

Fort Necessity, Wharton County, Pennsylvania.

Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia.

Monocacy, Maryland.

Tupelo, Mississippi.

White Plains, New York.

National Monuments

Big Hole Battlefield, Beaverhead County, Montana.

Cabrillo Monument, Ft. Rosecrans, California.

Castle Pinckney, Charleston, South Carolina.

Father Millet Cross, Fort Niagara, New York.

Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Florida.

Fort Matanzas, Florida.

Fort Pulaski, Georgia.

Meriwether Lewis, Hardin County, Tennessee.

Mound City Group, Chillicothe, Ohio.

Statue of Liberty, Fort Wood, New York.

Miscellaneous Memorials

Camp Blount Tablets, Lincoln County, Tennessee.

Kill Devil Hill Monument, Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.

New Echota Marker, Georgia.

Lee Mansion, Arlington National Cemetery, Virginia.

National Cemeteries

Battleground, District of Columbia.

Antietam, (Sharpsburg) Maryland.

Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Fort Donelson, (Dover) Tennessee.

Shiloh, (Pittsburg Landing) Tennessee.

Stones River, (Murfreesboro) Tennessee.

Fredericksburg, Virginia.

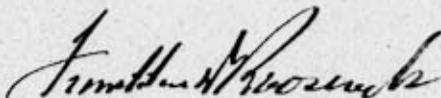
Poplar Grove, (Petersburg) Virginia.

Yorktown, Virginia.

2. Pursuant to Section 22 of said executive order it is hereby ordered that the transfer from the War Department of national cemeteries other than those named above be, and the same is hereby postponed until further order.

3. Also pursuant to Section 22 of said executive order it is hereby ordered that the transfer of national cemeteries located in foreign countries from the War Department to the Department of State and the transfer of those located in insular possessions under the jurisdiction of the War Department to the Bureau of Insular Affairs of said Department be, and the same are hereby postponed until further order.

The White House,



JUL 25 1933

EXECUTIVE ORDER

VETERANS REGULATION NO. 1 (b)

ENTITLEMENT TO PENSIONS

WHEREAS, Section 1, Title I, of Public No. 2, 73d Congress, entitled "An Act To maintain the credit of the United States Government", provides:

"That subject to such requirements and limitations as shall be contained in regulations to be issued by the President, and within the limits of appropriations made by Congress, the following classes of persons may be paid a pension: (a) Any person who served in the active military or naval service and who is disabled as a result of disease or injury or aggravation of a preexisting disease or injury incurred in line of duty in such service. (b) Any person who served in the active military or naval service during the Spanish-American War, including the Boxer Rebellion and the Philippine Insurrection, or the World War, and who is permanently disabled as a result of injury or disease: Provided, That nothing contained in this title shall deny a pension to a Spanish-American War veteran past the age of sixty-two years entitled to a pension under existing law, but the President may reduce the rate of pension as he may deem proper. (c) The widow, child, or children, dependent mother or father, of any person who dies as a result of disease or injury incurred or aggravated in line of duty in the active military or naval service. (d) The widow and/or child of any deceased person who served in the active military or naval service during the Spanish-American War, including the Boxer Rebellion and the Philippine Insurrection. (e) For the purpose of subparagraph (b) of this section, the World War shall be deemed to have ended November 11, 1918."

AND WHEREAS, Section 20, of Public No. 78, 73d Congress, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and for other purposes", provides in part:

** * * Notwithstanding any of the provisions of Public Law Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, any veteran of the Spanish-American War, including the Boxer rebellion and the

Philippine insurrection, who served ninety days or more, was honorably discharged from the service, is fifty-five years of age or over, is 50 per centum disabled, and in need as defined by the President, shall be paid a pension of not less than \$15 per month."

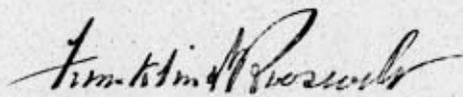
NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said laws, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) is amended as hereinafter provided:

1. Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), Part III, Paragraph I (e) is hereby amended to read as follows:

(e) Except as provided in subparagraphs (g) and (h) of Paragraph I hereof, no pension shall be payable under Part III for permanent disability less than total. A permanent total disability shall be taken to exist when there is present any impairment of mind or body which is sufficient to render it impossible for the average person to follow a substantially gainful occupation and where it is reasonably certain that such impairment will continue throughout the life of the disabled person. Notwithstanding this definition the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized to classify as permanent and total those diseases and disorders, the nature and extent of which in his judgment is such as to justify such a determination.

2. Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), Part III, Paragraph I is hereby amended by adding a new subparagraph (h) to read as follows:

(h) Any veteran of the Spanish-American War, including the Boxer Rebellion and Philippine Insurrection, fifty-five years of age or over, who is 50 per centum disabled, and who meets the other requirements of Part III shall be paid a pension of not less than \$15 per month.



