

EXECUTIVE ORDER

CREATING A BODY CORPORATE TO BE KNOWN AS
FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INC.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Act of June 23, 1934, (Public No. 461, 73rd Congress), it is hereby ordered that a corporation of the District of Columbia be and is hereby created, said corporation to be named as

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INC.

1. The governing body of said corporation shall consist of a board of five directors to hold office at the pleasure of the President. The following persons shall constitute the first Board of Directors:

Mr. Sanford Bates
Mr. Thomas A. Rickert
Hon. John B. Miller
Dr. M. L. Brittain
Mr. Sam A. Lewisohn

2. The principal office of said corporation shall be in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, but the corporation shall have power and authority to establish such other offices or agencies as it may deem necessary or appropriate.

3. The said corporation shall have power to determine in what manner and to what extent industrial operations shall be carried on in the

several penal and correctional institutions of the United States and shall, so far as practicable, so diversify prison industrial operations that no single private industry shall be forced to bear an undue burden of competition with the products of the prison workshops. It shall also have power to do all things it is authorized to do by the said Act of June 23, 1934, and all things incident to or necessary or proper in the exercise of its functions.

4. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 4 of the said Act, the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to transfer to a fund to be known as "the Prison Industries Fund" all balances standing to the credit of the Prison Industries Working Capital Fund on the books of the Treasury and the corporation is authorized to employ the aforesaid fund, and any earnings that may hereafter accrue to the corporation, as operating capital.

5. The Attorney General is directed to transfer to the corporation hereby created all personal property, assets, accounts receivable, and equipment of any and every kind now under the jurisdiction of the Industrial Division of the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice.

6. The corporation shall assume all valid claims and obligations now payable out of the Prison Industries Working Capital Fund.

7. Said corporation shall have power to sue and be sued.

8. Any vacancies occurring in the membership of the Board of Directors shall be filled by the President of the United States.

9. The heads of the several executive departments, independent establishments and Government owned and Government controlled corporations shall cooperate with the corporation in carrying out its duties and shall purchase, at not to exceed current market prices, the products or services of said industries, to the extent required or permitted by law.

10. All powers and duties vested in the Attorney General and not specifically transferred to the corporation by said Act of June 23, 1934, or by this Executive Order and assumed by said corporation, shall remain vested in the Attorney General or his duly qualified representatives as heretofore.



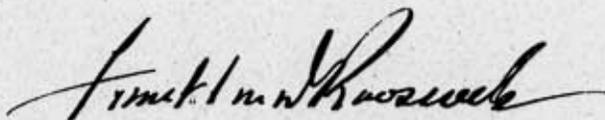
The White House,

December // , 1934.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

AMENDMENT OF EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 3206, OF
DECEMBER 30, 1919, CREATING THE BOARD OF
SURVEYS AND MAPS

Executive Order No. 3206, of December 30, 1919,
creating the Board of Surveys and Maps, as amended,
is hereby further amended by adding the Tennessee
Valley Authority to the list of organizations entitled
to membership on said Board.



THE WHITE HOUSE,

December 2, 1934.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

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EXEMPTION OF T. WARREN ALLEN FROM COMPULSORY RETIREMENT
FOR AGE

WHEREAS section 204 of the act of June 30, 1932 (ch. 514, 47 Stat. 382, 404; 5 U.S.C., sec. 692b), provides:

"On and after July 1, 1932, no person rendering civilian service in any branch or service of the United States Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia who shall have reached the retirement age prescribed for automatic separation from the service, applicable to such person, shall be continued in such service, notwithstanding any provision of law or regulation to the contrary; Provided, That the President may, by Executive Order, exempt from the provisions of this section any person when, in his judgment, the public interest so requires: * * *";

AND WHEREAS the public interest requires that T. Warren Allen, principal highway engineer, Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., who, during the current month, will reach the retirement age prescribed for automatic separation from the service, be exempted from the provisions of this section and continued in the service until January 1, 1936;

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the aforesaid section, I do hereby exempt T. Warren Allen from the provisions thereof and continue him in the service until January 1, 1936.



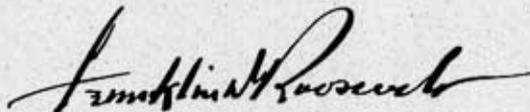
The White House,

December 12, 1934.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

EXCUSING FEDERAL EMPLOYEES FROM DUTY AT 1 P. M. ON DECEMBER 24 AND AT 1 P. M. ON DECEMBER 31, 1934

It is hereby ordered that the several executive departments, independent establishments and other government agencies in the District of Columbia, including the Government Printing Office and the Navy Yard and stations, be closed at 1 P.M. on Monday, December 24, 1934, the day preceding Christmas Day, and at 1 P.M. on Monday, December 31, 1934, the day preceding New Year's Day, and that all employees in the Federal service in the District of Columbia, and in the field service of the executive departments, independent establishments and other agencies of the Government, except those who may for special public reasons be excluded from the provisions of this Order by the heads of their respective departments, establishments or agencies, or those whose absence from duty would be inconsistent with the provisions of existing law, are hereby excused from duty at 1 P.M. on Monday, December 24, 1934, and at 1 P.M. on Monday, December 31, 1934.



The White House,

December 13, 1934.

6920

EXECUTIVE ORDER

DISMISSAL OF COMPLAINT UNDER SECTION 3 (e) OF TITLE I
OF THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT WITH
RESPECT TO IMPORTS OF MENTHOL

A complaint under Section 3 (e) of the National Industrial Recovery Act, addressed to me by Davies and Ten Eyck of Burbank, California, has been filed with the National Recovery Administration alleging that menthol is being imported into the United States on such terms or under such conditions as to render ineffective or seriously to endanger the maintenance of the President's Reemployment Agreement which was signed by the complainant in September, 1933.

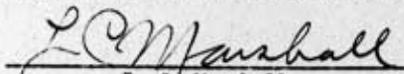
After an examination of said complaint and the report and recommendations of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the National Industrial Recovery Board with respect thereto, I find that the facts do not appear to be such as to warrant further investigation in accordance with Section 3 (e) of said Act.

I, therefore, direct that no further action be taken with regard to said complaint and that the complainants be so notified.



Approval recommended:

National Industrial Recovery Board



L. C. Marshall,
Executive Secretary.

THE WHITE HOUSE

December 14, 1934.

6920-A

EXECUTIVE ORDER

DISMISSAL OF COMPLAINT UNDER SECTION 5 (e) OF TITLE I
OF THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT WITH RESPECT TO
IMPORTS OF QUEBRACHO TANNING EXTRACT

A complaint under Section 5 (e) of the National Industrial Recovery Act, addressed to me by the Code Authority of the Tanning Extract Industry, has been filed with the National Recovery Administration alleging that quebracho tanning extract is being imported into the United States on such terms or under such conditions as to render ineffective or seriously to endanger the maintenance of the Code of Fair Competition for the Tanning Extract Industry approved by me March 29, 1934.

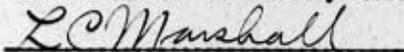
After an examination of said complaint and the report and recommendation of the National Industrial Recovery Board with respect thereto, I find that the facts do not appear to be such as to warrant further investigation in accordance with Section 5 (e) of said Act.

I, therefore, direct that no further action be taken with regard to said complaint and that the complainants be so notified.



Approval recommended:

National Industrial Recovery Board



L. C. Marshall,
Executive Secretary.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

December 14, 1934.

6920-B

EXECUTIVE ORDER

APPROVING AGREEMENT BETWEEN MEMBERS OF FAIR DIVISION OF THE
PAINTING, PAPERHANGING AND DECORATING
DIVISION
OF THE
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY
AND PAINTER, PAPERHANGER AND DECORATOR EMPLOYEES IN THE TOWNSHIP
OF GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT, EXCEPTING THAT PORTION OF
EAST PORT CHESTER LYING WEST OF A LINE DRAWN THROUGH BYRAM
ROAD RUNNING SOUTH FROM NORTH WATER STREET TO BYRAM PARK

An application having been duly made, pursuant to and in full compliance with the provisions of Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933, and the Code of Fair Competition for the Construction Industry, approved January 31, 1934, for approval of an agreement between certain employers who are members of the Painting, Paperhanging and Decorating Division of said Code, and certain employees in the Region of the Township of Greenwich, Connecticut, excepting that portion of East Port Chester lying West of a line drawn through Byram Road running South from North Water Street to Byram Park, as defined in said agreement, and a hearing having been held thereon, and the National Industrial Recovery Board having rendered its report containing an analysis of said agreement, together with its recommendations and findings with respect thereto, and the National Industrial Recovery Board having found that said agreement complies in all respects with the pertinent provisions of Title I of said Act and of said Code;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, pursuant to the authority vested in me by Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933, pursuant to said Code of Fair Competition for the Construction Industry, and otherwise, do hereby adopt and approve the report, recommendations and findings of the National Industrial Recovery Board and do hereby order that the said agreement is hereby approved.



Approved Recommended:
National Industrial Recovery Board

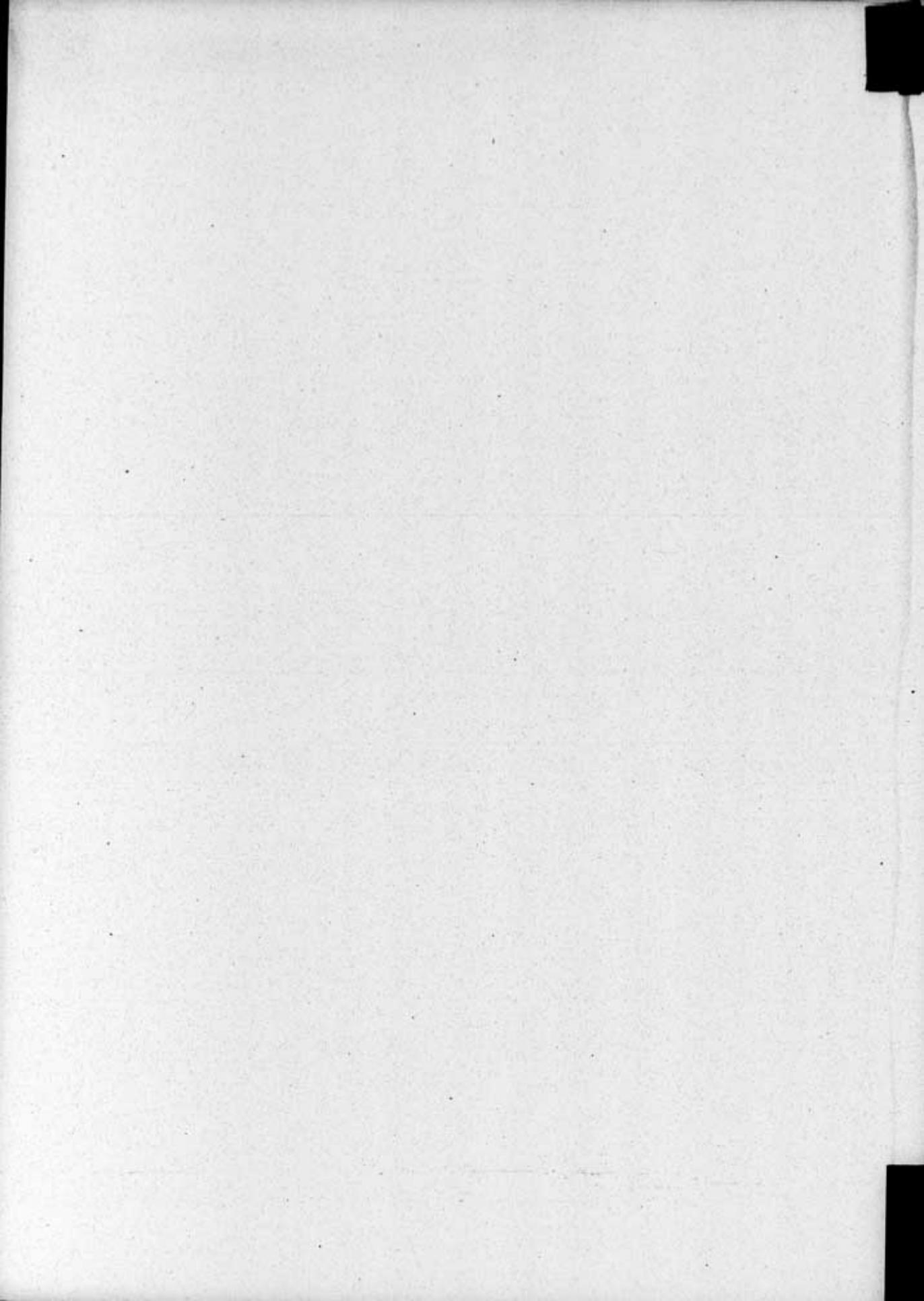
By: *W. A. Harrison*
W. A. Harrison
Administrative Officer

The White House,

Dec 14

, 1934.

6920-G



EXECUTIVE ORDER

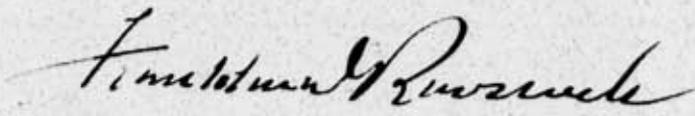
AMENDING CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION FOR THE BREWING INDUSTRY

WHEREAS the Federal Alcohol Control Administration has submitted for my approval an amendment to the Code of Fair Competition for the Brewing Industry and has rendered its report and recommendations and findings thereon; and

WHEREAS due notice of public hearings on said proposed amendment has been given and public hearings thereon have been held pursuant to such notice;

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933 (ch. 90, 48 Stat. 195), and in order to effectuate the purposes of said Title, I hereby approve said amendment and modify my previous approval of the Code of Fair Competition for the Brewing Industry to include an approval of said Code in its entirety as hereby amended.

THE WHITE HOUSE,


December 15, 1934.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION
FOR THE
BREWING INDUSTRY

AMENDMENT NO. 4

Article IV, Section 6 (b) is amended to read as follows:

(b) Loans and Guaranties. - To furnish, give, or lend any money or other thing of value, directly or indirectly or through a subsidiary or affiliate or by any officer, director, or firm member of the industry, to any person engaged in selling products of the industry for consumption on the premises where sold, or to any person for the use, benefit or relief of said person engaged in selling as above; or to guarantee the repayment of any loan or the fulfillment of any financial obligation of any person selling as above. Nothing herein contained shall (1) affect the extension of usual and ordinary commercial credits for the products of the industry sold and delivered, or (2) prohibit a member of the industry from rendering coil cleaning service to a person selling products of the industry for consumption on the premises where sold in cases of emergency if a written report of such emergency service is made in duplicate to the appropriate regional board within two days after the rendering of such service. The regional board shall promptly transmit a copy of such report to the Code Authority. At no time shall an emergency be deemed to exist if coil cleaning service by a person engaged in the business of cleaning coils is readily available.

AMENDMENT NO. 5

Article IV, Section 6 (c) is amended to read as follows:

(c) Equipment and Fixtures. - To furnish, give, rent, lend, or sell any equipment, fixtures, or supplies, directly or indirectly or through a subsidiary or affiliate, or by any officer, director, or firm member of the industry, to any person engaged in selling products of the industry for consumption on the premises where sold. Nothing herein shall be construed as applying to such equipment, fixtures, or supplies furnished, loaned, or rented prior to the effective date of this Code, or prohibit the sale by any member of the industry or any subsidiary or affiliate thereof of such equipment, fixtures, or supplies owned by them on December 5, 1933 and installed in retail premises prior to that date. No loan, rental,

or sale of any equipment, fixtures, or supplies made before the effective date of this Code shall be used as a consideration for an agreement thereafter made respecting the purchase of products of the industry. This paragraph shall not operate to prevent a member of the industry from furnishing carbonic acid gas or tapping accessories, such as rods, vents, hose, washers, couplings, taps, vent tongues, and check valves, to persons engaged in selling products of the industry for consumption on the premises where sold if a charge is made (1) for the carbonic acid gas at a price in accordance with the reasonable open market value therefor in the region where the gas is furnished, and (2) for tapping accessories at not less than the cost thereof to the member of the industry and the aggregate cost of tapping accessories furnished to any one person does not exceed \$5.00 in any one calendar year. Collection of the price of such tapping accessories shall be made within fifteen days from the date they are furnished.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

AMENDING CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION FOR THE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE
WHOLESALE INDUSTRY

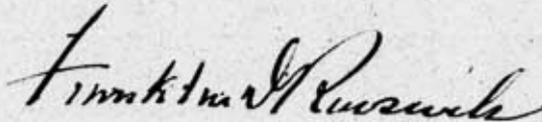
WHEREAS the Federal Alcohol Control Administration has submitted for my approval an amendment to the Code of Fair Competition for the Alcoholic Beverage Wholesale Industry and has rendered its report and recommendations and findings thereon; and

WHEREAS due notice of public hearings on said proposed amendment has been given and public hearings thereon have been held pursuant to such notice;

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933 (ch. 90, 48 Stat. 195), and in order to effectuate the purposes of said Title, I hereby approve said amendment and modify my previous approval of the Code of Fair Competition for the Alcoholic Beverage Wholesale Industry to include an approval of said Code in its entirety as hereby amended.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

December 17, 1934.



AMENDMENTS TO THE CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION
FOR THE
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE WHOLESALE INDUSTRY

AMENDMENT NO. 15

Article VI, Section 6 (b) is amended to read as follows:

(b) Loans and Guaranties. - To furnish, give, or lend any money or other thing of value, directly or indirectly, or through a subsidiary or affiliate or by any officer, director, or firm member of the industry, to any person engaged in selling products of the brewing industry for consumption on the premises where sold, or to any person for the use, benefit, or relief of said person in selling as above; or to guarantee the repayment of any loan or the fulfillment of any financial obligation of any person engaged in selling as above. Nothing herein contained shall (1) affect the extension of usual and ordinary commercial credits for the products of the brewing industry sold and delivered, or (2) prohibit a member of the industry from rendering coil cleaning service to a person selling products of the brewing industry for consumption on the premises where sold in cases of emergency if a written report of such emergency service is made in duplicate to the appropriate regional board within two days after the rendering of such service. The regional board shall promptly transmit a copy of such report to the Code Authority. At no time shall an emergency be deemed to exist if coil cleaning service by a person engaged in the business of cleaning coils is readily available.

AMENDMENT NO. 16

Article VI, Section 6 (c) is amended to read as follows:

(c) Equipment and Fixtures. - To furnish, give, rent, or sell any equipment, fixtures, or supplies, directly or indirectly, or through a subsidiary or affiliate, or by any officer, director, or firm member of the industry, to any person engaged in selling products of the brewing industry for consumption on the premises where sold. Nothing herein shall be construed as applying to such equipment, fixtures, or supplies furnished, loaned, or rented prior to the effective date of this Code or prohibit the sale by any member of the industry or any subsidiary or affiliate thereof, of such equipment, fixtures or supplies owned by them on December 5, 1933 and installed in retail

premises prior to that date. No loan, rental, or sale of any equipment, fixtures, or supplies made before the effective date of this Code shall be used as a consideration for an agreement thereafter made respecting the purchase of products of the brewing industry. This paragraph shall not operate to prevent a member of the industry from furnishing carbonic acid gas or tapping accessories, such as rods, vents, hose, washers, couplings, taps, vent tongues, and check valves, to persons engaged in selling products of the brewing industry for consumption on the premises where sold if a charge is made (1) for the carbonic acid gas at a price in accordance with the reasonable open market value therefor in the region where the gas is furnished, and (2) for tapping accessories at not less than the cost thereof to the member of the industry and the aggregate cost of tapping accessories furnished to any one person does not exceed \$5.00 in any one calendar year. Collection of the price of such tapping accessories shall be made within fifteen days from the date they are furnished.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

EXCLUSION OF LANDS FROM THE HARNEY NATIONAL FOREST

SOUTH DAKOTA

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by the act of June 4, 1897 (ch. 2, 30 Stat. 11, 36; U. S. C., title 16, sec. 473), and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, it is ordered that Tps. 3 and 4 S., R. 6 E., and the E.1/3 of Tps. 3 and 4 S., R. 5 E., Black Hills meridian, be, and they are hereby, excluded from the Harney National Forest as defined by proclamation of May 16, 1911 (37 Stat. 1680).