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

The White House.

July 28
1933

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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EXECUTIVE ORDER

VETERANS REGULATION NO. 2 (a)

**EFFECTIVE DATES OF AWARDS OF DISABILITY AND DEATH PENSION;
PROVISIONS FOR FILING CLAIMS; REVIEW OF PRESUMPTIVE
CLAIMS BY SPECIAL REVIEW BOARDS**

WHEREAS, Section 9, Title I, of Public No. 2, 73d Congress, entitled "An Act To maintain the credit of the United States Government", provides:

"Claims for benefits under this title shall be filed with the Veterans' Administration under such regulations, including provisions for hearing, determination, and administrative review, as the President may approve, and payments shall not be made for any period prior to date of application. When a claim shall be finally disallowed under this title and the regulations issued thereunder, it may not thereafter be reopened or allowed."

AND WHEREAS, Paragraphs 1 and 3 of Section 20, Public No. 78, 73d Congress, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and for other purposes", provides:

"The President is hereby authorized under the provisions of Public Law Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, to establish such number of special boards (the majority of the members of which were not in the employ of the Veterans' Administration at the date of enactment of this Act), as he may deem necessary to review all claims (where the veteran entered service prior to November 11, 1918, and whose disability is not the result of his own misconduct), in which presumptive service connection has heretofore been granted under the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended, wherein payments were being made on March 20, 1933, and which are held not service connected under the regulations issued pursuant to Public Law Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress. Members of such boards may be appointed without regard to the Civil Service laws and regulations, and their compensation fixed without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. Such special boards shall determine, on all available evidence, the question whether service connection shall be granted under the provisions of the regulations issued pursuant to Public Law Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress (notwithstanding the evidence may not clearly demonstrate the existence of the disease or any specific clinical findings within the terms of or period prescribed by regulation 1, part 1, subparagraph (c), or instruction numbered 2, regulation numbered 1, issued under Public Law Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress), and shall in their decisions resolve all reasonable doubts in favor of the veteran, the burden of proof in such cases being on the Government.

"Notwithstanding the provisions of Public Law Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, the decisions of such special boards shall be final in such cases, subject to such appellate procedure as the President may prescribe, and, except for fraud, mistake, or misrepresentation, 75 per centum of the payments being made on March 20, 1933, therein shall continue to October 31, 1933, or the date of special board decision, whichever is the earlier date: Provided, That where any case is pending before any one of the special boards on October 31, 1933, the President may provide for extending the time of payment until decision can be rendered. The President shall prescribe such rules governing reviews and hearings, as may be deemed advisable. Payment of salaries and expenses of such boards and personnel assigned thereto shall be paid out of and in accordance with appropriations for the Veterans' Administration."

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of authority vested in me by said laws, the following regulation is hereby promulgated, canceling Veterans Regulation No. 2 and substituting Veterans Regulation No. 2 (a) to read as follows:

PART I

EFFECTIVE DATES OF AWARDS OF DISABILITY AND DEATH PENSIONS AND PROVISIONS FOR FILING CLAIMS.

I. The effective date of an award of pension shall be as follows:

(a) The effective date of an award of pension shall be fixed in accordance with the facts found, except that:

(1) No award of disability or death pension shall be effective prior to the date of the veteran's separation from service, date of the veteran's death, date of the happening of the contingency upon which disability or death pension is allowed, or the date of receipt of application therefor, whichever is the later date.

(2) In the event the claimant's application is not complete at the time of original submission, the Veterans' Administration will notify the claimant of the evidence necessary to complete the application and if such evidence is not received within six months from the date of request therefor, pension may not be paid by virtue of that application.

II. The effective date of an award of increased pension shall be fixed in accordance with the facts found, except that:

(a) No award of increased pension may be effective for any period prior to the date of receipt of the evidence showing entitlement thereto.

(b) For the purpose of this Regulation, increased pension shall be taken to mean any award of pension, amending, reopening, or supplementing a previous award, authorizing any payments not theretofore authorized to the particular individual involved.

III. The effective date of reduction or discontinuance of compensation, disability allowance and/or pension shall be fixed in accordance with the facts found, except that:

(a) Reductions and discontinuances by reason of Public No. 2, 73d Congress, of benefits being paid, on the date of approval thereof, pursuant to the laws in effect prior to the date of enactment of Public No. 2, 73d Congress, shall, except as provided for in Section 20, Paragraph 3 of Public No. 78, 73d Congress, and Veterans Regulation No. 12, be June 30, 1933, the last day of the third calendar month after the date of enactment of Public No. 2, 73d Congress, unless sooner reduced or discontinued under the provisions of such prior law.