Franklin D. Roosevelt

THE WHITE HOUSE,

December 18, 1934.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

ESTABLISHMENT OF LAKE MATTAMUSKEET WILD LIFE REFUGE

NORTH CAROLINA

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered (1) that all the following-described tract of land in Hyde County, North Carolina, be, and it is hereby, reserved and set apart for the use of the Department of Agriculture as a refuge and breeding ground for birds and wild animals, and (2) that such portion of said tract as the Secretary of Agriculture may deem proper be reserved for use as a shooting area, to be operated under a cooperative agreement or lease between the said Department of Agriculture and the Department of Conservation and Development of the State of North Carolina, upon such terms and conditions, and under such regulations, as the Secretary of Agriculture may from time to time adopt. With regard to the waters of Mattamuskeet Lake within said area, the Secretary of Agriculture, under such rules and regulations, and upon such terms and conditions as he may from time to time prescribe or approve, may enter into a cooperative agreement or lease with said Department of Conservation and Development

of the State of North Carolina whereby said waters may be used for fishing purposes under permit or license issued by the Division of Game and Fish of the said Department of Conservation and Development.

The survey of the said tract was made in September and October 1934, and all bearings in this description are turned from the true meridian and all distances expressed in chains.

Beginning at corner no. 1, common to lands of Jones, Mann & Gibbs and R. W. Harris, in the Mattamuskeet-Swanquarter township line in the east edge of a ditch marked by a 3-in. iron pipe filled with concrete with a brass plug marked "1";

Thence, from said initial point:

N. 53°	31'	W.,	102.54	chs.,	to corner no. 2;
S. 15°	28'	W.,	29.65	chs.,	to corner no. 3;
S. 83°	46'	W.,	6.12	chs.,	to corner no. 4;
N. 57°	20'	W.,	34.67	chs.,	to corner no. 5;
N. 80°	07'	W.,	53.07	chs.,	to corner no. 6;
S. 89°	08'	W.,	23.96	chs.,	to corner no. 7;
S. 60°	55'	W.,	26.59	chs.,	to corner no. 8;
N. 84°	06'	W.,	40.61	chs.,	to corner no. 9;
N. 61°	12'	W.,	60.53	chs.,	to corner no. 10;
N. 19°	44'	W.,	26.36	chs.,	to corner no. 11;
N. 83°	18'	E.,	2.29	chs.,	to corner no. 12;
N. 73°	00'	E.,	110.06	chs.,	to corner no. 13;
N. 1°	16'	W.,	41.76	chs.,	to corner no. 14;
N. 68°	07'	W.,	76.18	chs.,	to corner no. 15;
S. 66°	59'	W.,	6.96	chs.,	to corner no. 16;
N. 11°	19'	W.,	40.13	chs.,	to corner no. 17;
S. 66°	56'	W.,	2.01	chs.,	to corner no. 18;
N. 11°	17'	W.,	5.03	chs.,	to corner no. 19;
N. 66°	55'	E.,	10.26	chs.,	to corner no. 20;
N. 7°	13'	E.,	47.79	chs.,	to corner no. 21;
N. 6°	29'	E.,	65.19	chs.,	to corner no. 22;
N. 32°	58'	E.,	50.52	chs.,	to corner no. 23;
N. 50°	46'	E.,	18.71	chs.,	to corner no. 24;
N. 73°	57'	E.,	20.40	chs.,	to corner no. 25;
S. 25°	22'	E.,	7.72	chs.,	to corner no. 26;
N. 64°	54'	E.,	12.72	chs.,	to corner no. 27;
S. 83°	44'	E.,	31.12	chs.,	to corner no. 28;

N. 50	53'	E.,	5.49	chs.,	to corner no. 29;
S. 85	25'	E.,	73.65	chs.,	to corner no. 30;
N. 87	59'	E.,	12.06	chs.,	to corner no. 31;
S. 80	19'	E.,	7.40	chs.,	to corner no. 32;
N. 69	31'	E.,	5.33	chs.,	to corner no. 33;
N. 69	38'	E.,	25.66	chs.,	to corner no. 34;
S. 84	37'	E.,	38.76	chs.,	to corner no. 35;
S. 73	15'	E.,	37.23	chs.,	to corner no. 36;
S. 46	57'	E.,	36.24	chs.,	to corner no. 37;
S. 71	56'	E.,	49.05	chs.,	to corner no. 38;
N. 78	58'	E.,	67.81	chs.,	to corner no. 39;
N. 15	12'	W.,	15.92	chs.,	to corner no. 40;
N. 72	16'	E.,	82.25	chs.,	to corner no. 41;
N. 50	23'	E.,	14.77	chs.,	to corner no. 42;
N. 83	38'	E.,	58.01	chs.,	to corner no. 43;
N. 88	32'	E.,	67.48	chs.,	to corner no. 44;
N. 50	34'	E.,	15.06	chs.,	to corner no. 45;
N. 40	45'	E.,	27.01	chs.,	to corner no. 46;
N. 32	59'	E.,	22.79	chs.,	to corner no. 47;
N. 48	54'	E.,	51.15	chs.,	to corner no. 48;
N. 35	36'	E.,	50.60	chs.,	to corner no. 49;
N. 43	37'	E.,	30.89	chs.,	to corner no. 50;
N. 69	17'	E.,	34.35	chs.,	to corner no. 51;
S. 4	39'	E.,	6.02	chs.,	to corner no. 52;
N. 77	39'	E.,	9.40	chs.,	to corner no. 53;
S. 89	21'	E.,	17.99	chs.,	to corner no. 54;
N. 1	05'	W.,	4.84	chs.,	to corner no. 55;
S. 77	25'	E.,	35.60	chs.,	to corner no. 56;
S. 69	10'	E.,	64.04	chs.,	to corner no. 57;
S. 60	06'	E.,	40.44	chs.,	to corner no. 58;
N. 16	43'	E.,	7.12	chs.,	to corner no. 59;
S. 75	08'	E.,	19.39	chs.,	to corner no. 60;
S. 10	46'	W.,	13.32	chs.,	to corner no. 61;
S. 61	03'	E.,	13.94	chs.,	to corner no. 62;
S. 52	29'	E.,	46.78	chs.,	to corner no. 63;
N. 29	00'	E.,	3.59	chs.,	to corner no. 64;
S. 59	11'	E.,	25.97	chs.,	to corner no. 65;
S. 31	19'	W.,	1.57	chs.,	to corner no. 66;
S. 54	56'	E.,	12.01	chs.,	to corner no. 67;
S. 32	43'	W.,	4.00	chs.,	to corner no. 68;
S. 43	12'	E.,	23.16	chs.,	to corner no. 69;
N. 30	59'	E.,	9.62	chs.,	to corner no. 70;
S. 53	56'	E.,	2.24	chs.,	to corner no. 71;
S. 30	45'	W.,	18.69	chs.,	to corner no. 72;
S. 36	36'	E.,	12.13	chs.,	to corner no. 73;
S. 42	19'	E.,	19.72	chs.,	to corner no. 74;
S. 45	22'	E.,	22.73	chs.,	to corner no. 75;
S. 37	02'	E.,	39.44	chs.,	to corner no. 76;
S. 30	27'	E.,	27.30	chs.,	to corner no. 77;
S. 22	42'	E.,	23.62	chs.,	to corner no. 78;
S. 64	24'	W.,	3.64	chs.,	to corner no. 79;
S. 21	27'	E.,	32.36	chs.,	to corner no. 80;
S. 12	48'	E.,	11.38	chs.,	to corner no. 81;
S. 17	32'	E.,	14.20	chs.,	to corner no. 82;
S. 9	19'	W.,	20.43	chs.,	to corner no. 83;
S. 20	01'	W.,	23.84	chs.,	to corner no. 84;
S. 40	59'	W.,	26.55	chs.,	to corner no. 85;
S. 38	10'	W.,	49.18	chs.,	to corner no. 86;
S. 31	32'	W.,	15.78	chs.,	to corner no. 87;
S. 60	04'	W.,	10.68	chs.,	to corner no. 88;
S. 48	41'	W.,	12.18	chs.,	to corner no. 89;

S. 59° 39' W.,	27.62 chs.,	to corner no. 90;
S. 68° 11' W.,	4.18 chs.,	to corner no. 91;
S. 68° 20' W.,	1.87 chs.,	to corner no. 92;
S. 79° 21' W.,	67.03 chs.,	to corner no. 93;
S. 89° 37' W.,	14.47 chs.,	to corner no. 94;
S. 82° 14' W.,	9.40 chs.,	to corner no. 95;
S. 75° 00' W.,	19.44 chs.,	to corner no. 96;
S. 67° 37' W.,	16.73 chs.,	to corner no. 97;
S. 79° 21' W.,	28.16 chs.,	to corner no. 98;
N. 81° 43' W.,	22.69 chs.,	to corner no. 99;
S. 50° 14' W.,	8.13 chs.,	to corner no. 100;
S. 38° 56' W.,	28.74 chs.,	to corner no. 101;
S. 36° 45' W.,	24.41 chs.,	to corner no. 102;
S. 35° 12' W.,	23.69 chs.,	to corner no. 103;
S. 29° 04' W.,	35.21 chs.,	to corner no. 104;
S. 76° 51' W.,	13.64 chs.,	to corner no. 105;
S. 65° 19' W.,	3.31 chs.,	to corner no. 106;
S. 65° 20' W.,	30.88 chs.,	to corner no. 107;
S. 61° 24' W.,	15.19 chs.,	to corner no. 108;
S. 22° 53' E.,	7.80 chs.,	to corner no. 109;
S. 80° 05' W.,	180.96 chs.,	to corner no. 110;
S. 88° 46' W.,	144.97 chs.,	to corner no. 111;
N. 74° 47' W.,	16.68 chs.,	to corner no. 112;
N. 81° 05' W.,	40.22 chs.,	to corner no. 113;
N. 75° 06' W.,	33.53 chs.,	to corner no. 114;
N. 65° 48' W.,	43.88 chs.,	to corner no. 115;
N. 54° 43' W.,	31.93 chs.,	to corner no. 116;
S. 23° 27' W.,	9.10 chs.,	

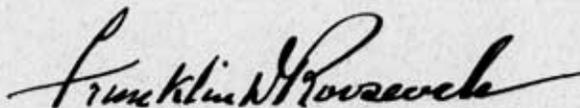
to the place of beginning; containing 49,985.05 acres,
be the same more or less.

It is unlawful within this reservation: (a) To hunt, trap, capture, willfully disturb, or kill any wild animal or bird of any kind whatever, to take or destroy the nests or eggs of any wild bird, to occupy or use any part of the reservation, or to enter thereon for any purpose, except under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture; (b) to cut, burn, or destroy any timber, underbrush, grass, or other natural growth; (c) willfully to leave fire or to suffer it to burn unattended near any forest, timber, or other inflammable material; (d) after building a fire in or near any

forest, timber, or other inflammable material, to leave it without totally extinguishing it; and (e) willfully to injure, molest, or destroy any property of the United States.

All persons are hereby informed that sections 52, 53 (as amended), and 84 (as amended) of the Criminal Code of the United States (secs. 106, 107, 145, title 18, U. S. C.) and section 14 of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act of February 18, 1929 (sec. 715m, title 16, U. S. C.) prescribe penalties for the commission of the offenses enumerated in the preceding paragraph.

This refuge shall be known as the "Lake Mattamuskeet Wild Life Refuge".



THE WHITE HOUSE,

December 18, 1934.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

RESTORATION TO ENTRY OF CERTAIN TRACTS OF LAND IN
TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST
ALASKA

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by the act of June 4, 1897 (ch. 2, 50 Stat. 11, 54, 56), and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, it is ordered that the following-described tracts of land in Alaska, occupied as home sites and identified by elimination surveys, plats and field notes of which are on file in the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., be, and they are hereby, excluded from the Tongass National Forest and restored to entry under the applicable public-land laws:

Home site no. 88, tract no. 6, Fritz Cove group, east shore of Auke Bay, 2.22 acres; approximate latitude $58^{\circ}22'24''$ N., longitude $134^{\circ}58'35''$ W.

Home site no. 114, tract H, Auke Lake group, on Glacier Highway, 4.90 acres; approximate latitude $58^{\circ}23'30''$ N., longitude $134^{\circ}57'40''$ W.

Home site no. 219 (west of U. S. Survey No. 378), south shore Tee Harbor, 5.29 acres; approximate latitude $58^{\circ}24'40''$ N., longitude $134^{\circ}45'07''$ W.

Home site no. 231, tract no. 11, Fritz Cove group, east shore of Auke Bay, net area 2.264 acres; approximate latitude $58^{\circ}22'12''$ N., longitude $134^{\circ}58'25''$ W.

Home site no. 237 (east of H.E.S. no. 179), Fritz Cove group, 5.02 acres; approximate latitude $58^{\circ}21'15''$ N., longitude $134^{\circ}58'50''$ W.

Home site no. 247, tract L, Wrangell group, near town of Wrangell, 5.66 acres; approximate latitude $56^{\circ}25'50''$ N., longitude $132^{\circ}22'10''$ W.

Home site no. 281, tract E, Wrangell group, 5.50 acres; approximate latitude $56^{\circ}26'50''$ N., longitude $132^{\circ}22'50''$ W.

Home site no. 296, on George Inlet, Revillagigedo Island, 1.31 acres; approximate latitude $55^{\circ}19'10''$ N., longitude $131^{\circ}31'35''$ W.

Home site no. 310, on Myers Chuck, Cleveland Peninsula, 4.83 acres; approximate latitude $55^{\circ}44'20''$ N., longitude $132^{\circ}15'00''$ W.

Home site no. 311, Mountain Point group, Tongass Highway, Revillagigedo Island, 1.84 acres; approximate latitude $55^{\circ}17'36''$ N., longitude $131^{\circ}32'15''$ W.

Home site no. 316, Mountain Point group, Revillagigedo Island, 0.41 acres; approximate latitude $55^{\circ}17'30''$ N., longitude $131^{\circ}32'05''$ W.

Home site no. 336, on north shore Funter Bay, Admiralty Island, 4.92 acres; approximate

latitude $58^{\circ}15'50''$ N., longitude $154^{\circ}52'40''$ W.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

THE WHITE HOUSE,

December 18, 1954.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

CANCELING ORDER APPROVING CODE

FOR THE

CINDERS, ASHES AND SCAVENGER TRADE

---000---

The Administrator for Industrial Recovery having called a public hearing to determine whether my order approving the Code of Fair Competition for the Cinders, Ashes and Scavenger Trade, Dated December 30, 1933, should be canceled, and the hearing having been held and the National Industrial Recovery Board having rendered its report containing its recommendations and findings with respect to such cancellation, and it appearing that upon such cancellation most of the transportation operations of this Trade will be subject to the Code of Fair Competition for the Trucking Industry approved February 10, 1934, and all of the construction operations thereof to the Code of Fair Competition for the Construction Industry approved January 31, 1934.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, pursuant to the authority vested in me by Article VIII of the Code of Fair Competition for the Cinders, Ashes and Scavenger Trade, and by Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act (approved June 16, 1933) do adopt and approve the report, recommendations and findings of the National Industrial Recovery Board, and do hereby cancel my order approving said Code.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Approval Recommended:

National Industrial Recovery Board

By *W. A. Harriman*
W. A. Harriman, Administrative Officer

The White House

December 19, 1934.

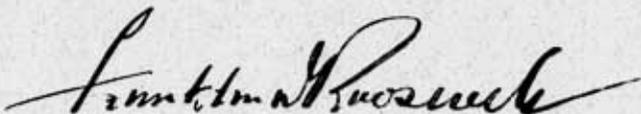
6925-A

EXECUTIVE ORDER

EXTENSION OF TRUST PERIOD ON INDIAN LANDS IN OKLAHOMA
EXPIRING DURING THE YEAR 1955

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 5 of the act of February 8, 1887 (ch. 119, 24 Stat. 588, 589), and by the act of June 21, 1906 (ch. 3504, 54 Stat. 525, 526), it is ordered that the period of trust applying to any Indian allotted lands of the Otoe Reservation, Oklahoma, or of any other Indian reservation in the State of Oklahoma not specifically named herein, upon which the period of trust expires during the calendar year 1955, be, and it is hereby, extended for a period of ten years from the date on which any such trust would otherwise expire.

This order is not intended to apply to cases in which Congress has specifically reserved to itself authority to extend the period of trust on tribal or individual Indian lands.



THE WHITE HOUSE,

December 20, 1954.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

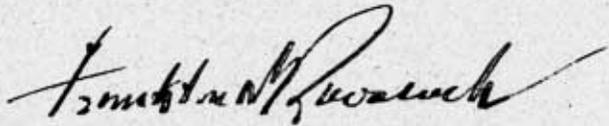
POSTPONEMENT OF EFFECTIVE DATE OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS
OF EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 6166, OF JUNE 10, 1955

WHEREAS it appears that the interests of economy require that certain transfers, consolidations, and eliminations provided for under section 4 of Executive Order No. 6166, of June 10, 1955, as amended, be further delayed beyond the effective date of said order;

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to the provisions of section 22 of the said order, I hereby order that, except as hereinafter provided, the transfers, consolidations, and eliminations contemplated by section 4 of Executive Order No. 6166, of June 10, 1955, as amended, which are not effected prior to December 31, 1954, pursuant to Executive Order No. 6224, of July 27, 1955, Executive Order No. 6540, of December 28, 1955, and Executive Order No. 6727, of May 29, 1954, together with the operation of all other provisions of Executive Order No. 6166, of June 10, 1955, as amended, insofar as they relate to said section 4, be further delayed until June 30, 1955: Provided, That any transfer, consolidation, or elimination, in whole or in part, under said section 4, including any other provisions of the said order of June 10, 1955, insofar as they relate to section 4 thereof, may be made operative and effective between December 31, 1954, and June 30, 1955, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, approved by the President.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

December 21, 1954.



EXECUTIVE ORDER
CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION
FOR THE
RETAIL MEAT TRADE

An application having been duly made, pursuant to and in full compliance with the provisions of Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933, for my approval of a Code of Fair Competition for the Retail Meat Trade, and hearings having been held thereon and The National Industrial Recovery Board having rendered its report containing an analysis of the said Code of Fair Competition together with its recommendations and findings with respect thereto, and The National Industrial Recovery Board having found that the said Code of Fair Competition complies in all respects with the pertinent provisions of Title I of said Act and that the requirements of clauses (1) and (2) of subsection (a) of Section 3 of the said Act have been met:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, pursuant to the authority vested in me by Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933, and otherwise, do adopt and approve the report, recommendations, and findings of The National Industrial Recovery Board and do order that the said Code of Fair Competition be and it is hereby approved; subject, however, to the following conditions:

1. That Article II, Section 1 (a) be and the same is hereby amended to read:

"The term 'Retail Meat Trade' as used herein means the selling of meats to the consumer and not for the purpose of resale, but shall not include the sale of meats in establishments for consumption on the premises, and shall not include the sale of meats by anyone, more than fifty (50) percent of whose dollar volume of retail sales is not meats."

2. That Article II, Section 1 (m), be and the same hereby is amended to read:

"The term 'establishment' as used herein means any store or shop or stand where retail meat sales amount to fifty percent (50%) or more of the entire retail sales."

3. That Article VI, Section 1, be and the same hereby is amended to read:

"A Code Authority is hereby established consisting of eleven (11) persons to be selected in the following manner:

(a) Seven (7) persons to be selected by the Board of Directors of the National Association of Retail Meat Dealers, Inc.

(b) One (1) person to be selected by the Federation of Kosher Butchers of Greater New York, Inc.

(c) One (1) person to be selected by the National Association of Meat, Poultry and Game Purveyors.

(d) Two (2) persons to be appointed by The National Industrial Recovery Board from members of the trade who are not members of any of the foregoing Associations, and who are retailers of food products other than meats.