(b) Where disability or death pension has been awarded pursuant to the provisions of Public No. 2, 73d Congress, and a reduction or discontinuance is thereafter effected as to rates, such reduction or discontinuance shall be effective the last day of the month in which the reduction or discontinuance is approved.

(c) Reductions or discontinuances because of the death of a disabled person receiving a pension shall be effective as of the date of death.

(d) Discontinuance of a pension because of remarriage or death of a widow shall be effective the date next preceding the date of her remarriage, or upon the date of her death.

(e) Discontinuance or reduction of a pension to or because of a child reaching the age of eighteen years, or being married, or dying, shall be effective the date next preceding the eighteenth birthday or next preceding the date of marriage or will be effective upon the date of death.

(f) Where there is fraud shown to have been committed by the person receiving pension or with his or her knowledge the effective date of discontinuance shall be as of the effective date of the award to such person.

(g) Discontinuance of a pension because of the receipt of active service or retirement pay shall be effective as of the date next preceding the date of commencement of such pay.

IV. (a) Pension payable to a widow shall continue until death or remarriage, provided, however, that where pension is properly discontinued by reason of remarriage, it shall not thereafter be recommenced.

(b) Pension to a dependent mother or father shall continue during dependency until death or remarriage of the mother or father, whether the dependency arises prior or subsequent to the death of the veteran, except that no pension shall be payable to any mother or father where the dependency arises more than ten years subsequent to the death of the veteran.

(c) Pension to or for a child shall continue only until the child's eighteenth birthday or marriage, or, if permanently and totally incapable of self-support, as outlined in Veterans Regulation No. 10(a), until the child's marriage or death, but only during the continuance of such permanent and total incapacity or until completion of education or training (but not after the child marries or reaches the age of twenty-one years, whichever is the earlier date), when the child is or may hereafter be pursuing a course of instruction at a school, college, academy, seminary, technical institute or university particularly designated by him and approved by the Administrator.

V. Pension or emergency officers' retirement pay, not paid during the lifetime of the person entitled thereto, shall upon the death of such person be paid as follows: (a) Upon death of the veteran, first to the widow; second, if there is no widow, to his child or children under the age of eighteen years at his death; (b) upon death of the widow, to her children under the age of eighteen years at her death; (c) upon the death, prior to

payment of all or any part of the apportioned amount, of an apportionment of a part of the veteran's pension or emergency officers' retirement pay, such apportioned amount not paid shall be payable to the veteran; (d) in all other cases no payment whatsoever of such pension or emergency officers' retirement pay shall be made or allowed except so much as may be necessary to reimburse the person who bore the expense of burial, provided, however, that no payment shall be made unless claim therefor be filed within one year from the date of the death of the person entitled and perfected by the submission of the necessary evidence within six months from the date of the request of the Veterans' Administration therefor. Such pension shall include only payments due and unpaid at the time of death under then existing ratings or decisions.

VI. A specific claim on the form prescribed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs must be filed by a veteran, who is not already on the rolls of the Veterans' Administration, with the Veterans' Administration for benefits under Public No. 3, 73d Congress, involving disabilities and deaths resulting from injury or disease incurred or aggravated in line of duty in wartime or peace-time service and disabilities and deaths not incurred in service.

PART II

APPEALS

1. There is hereby created in the Veterans' Administration a Board of Veterans' Appeals under the administrative control and supervision of a Chairman directly responsible to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. The Board shall be composed of the Chairman, a Vice Chairman and not to exceed fifteen (15) associate members and such other professional, administrative, clerical and stenographic personnel as are necessary in conducting hearings and in the consideration and disposition of appeals properly before such Board in accordance with the instructions herein provided. Members of the Board, including the Chairman and the Vice Chairman, shall be appointed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs with the approval of the President.

(a) The Chairman may from time to time divide the Board into sections of three members, assign the members of the Board thereto and designate the chief thereof. If a section as a result of a vacancy or absence or inability of a member assigned thereto to serve thereon is composed of a number of members less than designated for the section, the Chairman may assign other members to the section or direct the section to proceed with the transaction of business without awaiting any additional assignment of members thereto. A hearing docket shall be maintained and formal recorded hearings shall be held by such associate member or members as the Chairman may designate, the associate member or members being of the section which will make final determination in the claim. A section of the Board shall make a determination on any proceeding instituted before the Board and on any motion in connection therewith assigned to such section by the Chairman and shall make a report of any such determination, which report shall constitute its final disposition of the proceeding.

(b) The determination of the section, when unanimously concurred in by the members of the section, shall be the final determination of the Board except that such Board on its own motion may correct an obvious error in the record, or may upon the basis of additional official information from the War or Navy Department reach a contrary conclusion. In the event of a disagreement among the members of the section the concurrence of the Chairman with the majority of members of such section shall constitute the final determination of the Board, subject to correction only on a showing of obvious error, or when in the opinion of the Board, a contrary conclusion is justified on the basis of additional official information furnished by the War or Navy Department.