If, within thirty (30) days after the effective date of this Code, any of the members provided for in this Section shall not be named, then and in that event, The National Industrial Recovery Board shall appoint the representative otherwise provided for."

4. The provisions of Article VII, Sections 1 (b), (c) and (d); Article VII, Section 2; Article VII, Section 9; Article VII, Section 10; be and the same hereby are stayed, pending incorporation of suitable parallel provisions in the code applicable to all retail selling of meat not governed by this Code, or pending our further order.

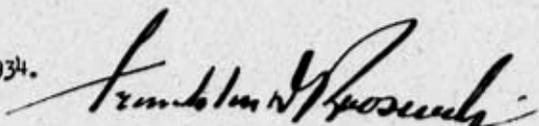


Approval Recommended:

The National Industrial Recovery Board

By W. A. Harriman
W. A. Harriman
Administrative Officer

The White House

Dec 21, 1934. 

6927-A

EXECUTIVE ORDER

AMENDMENT OF EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 6657-A OF MARCH 27,
1934, AS AMENDED

Executive Order No. 6657-A of March 27, 1934, as amended, prescribing regulations for payment of losses sustained by officers, enlisted men, and employees of the United States in foreign countries on account of appreciation of foreign currencies in their relation to the American dollar, is hereby amended to read as follows:

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by the act of March 26, 1934, ch. 87, 48 Stat. 466, I hereby prescribe the following regulations, which shall apply to all officers, enlisted men, and employees of the United States while in service in foreign countries:

DEFINITION

1. The words in the act "while in service in foreign countries", for the purpose of these regulations, shall be understood to mean (a) while employed in or on assignment or detail to a post of duty in a foreign country, (b) while en route through a foreign country or to or from such post, (c) while, during such assignment or detail abroad, on leave of absence with pay in a foreign country, or, in connection with allowances for rent of living quarters maintained abroad

during leave of absence or while under orders in the United States, (d) while traveling in foreign countries under official orders, or (e) while attached to and serving on board United States vessels stationed in foreign waters for not less than 60 consecutive days.

PURPOSE OF REGULATIONS

2. The purpose of these regulations is to provide for reimbursement to officers, enlisted men, and employees of the United States (hereinafter referred to as employees), for losses sustained from appreciation of foreign currencies in their relation to the American dollar, as authorized under the aforesaid act.

METHOD OF COMPUTATION OF PAYMENT OF LOSSES

3. (a) The loss above referred to is that calculated on the basis of conversion into foreign currency of the employee's net salary and net allowances, except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), (d), and (e) of this section.

(b) In case of employees serving under the War and Navy Departments (with the exception of military and naval attachés and other employees attached to their offices, who shall be governed by paragraph (a) of this section), the loss is that calculated on the basis of conversion into foreign currency of the employee's net pay and allowances.

(c) In case of employees traveling in foreign countries under official orders, not employed in or

on assignment or detail to a post of duty in a foreign country, no part of the employee's salary not converted for expenditure abroad shall be included in the loss referred to for the purposes of these regulations.

(d) In case of a foreign country in which the loss cannot be calculated on the basis of conversion into the currency of that country but, in consequence of local law or regulation, is required to be calculated on the basis of the appreciation in relation to the dollar of a noncirculating monetary unit in which prices of commodities and services are quoted but not payable - the dollar itself being used in payment therefor - the loss is authorized to be computed on that basis.

(e) In case of employees employed in or on assignment or detail to posts in countries having local laws and regulations preventing or limiting, subsequent to April 1, 1934, conversion of local currency into foreign exchange, their net salary and net allowances while they are at their post of duty in such country may be converted in a country other than that in which they are stationed and the losses so sustained since April 1, 1934, or hereafter sustained thereon, shall be reimbursed, but in no case in an amount greater than would have been reimbursable had the net salary and net allowances been converted at the post of duty.

(f) In case of employees who sustained losses arising from the conversion of salaries or allowances (including those paid from fees either in foreign or American currency) during the period from July 15, 1933, to the effective date of this order, the losses shall be calculated as provided in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e) of this section. Claim for reimbursement for such loss shall be accompanied by the best evidence, available to the employee, of the rate at which conversion was made.

(g) As used in this section:

The term "net salary" means the base salary less any deductions for contribution to the retirement or other fund, or on account of percentage deductions in compensation.

The term "net allowances" means allowances paid to the employee.

The term "net pay and allowances" means the employee's full pay, including extra or additional pay, and all allowances (other than those furnished in kind) less deductions therefrom on account of allotments, fines and forfeitures, clothing, hospital, Civil Service Retirement Fund, percentage deductions in compensation, and other sundry checkages.

BASIC EXCHANGE RATES FOR COMPUTATION OF LOSSES

4. For the basis of computation of losses as referred to in the aforesaid act, the following rates are prescribed as the basic rates for foreign currencies:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Monetary Unit</u>	<u>Basic rate</u>
Albania	Gold Franc	19.28
Argentina	Peso	34.37
Austria	Schilling	13.36
Belgium	Belga	13.92
Bolivia	Boliviano	31.31
Brazil	Milreis	9.51
Bulgaria	Lev	.72
Canada	Dollar	95.93
Chile	Peso	9.46
China	Yuan	31.18
Colombia	Peso	96.22
Costa Rica	Colon	24.56
Cuba	Peso	99.95
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	2.96
Danzig	Gulden	19.44
Denmark	Krone	24.27
Dominican Republic	Dollar	100.00
Ecuador	Suore	19.37
Egypt	Pound	456.53
El Salvador	Colon	46.52
Estonia	Kroon	26.66
Ethiopia	M. T. Dollar	33.42
Finland	Markka	2.25
France	Franc	3.92
France (Possessions)		
Algiers	Franc	3.92
Martinique	Franc	3.92
Saigon	Franc	3.92
Tahiti	Franc	3.92
Tunis	Franc	3.92
Germany	Reichsmark	23.77
Great Britain	Pound	445.17
Great Britain (Possessions)		
Aden	Rupee	32.88
Australia	Pound	400.19
Barbados	Dollar	93.02
Belize	Dollar	100.00
Colombo	Rupee	33.14
Gibraltar	Pound	445.30
Hamilton, Bermuda	Pound	436.42
Hong Kong	Dollar	34.38
India	Rupee	33.21
Kingston, Jamaica	Pound	440.68
Lagos	Pound	440.36
Malta	Pound	443.05
Nairobi	Pound	445.29
Nassau	Pound	441.25
Newfoundland	Dollar	95.93
New Zealand	Pound	424.04
Penang	Dollar	51.36
Singapore	Dollar	51.36
Trinidad	Dollar	91.38

<u>Country</u>	<u>Monetary Unit</u>	<u>Basic rate</u>
Greece	Drachma	1.17
Guatemala	Quetzal	100.00
Haiti	Gourde	20.00
Honduras	Lempira	50.00
Hungary	Pengo	16.31
Iraq	Pound	432.35
Irish Free State	Pound	442.79
Italy	Lira	5.20
Japan	Yen	42.47
Latvia	Lat	19.29
Liberia	Pound	436.82
Lithuania	Litas	10.00
Luxemburg	Franc	2.70
Mexico	Peso	41.70
Morocco	Franc	3.91
Netherlands	Florin	40.22
Netherlands (Possessions)		
Batavia	Florin	40.22
Curaçao	Florin	40.22
Medan	Florin	40.22
Surabaya	Florin	40.22
Nicaragua	Cordoba	100.00
Norway	Krone	24.18
Palestine	Pound	427.92
Panama	Balboa	100.00
Paraguay	Peso	1.80
Persia	Rial	6.28
Peru	Sol	33.52
Poland	Zloty	11.19
Portugal	Escudo	4.10
Portugal (Possessions)		
Lourenço Marques	Mozambique Escudo	4.25
Rumania	Leu	.59
Siam	Baht	42.04
Spain	Peseta	11.67
Sweden	Krona	24.40
Switzerland	Gold Franc	19.35
Syria	Syrian Pound	78.62
Turkey	Lira	48.01
Union of South Africa	Pound	474.50
Uruguay	Peso	75.13
U. S. S. R.	Ruble	51.74
Venezuela	Bolivar	17.70
Yugoslavia	Dinar	1.72
Yunnanfu	Piaster	38.00

METHOD OF PAYMENT TO EMPLOYEES

5. From and after the effective date of this order, each employee shall be entitled to receive in foreign currency such amount as he would have received by converting into such foreign currency, at the basic rates specified in section 4, his net salary and net allowances, or his net pay and allowances, as provided in section 5.

EFFECTIVE DATE

6. This order shall take effect as of January 1, 1955, and shall be retroactive to July 15, 1955, as to the basic rates for Newfoundland and Trinidad.



THE WHITE HOUSE,

December 24, 1954.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

DELEGATING CERTAIN FUNCTIONS AND POWERS TO THE FEDERAL
EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 201 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933, 48 Stat. 195 (hereinafter referred to as the "Act"), I hereby delegate to the Federal Emergency Administrator of Public Works the following functions and powers:

1. In his discretion, and upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, to sell, assign, transfer, and deliver all securities or any part thereof purchased under the authority of section 203 of the said Act and of Title II of the Emergency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935, approved June 19, 1934, 48 Stat. 1021, and to apply the proceeds as prescribed by section 203 of the said Act and said Emergency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935.

2. To alter, amend, or waive any or all rules and regulations set forth in Executive Order No. 6252 of August 19, 1933, and any other rule or regulation promulgated by the President under the authority of section 209 of said Act, and to prescribe pursuant to the authority of the said section 209 any other rules or regulations as are necessary to carry out the purposes of said Act; Provided, however, no rule or regulation the violation of which is made punishable by fine or imprisonment under the said section 209 shall become effective until approved by me.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

December 26, 1934.



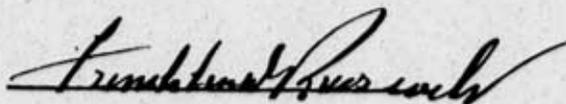
EXECUTIVE ORDER

APPROVING AGREEMENT BETWEEN MEMBERS OF THE DIVISION OF THE
PAINTING, PAPERHANGING AND DECORATING DIVISION
OF THE
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY
AND PAINTER, PAPERHANGER AND DECORATOR EMPLOYEES IN THE REGION OF
DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA

An application having been duly made, pursuant to and in full compliance with the provisions of Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933, and the Code of Fair Competition for the Construction Industry, approved January 31, 1934, for approval of an Agreement between certain employers who are members of the Painting, Paperhanging and Decorating Division of said Code, and certain employees in the Region of Dade County, Florida as defined in said Agreement, and a hearing having been held thereon, and the National Industrial Recovery Board having rendered its report containing an analysis of said Agreement, together with its recommendations and findings with respect thereto, and the National Industrial Recovery Board having found that said Agreement complies in all respects with the pertinent provisions of Title I of said Act and of said Code:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, pursuant to the authority vested in me by Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933, pursuant to said Code of Fair Competition for the Construction Industry, and otherwise, do hereby adopt and approve the report, recommendations and findings of the National Industrial Recovery Board and do hereby order that the said Agreement is hereby approved, provided that the National Industrial Recovery Board may provide such exceptions and exemptions, with or without conditions for the granting thereof, as appear necessary to effectuate the policies and purposes of the Act, or of the Code of Fair Competition under which this Agreement is made, or of this

Agreement, or to avoid undue hardship or hardships to any individual or individuals.



Approval Recommended:

National Industrial Recovery Board

By: *W. A. Harriman*

W. A. Harriman
Administrative Officer

The White House

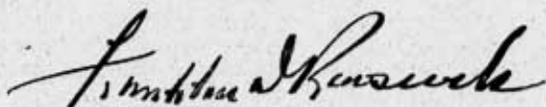
December 26, 1954

6929-A

EXECUTIVE ORDER

Amending Executive Order No. 6878 Providing Rules and Regulations
for the Cotton, Silk and Wool Textile Work Assignment Boards

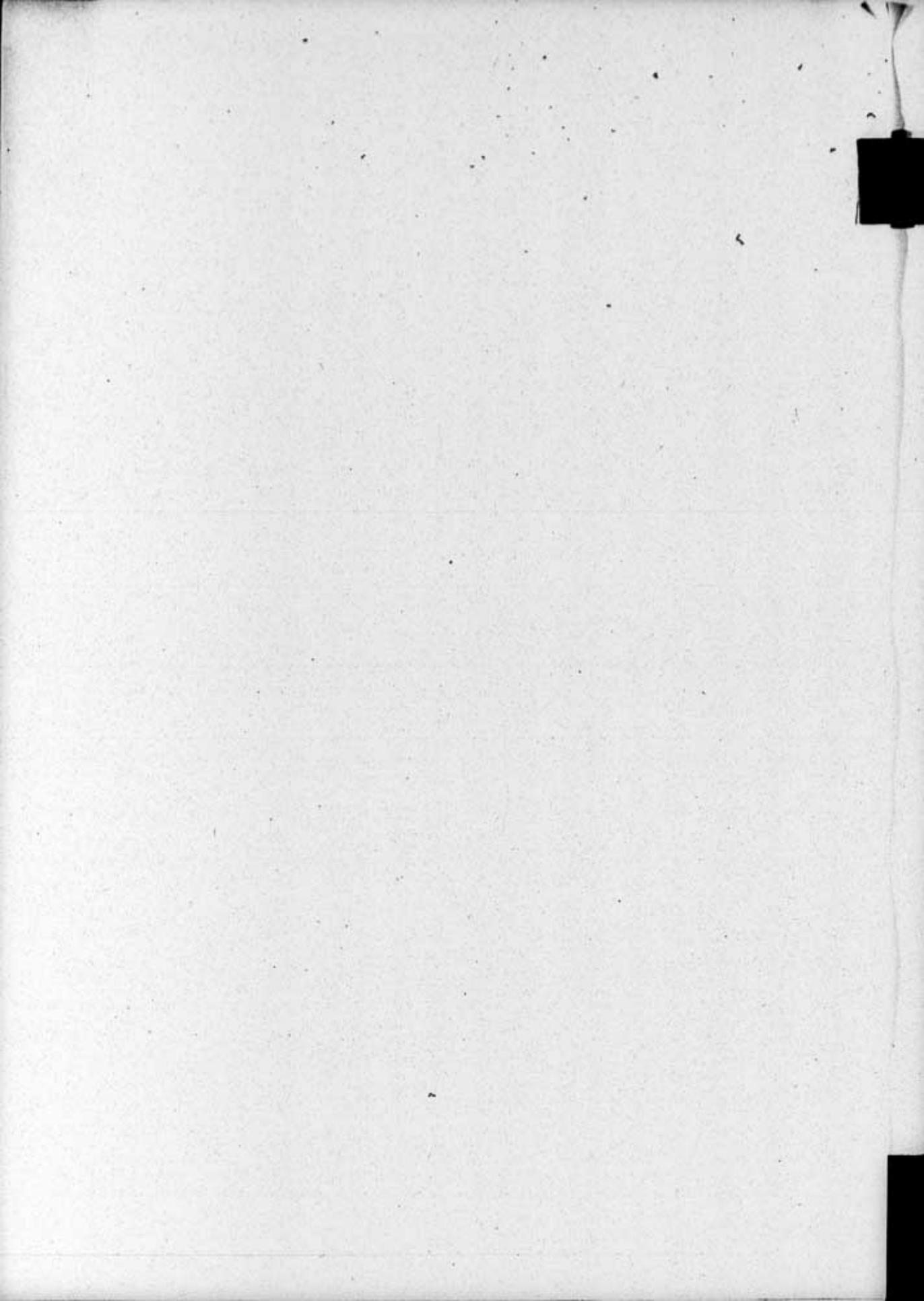
By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me under Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act (48 Stat. 195, U. S. C. Title 15, Sec. 701) and under the Codes of Fair Competition for the Cotton Textile Industry, the Silk Textile Industry and the Wool Textile Industry, it is hereby ordered that the Cotton Textile Work Assignment Board, the Silk Textile Work Assignment Board and the Wool Textile Work Assignment Board shall not be required to present before January 1, 1935, the recommendations provided for in Section 2 of Executive Order No. 6878, dated October 16, 1934, but that such Boards shall submit such recommendations within a reasonable time after January 1, 1935, and in the meantime shall make to the Secretary of Labor monthly reports of their activities and progress.



The White House,

December 27, 1934.

6930



EXECUTIVE ORDER

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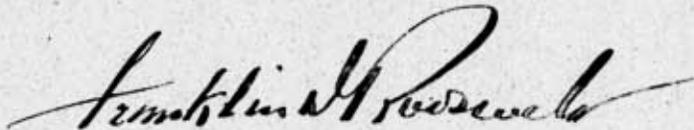
EXEMPTION OF THOMAS J. BRADY FROM COMPULSORY RETIREMENT FOR AGE

WHEREAS section 204 of the act of June 30, 1932 (ch. 314, 47 Stat. 382, 404; 5 U. S. C., sec. 692b), provides:

"On and after July 1, 1932, no person rendering civilian service in any branch or service of the United States Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia who shall have reached the retirement age prescribed for automatic separation from the service, applicable to such person, shall be continued in such service, notwithstanding any provision of law or regulation to the contrary; Provided, That the President may, by Executive Order, exempt from the provisions of this section any person when, in his judgment, the public interest so requires: * * *";

AND WHEREAS the public interest requires that Thomas J. Brady, Deputy Collector of Customs in charge, Bureau of Customs, Treasury Department, Cape Vincent, New York, who, during the current month, will reach the retirement age prescribed for automatic separation from the service, be exempted from the provisions of this section and continued in the service until January 1, 1936;

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the aforesaid section, I do hereby exempt Thomas J. Brady from the provisions thereof and continue him in the service until January 1, 1936.



The White House,

December 27, 1934.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

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EXEMPTION OF HENRY C. STUART FROM COMPULSORY RETIREMENT FOR AGE

WHEREAS section 204 of the act of June 30, 1932 (ch. 314, 47 Stat. 562, 404; 5 U. S. C., sec. 692b), provides:

"On and after July 1, 1932, no person rendering civilian service in any branch or service of the United States Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia who shall have reached the retirement age prescribed for automatic separation from the service, applicable to such person, shall be continued in such service, notwithstanding any provision of law or regulation to the contrary: Provided, That the President may, by Executive Order, exempt from the provisions of this section any person whom, in his judgment, the public interest so requires: * * *";

AND WHEREAS the public interest requires that Henry C. Stuart, Assistant Collector of Customs, Bureau of Customs, Treasury Department, New York, New York, who, in February 1935, will reach the retirement age prescribed for automatic separation from the service, be exempted from the provisions of this section and continued in the service until March 1, 1936;

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the aforesaid section, I do hereby exempt Henry C. Stuart from the provisions thereof and continue him in the service until March 1, 1936.



The White House,
December 28, 1934.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

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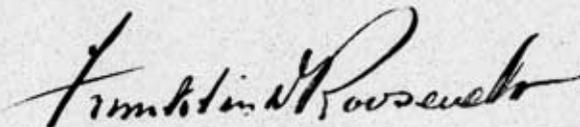
EXEMPTION OF MRS. MAUD BRACKETT PATTIN FROM COMPULSORY RETIREMENT FOR AGE

WHEREAS section 204 of the act of June 30, 1932 (ch. 314, 47 Stat. 382, 404; 5 U.S.C., sec. 692b), provides:

"On and after July 1, 1932, no person rendering civilian service in any branch or service of the United States Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia who shall have reached the retirement age prescribed for automatic separation from the service, applicable to such person, shall be continued in such service, notwithstanding any provision of law or regulation to the contrary: Provided, That the President may, by Executive Order, exempt from the provisions of this section any person when, in his judgment, the public interest so requires: * * *";

AND WHEREAS the public interest requires that Mrs. Maud Brackett Pattin, clerk, Quartermaster Corps, War Department, Office of the Military Attache, American Embassy, Mexico City, Mexico, who was exempted from compulsory retirement for a period of six months by Executive Order No. 6753, dated June 28, 1934, be further exempted from the provisions of this section and continued in the service until August 1, 1935;

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the aforesaid section, I do hereby exempt Mrs. Maud Brackett Pattin from the provisions thereof and continue her in the service until August 1, 1935.