II. All questions on claims involving benefits under the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration shall be subject to one review on appeal to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, decisions in such cases to be made by the Board of Veterans' Appeals. Jurisdiction to render final decisions on questions so reviewed on appeal shall vest in the Board of

Veterans' Appeals in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1. When a claim shall be disallowed by the Board of Veterans' Appeals it may not thereafter be reopened and allowed and no claim based upon the same factual basis shall be considered, except that where subsequent to such disallowance new and material evidence in the form of official reports from the proper Service Department is secured, the Board of Veterans' Appeals may authorize the reopening of the claim and review of the former decision. The Board of Veterans' Appeals shall in its decisions be bound by the Regulations of the Veterans' Administration, instructions of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, and the precedent opinions of the Solicitor.

III. Applications for review on appeal to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall be filed (excepting in those claims involving simultaneously contested claims, (see paragraph D (a) hereof)) within six months from the date of mailing of notice of the result of initial review or determination or from July 1, 1933, whichever is the later date. Applications for review must be filed with the activity which entered the denial. If no application for review on appeal is filed in accordance with this regulation within the time limit specified, the action taken on initial review or determination shall become final and the claim will not thereafter be reopened or allowed, except where subsequent to such disallowance new and material evidence in the form of official reports from the proper service department is secured the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may authorize the reopening of the claim and review of the former decision. If application for review on appeal is entered within the time limit specified by regulations, a reasonable time thereafter will be allowed, if requested, for the perfection of the appeal and the presentation of additional evidence before final determination or decision is made.

IV. Exclusive jurisdiction for the review of emergency officers' retirement claims covered by Section 10, Public No. 2, 73d Congress, shall

be voted in such persons as shall be designated by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. Following initial determination the same rules and regulations governing applications for review to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs as provided in this Regulation will be for application.

V. Application for review on appeal may be made in writing by the claimant, his legal guardian, or such accredited representative, or authorized agent, as shall be selected by him. Not more than one recognized organization or authorized agent will be recognized at any one time in the prosecution of a claim.

VI. Application for review on appeal may be made by any member of the Special Review Boards created by Part III of this Regulation and by such officials of the Veterans' Administration as may be designated by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs at any time within the time limit provided by this Regulation. An application for review on appeal entered by a designated official of the Veterans' Administration shall not operate to deprive the claimant of the right of review on appeal as provided in this Regulation.

VII. In each application for review on appeal the name and service of the veteran on account of whose service the claim is based must be stated, together with the number of the claim and the date of the action from which the appeal is taken. The application must clearly identify the benefit sought.

VIII. Each application for review on appeal should contain specific assignments of the alleged mistake of fact or error of law in the adjudication of said claim, and any application for review on appeal insufficient in this respect may be dismissed.

XI. All cases received pursuant to application for review on appeal shall be considered and decided in regular order according to their places upon the docket, unless for cause shown a case may be advanced on motion for earlier consideration and determination. Every such motion shall set forth succinctly the grounds upon which it is based. No such motion will be granted except in cases involving interpretation of law of general application affecting other claims, or for other sufficient cause shown.

X. (a) In simultaneously contested claims where one is allowed and

one rejected, the time allowed for the filing of an application for review on appeal shall be sixty days from the date of mailing notice of the original action to the claimant to whom the action is adverse. In such cases the activity concerned shall promptly notify all parties in interest of the original action taken, expressly inviting attention to the fact that an application for review on appeal will not be entertained unless filed within the period of sixty days herein prescribed. Such notices shall be forwarded to the parties in interest to the last known address of record.

(b) Upon the filing of an application for review on appeal in simultaneously contested claims, all parties other than the applicant for review on appeal whose interests may be adversely affected by the decision, shall be notified of the substance thereof and allowed thirty days from date of mailing of such notice within which to file brief or argument in answer thereto before the record is forwarded on application for review on appeal. The notice herein referred to shall be forwarded to the last known address of record of the parties whose interest may be adversely affected, and such action shall constitute sufficient evidence of notice.

XI. An application for review on appeal shall not be entertained unless it is in conformity with paragraphs 1 to 10 inclusive.

PART III

REVIEW OF PRESUMPTIVE CLAIMS BY SPECIAL REVIEW BOARDS

I. For the purpose of conducting the review of those claims which have heretofore been service connected by virtue of statutory presumptions as comprehended in Section 20 of Public No. 78, 73d Congress, there are hereby temporarily created such Special Review Boards as may be necessary, to be located in the regional areas of the Veterans' Administration as determined upon by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. The Special Review Boards shall function in accordance with this regulation and such special instructions as may be issued to them.