The White House,

December 28, 1934.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

SIOUX CITY, IOWA, ABOLISHED AS A CUSTOMS
PORT OF ENTRY

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by the act of August 1, 1914, 38 Stat. 609, 625, 19 U. S. C., sec. 2, Sioux City, Iowa, is hereby abolished as a customs port of entry in Customs Collection District No. 44 (Iowa), with headquarters at Des Moines, Iowa, effective thirty days from the date of this order.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

THE WHITE HOUSE,

December 7, 1954.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

PLACING CERTAIN ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN UNDER THE
CONTROL AND JURISDICTION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

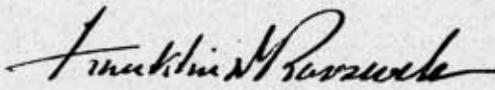
WAKE ISLAND, KINGMAN REEF, AND JOHNSTON AND SAND ISLANDS

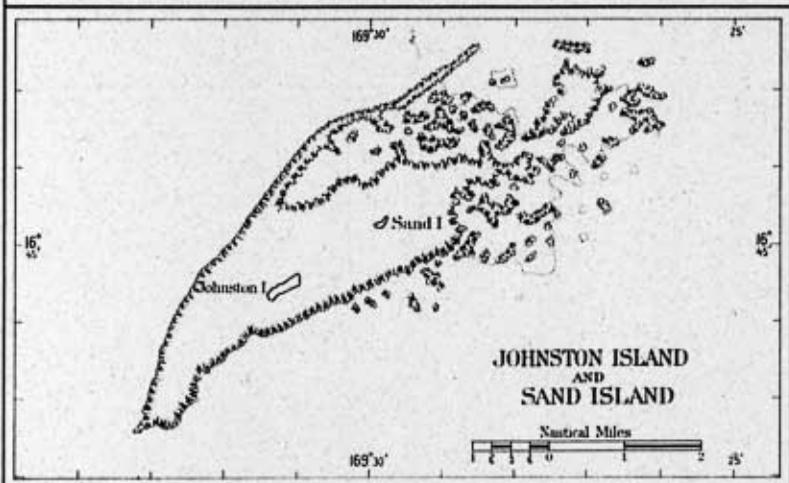
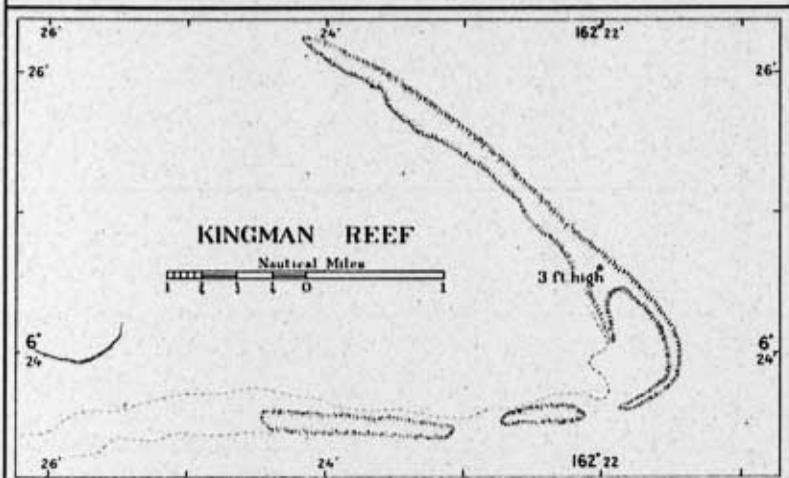
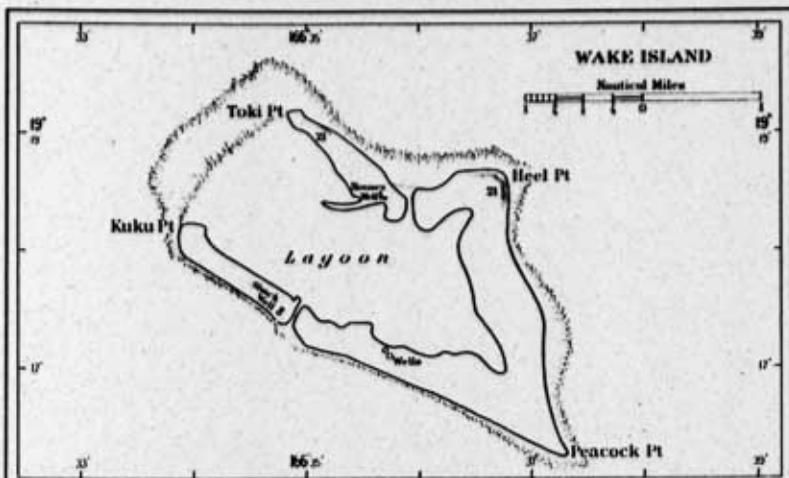
By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by the act of June 25, 1910, ch. 421, 36 Stat. 847, as amended by the act of August 24, 1912, ch. 389, 37 Stat. 497, and as President of the United States, it is ordered that Wake Island located in the Pacific Ocean approximately in latitude $19^{\circ}17'28''$ N. and longitude $166^{\circ}34'42''$ E. from Greenwich, Kingman Reef located in the Pacific Ocean approximately in latitude $6^{\circ}24'57''$ N. and longitude $162^{\circ}22'$ W. from Greenwich, and Johnston and Sand Islands located in the Pacific Ocean approximately in latitude $16^{\circ}44'32''$ N. and longitude $169^{\circ}30'59''$ W. from Greenwich, together with the reefs surrounding all the aforesaid islands, as indicated upon the diagram hereto attached and made a part of this order, be, and they are hereby, reserved, set aside, and placed under the control and jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy for administrative purposes, subject, however, to the use of the said Johnston and Sand Islands by the Department of Agriculture as a refuge and breeding ground for native birds as provided by Executive Order No. 4467 of June 29, 1926.

This order shall continue in full force and effect unless and until revoked by the President or by act of Congress.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

December 24, 1934.



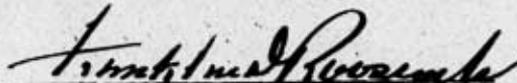


EXECUTIVE ORDER

APPROVING AGREEMENT BETWEEN MEMBERS OF THE DIVISION OF THE
PAINTING, PAPERHANGING AND DECORATING DIVISION
OF THE
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY
AND PAINTER EMPLOYEES IN THE REGION OF ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA AND
VICINITY.

An application having been duly made, pursuant to and in full compliance with the provisions of Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1935, and the Code of Fair Competition for the Construction Industry, approved January 31, 1934, for approval of an Agreement between certain employers who are members of the Painting, Paperhanging and Decorating Division of said Code, and certain employees in the Region of St. Paul, Minnesota and vicinity, as defined in said Agreement, and a hearing having been held thereon, and the National Industrial Recovery Board having rendered its report containing an analysis of said Agreement, together with its recommendations and findings with respect thereto, and the National Industrial Recovery Board having found that said Agreement complies in all respects with the pertinent provisions of Title I of said Act and of said Code:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, pursuant to the authority vested in me by Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1935, pursuant to said Code of Fair Competition for the Construction Industry, and otherwise, do hereby adopt and approve the report, recommendations and findings of the National Industrial Recovery Board and do hereby order that the said Agreement is hereby approved, provided that the National Industrial Recovery Board may provide such exceptions and exemptions, with or without conditions for the granting thereof, as appear necessary to effectuate the policies and purposes of the Act, or of the Code of Fair Competition under which this Agreement is made, or this Agreement, or to avoid undue hardship or hardships to any individual or individuals.



Approval Recommended:
National Industrial Recovery Board

By: *W. A. Harriman*
W. A. Harriman
Administrative Officer

The White House,

Dec. 29, 1934

6935-A

REVIEW DIVISION
Vol 1-3 Vol 2-3 Vol 8-3
Serial No. 5744
Code No.
DEC 20 1934
Hour 12:00
Action
Index.....
Initial.....

6935-A

EXECUTIVE ORDER

ANNOUNCING THE INDEX FIGURES FOR THE COST OF LIVING FOR
THE 6 MONTHS' PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30, 1928,
AND DECEMBER 31, 1934

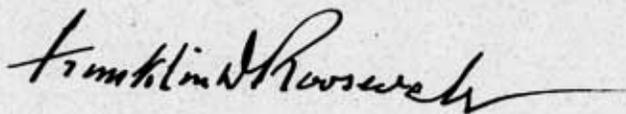
By virtue of the authority vested in me by sections 2 and 3, title II, of the act entitled "An act to maintain the credit of the United States Government", approved March 20, 1935 (ch. 5, 48 Stat. 8, 12), as amended by section 21 (a), title II, of the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1935" (ch. 102, 48 Stat. 509, 521), I hereby announce:

First. That the index figures of the cost of living are—

- (a) 171.0 for the 6 months' period ending June 30, 1928, the base period, and
- (b) 138.9 for the 6 months' period ending December 31, 1934;

Second. That the cost of living index for the 6 months' period ending December 31, 1934, is 18.8 per centum lower than the cost of living index for the base period; and

Third. That this per centum being in excess of the maximum per centum prescribed by section 3 (b), as amended, the percentage of reduction applicable under section 2 (b), in determining the compensation of officers and employees to be paid during the period from January 1, 1935, to June 30, 1935, inclusive, is 5 per centum.



THE WHITE HOUSE,

January 4, 1935.

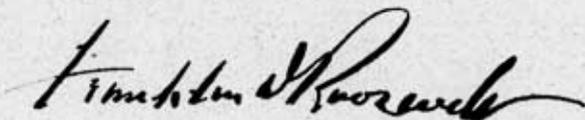
EXECUTIVE ORDER

AUTHORIZATION TO APPOINT MRS. ANNA E. MCGURTY

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the provisions of the last sentence of the eighth paragraph of subdivision second of section 2 of the Civil Service Act of January 16, 1893 (ch. 27, 28 Stat. 403, 404), it is hereby ordered that Mrs. Anna E. McGurty may be appointed as clerk in the New York, New York, Post Office without compliance with the requirements of the civil-service rules.