II. These Boards will each be composed of five members, three of whom shall be selected by the President from personnel who were not in the employ of the Veterans' Administration on the date of the approval of Public No. 78, 73d Congress, and two employees shall be designated by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs from the personnel of the Veterans' Administration. The official stations of the respective Boards will be in the Veterans' Administration Facility or Office to which they are assigned and the Manager of such Facility or Office will furnish such space, supplies, clerical and stenographic assistance as may be necessary for the proper operation of the Boards, such clerical and stenographic assistance to be furnished from the personnel now on the rolls of the Veterans' Administration Facility or Office, concerned.

III. The concurrence of any three members of a Special Review Board shall constitute the decision of such Board.

IV. The Special Review Boards will grant hearings where indicated, such hearings to be without expense as to travel or per diem allowance to the Government. When requested in due time hearings will be arranged for claimants, their authorized representatives or qualified agents and notices will be dispatched indicating the hour and date on which the cases are to be heard. Claimant's representatives or agents will, however, be required to respond at the time and date set, otherwise the Board will proceed with the consideration and determination of the claim and no further arrangement as to hearing will be made. Claimants, their authorized representatives, agents or witnesses appearing before the Board for the purpose of presenting oral testimony will be duly sworn.

V. The jurisdiction of the Special Review Boards shall be confined to a determination of questions of service connection in those cases which were heretofore service connected by reason of the statutory presumption of soundness at enlistment or by reason of the first proviso Section 300, War

Wish Insurance Act, as amended, or by reason of the second proviso Section 200, World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended, and which are denied service connection as a result of the review of awarded cases under the provisions of Public No. 2, 73d Congress, where the veteran had World War service as defined in Veterans Regulation No. 1(a), Part I, Paragraph 1(a).

The Boards in their determinations will be guided by the following principles:

(a) The Special Review Boards shall determine on all available evidence the question of whether service connection shall be granted under the provisions of Veterans Regulations issued pursuant to Public No. 2, 73d Congress, (notwithstanding the evidence may not clearly demonstrate the existence of the disease or any specific clinical findings within the terms of or period prescribed by Veterans Regulation No. 1(a), Part I, Paragraph 1(a), issued under Public No. 2, 73d Congress), and shall in their decisions resolve all reasonable doubts in favor of the veteran, the burden of proof in such cases being on the Government. The Special Review Boards shall be guided by the principles enunciated in Veterans Regulation No. 1(a), Part I. However, in any case where in view of the peculiar circumstances and in the exercise of sound judgment it is determined that the veteran is entitled to service connection an affirmative determination may be made even though literal adherence to such principles would prevent the granting of service connection.

The Boards shall set forth briefly in their decisions the reasons for the conclusions reached. rendition, by the Board, of a decision in any case shall terminate its jurisdiction in such case.

(b) In their determinations the Special Review Boards will view the claim in the light of the circumstances under which the veteran served in the armed forces during the World War, giving particular consideration to service in the American Expeditionary Forces and the zone of hostilities, and on the whole evidence of record reach a determination without reference to prior determinations, which is proper under the circumstances of the individual case.

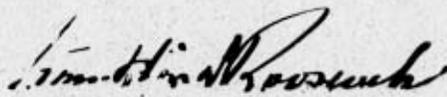
(c) The Boards in resolving all reasonable doubts in favor of the claimant will not indulge in speculative theory in reaching their conclusion. The Boards will, however, give due consideration to lay evidence as well as medical evidence of record, bearing in mind that the evidence should be viewed in the light of the facts set forth rather than the conclusions stated and that the weight to be given the evidence must depend largely upon the knowledge and capacity of the individual giving the testimony concerning the subject or fact about which he testifies.

(d) That provision of the law which placed the burden of proof on the Government in denying benefits will not be construed to mean that affirmative evidence only may be used as rebuttal evidence, but such rebuttal may also be predicated upon sound medical judgment, negative evidence of the War or Navy Department, or any other competent evidence available relating to the question at issue.

VI. The procedure covering the operation of the Special Review Boards will be provided by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs in an appropriate instruction issued pursuant to provisions of this regulation.

VII. The provisions in this regulation covering the review of claims on appeal shall apply to the decisions of the Special Review Boards.

VIII. Service connection granted by Special Review Boards will not thereafter be discontinued except in the event of an appeal, or for fraud, misrepresentation, or when it is found by the Administrator that such grant is clearly contrary to this regulation and instructions governing the operation of the Special Review Boards.


FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

The White House,

July 28, 1933.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

VETERANS REGULATION NO. 3(b)

SCHEDULES FOR RATING DISABILITIES

WHEREAS, Section 3, Title I, of Public No. 2, 73d Congress, entitled "An Act To maintain the credit of the United States Government", provides:

"For each class of persons specified in subparagraphs (a) and (b) of section 1 of this title the President is hereby authorized to prescribe by regulation the minimum degree of disability and such higher degrees of disability, if any, as in his judgment should be recognized and prescribe the rate of pension payable for each such degree of disability. In fixing rates of pensions for disability or death the President shall prescribe by regulation such differentiation as he may deem just and equitable, in the rates to be paid to veterans of different wars and/or their dependents and to be paid for (a) Disabilities and deaths resulting from disease or injury incurred or aggravated in line of duty in war-time service; (b) Disabilities and deaths resulting from disease or injury incurred or aggravated in line of duty in peace-time service; (c) Disabilities and deaths not incurred in service."

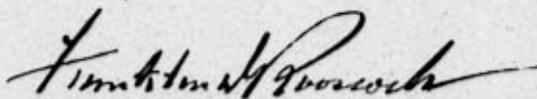
AND WHEREAS, Section 20, Public No. 78, 73d Congress, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and for other purposes", provides in part as follows:

"Notwithstanding any of the provisions of Public Law Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, in no event shall the rates of compensation payable for directly service-connected disabilities to those veterans who entered the active military or naval service prior to November 11, 1918, and whose disabilities are not the result of their own misconduct, where they were except by fraud, mistake, or misrepresentation, in receipt of compensation on March 20, 1933, be reduced more than 25 per centum, except in accordance with the regulations issued under Public Law Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, pertaining to Federal employees, hospitalized cases and cases of beneficiaries residing outside of the continental limits of the United States; * * *."

2.1

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said law, Veterans Regulation No. 3(a) is hereby amended as hereinafter provided:

1. Paragraph II of Veterans Regulation No. 3(a) is hereby cancelled.



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

July 28th 1933
The White House.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

VETERANS REGULATION NO. 6(a)

ELIGIBILITY FOR DOMICILIARY OR HOSPITAL CARE,
INCLUDING MEDICAL TREATMENT.

WHEREAS, Section 6, Title I, of Public No. 2, 73d Congress, entitled "An Act To maintain the credit of the United States Government", as amended by Section 1, Public No. 78, 73d Congress, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and for other purposes" provides:

"In addition to the pensions provided in this title the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized under such limitations as may be prescribed by the President, and within the limits of existing Veterans' Administration facilities, to furnish to men discharged from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard for disabilities incurred in line of duty and to veterans of any war, including the Boxer rebellion and the Philippine insurrection, domiciliary care where they are suffering with permanent disabilities, tuberculosis, or neuro-psychiatric ailments and medical and hospital treatment for diseases or injuries."

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said law, the following regulation is hereby promulgated cancelling Veterans Regulation No. 6 and substituting therefor Veterans Regulation No. 6(a) to read as follows:

I. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, within the limits of Veterans' Administration facilities, is authorized to furnish domiciliary or hospital care, including medical treatment, to the following persons and in the specified order of preference:

(a) To honorably discharged veterans of any war, including the Boxer rebellion and the Philippine insurrection, who are suffering with injuries or diseases which were incurred or aggravated in line of duty in the active military or naval service when in need of hospital treatment for such injuries or diseases;

(b) To persons honorably discharged from the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard for disabilities incurred in line of duty, who are suffering with injuries or diseases which were incurred or aggravated in line of duty in the active military or naval service when in need of hospital treatment for such injuries or diseases;

(c) To honorably discharged veterans of any war, including the Boxer rebellion and the Philippine insurrection, who served in the active military or naval service for a period of ninety days or more who are suffering with permanent disabilities or tuberculous or neuropsychiatric ailments, which incapacitate them from earning a living, and who have no adequate means of support;

(d) To persons honorably discharged from the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard for disabilities incurred in line of duty, who served in the active military or naval service for a period of ninety days or more, who are suffering with permanent disabilities or tuberculous or neuropsychiatric ailments, which incapacitate them from earning a living, and who have no adequate means of support.

II. No clothing shall be furnished to any person admitted to a Veterans' Administration facility and while a member thereof except under the following conditions:

(a) Where the person is indigent and the furnishing of clothing is necessary to protect health or sanitation;

(b) Where the person requires special clothing made necessary by the wearing of prosthetic appliances.

III. Reasonable traveling and other expenses of the person to a Veterans' Administration facility may be paid in the discretion of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs only when the person is granted prior authority to report to a Veterans' Administration facility for treatment of

injury or disease incurred or aggravated in line of duty in the active military or naval service. Upon completion of such treatment as may be prescribed and regular discharge by the Veterans' Administration, reasonable traveling, and other expenses of the person, from the Veterans' Administration facility to the place from which hospitalized may be paid in the discretion of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. In the event of the death of any person prior to discharge, transportation expenses (including preparation of the body) for the return of the body to the place of residence or the nearest National cemetery may be paid in the discretion of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs when deemed necessary and as an administrative necessity.

IV. No person shall be entitled to receive domiciliary, medical or hospital care, including treatment, who resides outside of the continental limits of the United States or its territories or possessions.

V. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized to provide such rules and procedure governing domiciliary or hospital care as he may deem proper and necessary.

VI. Pension for disability the result of injury or disease incurred or aggravated in the line of duty in the active military or naval service, and emergency officers' retirement pay, of any person who is being furnished hospital treatment, institutional, or domiciliary care by the United States, or any political subdivision thereof, shall not exceed \$15 per month, provided that where such person has a wife, child or dependent mother or father the difference by which the amount to which such disabled person would otherwise be entitled exceeds \$15 will be payable to the wife, child or dependent mother or father, as may be prescribed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. Where any disabled person having neither wife, child nor dependent mother or father, is being maintained by the Government of the United States, or any political subdivision thereof, in an

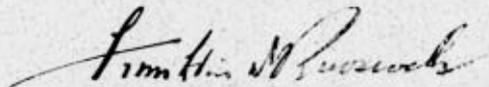
institution and shall be deemed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be insane, the pension for such person shall thereafter not exceed \$15 per month so long as he shall be maintained by the Government of the United States, or any political subdivision thereof, in an institution; provided, however, that in any case where the estate of such person derived from funds paid under the War Risk Insurance Act, as amended, the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended, the several pension acts and/or this Act equals or exceeds \$1,500, any payments of pension being made will be discontinued until the estate derived from such funds is reduced to \$500. The provisions of this paragraph shall also be applicable to pensions for disability the result of injury or disease incurred after active military or naval service, except that the amount payable while the veteran is in the institution shall be \$6.00 per month instead of \$15.00 per month. As to pension payable on account of service prior to the Spanish-American War, the amount payable while the veteran is in the institution shall be \$15.00 per month in all cases.

VII. Where a disabled person entitled to pension under Public No. 2, 73d Congress, or emergency officers' retirement pay is a patient in a Veterans' Administration facility, or where for any other reason the disabled person and his wife are not living together, or where the child or children are not in the custody of the disabled person, or in the custody of the widow, the amount of the pension may be apportioned as may be prescribed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

VIII. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to continue hospital care of those persons properly admitted under the laws in effect prior to March 20, 1933, until such time as they may be discharged without jeopardizing their health or life.

July 28th 1933

The White House.


FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

VETERANS REGULATION NO. 7(a)

ELIGIBILITY FOR MEDICAL CARE

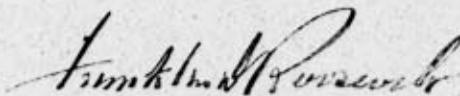
WHEREAS, Section 6, Title I, of Public No. 2, 73d Congress, entitled "An Act To maintain the credit of the United States Government", as amended by Section 1, Public No. 78, 73d Congress, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and for other purposes", provides:

"In addition to the pensions provided in this title the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized under such limitations as may be prescribed by the President, and within the limits of existing Veterans' Administration facilities, to furnish to men discharged from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard for disabilities incurred in line of duty and to veterans of any war, including the Boxer rebellion and the Philippine insurrection, domiciliary care where they are suffering with permanent disabilities, tuberculosis, or neuropsychiatric ailments and medical and hospital treatment for diseases or injuries."

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said law, the following regulation is hereby promulgated cancelling Veterans Regulation No. 7 and substituting therefor Veterans Regulation No. 7(a) to read as follows:

I. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, within the limits of Veterans' Administration facilities, is authorized in his discretion to furnish to honorably discharged veterans of any war, including the Boxer rebellion and the Philippine insurrection, and to men honorably discharged from the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard for disabilities incurred in line of duty, such medical, surgical and dental services as may be found to be reasonably necessary for diseases or injuries incurred or aggravated in the line of duty in the active military or naval service. Such persons may also be furnished with such supplies including

dental appliances, wheel chairs, artificial limbs, trusses, and similar appliances, including special clothing made necessary by the wearing of prosthetic appliances, as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may determine to be useful and reasonably necessary, which dental appliances, wheel chairs, artificial limbs, trusses, special clothing, and similar appliances may be procured by the Veterans' Administration in such manner, either by purchase or manufacture, as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may determine to be advantageous and reasonably necessary.



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

July 28th 1933

The White House.

EXECUTIVE ORDER
VETERANS REGULATION NO. 10(b)
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

WHEREAS, Section 4, Title I, of Public No. 2, 73d Congress, "An Act To maintain the credit of the United States Government" provides:

"The President shall prescribe by regulation (subject to the provisions of section 1(e) of this title) the date of the beginning and of the termination of the period in each war subsequent to the Civil War, including the Boxer Rebellion and the Philippine Insurrection, service with which shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed war-time service. The President shall further prescribe by regulation the required number of days of war or peace time service for each class of veterans, the time limit on filing of claims for each class of veterans and their dependents, the nature and extent of proofs and presumptions for such different classes, and any other requirements as to entitlement as he shall deem equitable and just. The President in establishing conditions precedent may prescribe different requirements or conditions for the veterans of different wars and their dependents and may further subdivide the classes of persons as outlined in section 1 of this title and apply different requirements or conditions to such subdivisions."

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said law, the following regulation is hereby promulgated amending Veterans Regulation No. 10, as amended, as hereinafter provided:

1. Regulation No. 10, Paragraph V, is hereby amended to read as follows:

V. The term "widow" of a veteran of the Spanish-American War, the Boxer Rebellion or the Philippine Insurrection, shall mean a person who was married to the veteran prior to September 1, 1922; of a World War veteran--who was married to the veteran prior to July 3, 1931; of a peace-time veteran--who was married to the veteran prior to the expiration of ten years subsequent to his discharge from the enlistment during which the injury or disease, on account of which claim is being filed, was incurred.

2. Regulation No. 10(a), Paragraph X, is hereby amended to read as follows:

X. No person holding an office or position, appointive or elective, under the United States Government, or the municipal government of the District of Columbia, or under any corporation, the majority of the stock of which is owned by the United States, shall be paid a pension or emergency officers' retirement pay, so long as he continues to draw a salary from such employment, except (1) those receiving pension or emergency officers' retirement pay for disabilities incurred in combat with an enemy of the United States or for disabilities resulting from an explosion of an instrumentality of war in line of duty during an enlistment or employment as provided in Veterans Regulation No. 1(a), Part I, Paragraph I; (2) those persons so employed whose pension is protected by the provisions of the Act; however, the rate of pension as to this class shall not exceed \$6 per month; (3) those persons whose salary or compensation for service as such employee is in an amount not in excess of \$50 per month; and (4) widows of veterans.

3. Regulation No. 10, Paragraph XI, is hereby amended to read as follows:

XI. No person entitled to pension or emergency officers' retirement pay under the provisions of this Act, who resides outside the continental limits of the United States, exclusive of Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands and the Panama Canal Zone, shall while so residing, receive more than 50% of the amount of pension or emergency officers' retirement pay otherwise provided.

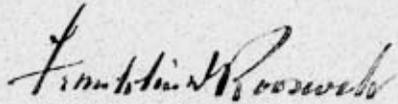
4. Regulation No. 10, Paragraph XIX, is hereby amended to read as follows:

XIX. The phrase "Veterans' Administration facilities" as used in Section 6, Title I, Public No. 2, 73d Congress as amended by Section 1 of Public No. 78, 73d Congress, shall include the following:

(a) Those facilities over which the Veterans' Administration has direct and exclusive jurisdiction;

(b) Those other government facilities for which the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may deem it necessary to contract;

(c) Those private facilities for which the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may deem it necessary and proper to contract, in order to provide hospital care (1) in emergency cases for persons suffering from injuries or diseases incurred or aggravated in line of duty in active military or naval service; (2) for women veterans of any war; (3) for veterans of any war in the territories and possessions.


FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

July 28th 1933
The White House.

6234

EXECUTIVE ORDER

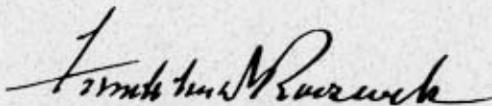
POWER-SITE RESTORATION No. 477

OREGON

So much of the Executive orders of January 20, 1910, creating Temporary Power-Site Withdrawal No. 108, and July 2, 1910, creating Power-Site Reserve No. 108, as affects the lands hereinafter described is hereby revoked:

WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN

- T. 4 N., R. 37 E., sec. 9, NW 1/4 SE 1/4;
sec. 10, S 1/2 NE 1/4, NW 1/4
NW 1/4, and NE 1/4
SE 1/4;
sec. 11, lots 4, 5, and 6,
NW 1/4 SW 1/4;
sec. 12, SW 1/4 NE 1/4, SE 1/4
NW 1/4, and NW 1/4
SW 1/4;
sec. 13, N 1/2 NE 1/4, and SE 1/4
NW 1/4;
sec. 15, NE 1/4 NW 1/4.
- T. 5 N., R. 37 E., sec. 23, S 1/2 SE 1/4;
sec. 25, N 1/2, N 1/2 SW 1/4;
sec. 26, NW 1/4 NE 1/4, N 1/2
NW 1/4, and NE 1/4
SE 1/4;
sec. 27, NE 1/4 NE 1/4.



THE WHITE HOUSE,

July 28, 1933.