Mrs. McGurty is the widow of Peter A. McGurty, who died October 19, 1933, after more than 36 years' employment in the Postal Service. She is without adequate means of support.

This order is recommended by the Postmaster General.



THE WHITE HOUSE,

Jan. 4 1933

EXECUTIVE ORDER

MODIFICATION OF EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 6910, OF
NOVEMBER 26, 1934, WITHDRAWING FOR CLASSIFICATION
ALL PUBLIC LAND IN CERTAIN STATES

IDAHO

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by the act of June 25, 1910 (ch. 421, 36 Stat. 847), as amended by the act of August 24, 1912 (ch. 369, 37 Stat. 497), it is ordered that Executive Order No. 6910, dated November 26, 1934, temporarily withdrawing all public land in certain States, be, and it is hereby, modified to the extent of authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw the following-described public land in Idaho for use by the Department of Commerce in the maintenance of air-navigation facilities under and pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of the act of May 24, 1928 (ch. 728, 45 Stat. 728), subject to an existing power transmission line reservation under section 24 of the Federal Water Power Act of June 10, 1920 (ch. 285, 41 Stat. 1063, 1075), affecting a portion thereof:

BOISE MERIDIAN

T. 48 N., R. 4 E., sec. 22, NW 1/4 SW 1/4
SE 1/4 NE 1/4,
SW 1/4 NW 1/4
SE 1/4 NE 1/4,
SE 1/4 NE 1/4
SW 1/4 NE 1/4,
SE 1/4 SW 1/4
NE 1/4,
17.50 acres.

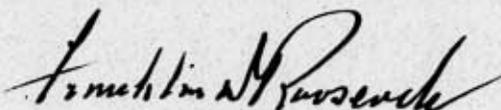
Frederick M. Kuesch

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 4, 1935.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

EXTENSION OF TRUST PERIOD ON ALLOTMENTS MADE TO
INDIANS OF THE SPOKANE RESERVATION,
WASHINGTON

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 5 of the act of February 8, 1887 (ch. 119, 24 Stat. 388, 389), and the act of June 21, 1906 (ch. 5504, 54 Stat. 525, 526), it is ordered that the period of trust on allotments made to Indians of the Spokane Reservation, Washington, upon which the period of trust expires during the calendar year 1955, be, and it is hereby, extended for a period of ten years from the date on which any such trust would otherwise expire: Provided, however, that the extension of the period of trust herein made shall be subject to the provisions of the act of June 18, 1954 (ch. 576, 48 Stat. 984), and if the provisions of said Act are made applicable to the said Reservation by the election provided for in said Act, this order shall thereafter cease to be of force and effect.



THE WHITE HOUSE,

January 7, 1955.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

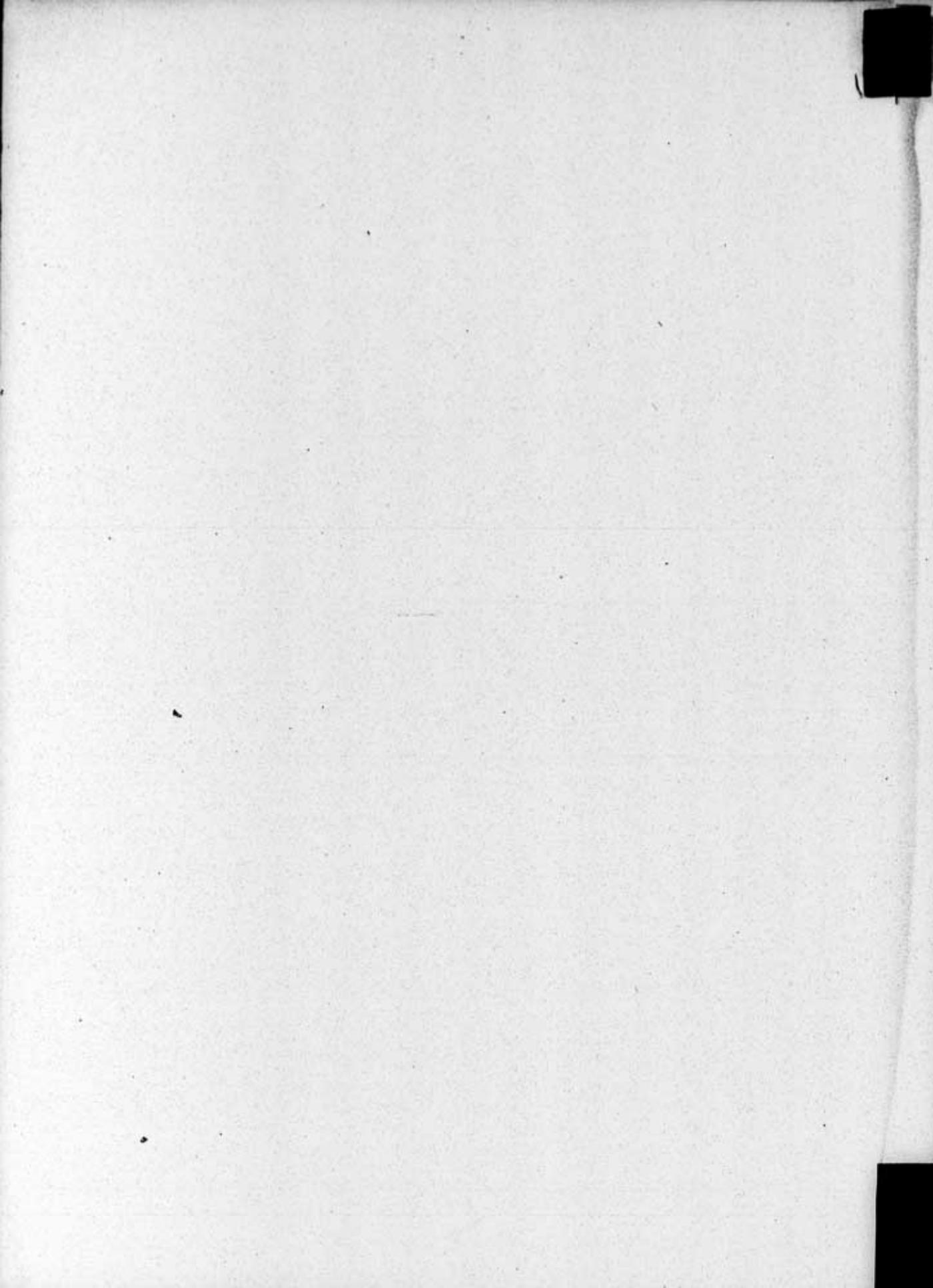
EXTENSION OF TRUST PERIOD ON LANDS OF THE PALA BAND
OF MISSION INDIANS, CALIFORNIA

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by the act of March 2, 1917, ch. 146, 59 Stat. 969, 976, amending section 5 of the act of January 12, 1891, ch. 65, 26 Stat. 712, it is ordered that the period of trust on lands held for the use and benefit of the Pala Band of Mission Indians of California, upon which the period of trust expires during the calendar year 1935, be, and it is hereby, extended for a period of ten years from the date on which any such trust would otherwise expire.



THE WHITE HOUSE,

January 7, 1935.



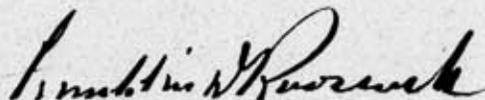
EXECUTIVE ORDER

AUTHORIZING THE APPOINTMENT OF MRS. HANNAH CURTIS IN
THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WITHOUT REGARD TO
CIVIL SERVICE RULES

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by paragraph Eighth of subdivision SECOND of section 2 of the Civil Service Act of January 16, 1895, ch. 27, 22 Stat. 405, 404, it is hereby ordered that Mrs. Hannah Curtis may be appointed to the position of under clerk (filing) CAF-1, \$1260 per annum, base pay, in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., without compliance with the requirements of the Civil Service Rules.

Mrs. Curtis is the widow of Mr. Frank S. Curtis, late chief clerk of the Navy Department, who served the Department well and faithfully for 45 years.

This order is issued upon recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy.



THE WHITE HOUSE,

January 8, 1955.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSULAR REGULATIONS

For the purpose of securing uniformity in citations of law contained in the sections of the Consular Regulations, such amendment of citations as may be considered necessary is hereby authorized.

In accordance with section 26(k) of the act of February 23, 1931 (22 U.S.C.Supp.g 21k), Mérida, Mexico, is added to the list of unhealthful posts as established by Executive Order No. 5644, of June 8, 1931.

The text of article XI of the Consular Regulations, sections 175-188, inclusive, is canceled, and new text established as follows:

175. Deposit of ship's papers. Every master of a vessel belonging to citizens of the United States, who shall sail from any port of the United States, shall, on his arrival at a foreign port, deposit his register with the consular officer, if there is one at such port. (46 U.S.C. § 354.)

It shall be lawful for any licensed deck officer or purser of a vessel to perform duties pertaining to the entry and clearance of vessels. When such duties are performed by a licensed deck

officer or purser, such acts shall have the same force and effect as if performed by the master of such vessel. However, the master is not relieved of any penalty or liability provided by any statute relating to the entry and clearance of vessels. (48 Stat. 663.)

Every master of any such vessel who refuses or neglects to deposit the papers as required by the preceding paragraphs, shall be liable to a penalty of \$500, to be recovered by such consular officer, in his own name, for the benefit of the United States, in any court of competent jurisdiction. (46 U.S.C. § 355.) It is usual also to deposit with the consular officer the crew list and shipping articles, and these documents, together with the register, are generally described as the "ship's papers". This provision of the statute applies to registered vessels only, i.e., to those engaged in commerce between the United States and foreign countries, and does not apply to enrolled or licensed vessels, to which class belong whaling and other fishing vessels, and yachts not registered. (21 Op. Att. Gen. 190.)

Vessels driven into a port temporarily for shelter are not required to deposit their papers with the consular officer, unless formal entry is afterward made or consular services required. (9 How. 372, 384.) (Sec. 177.)

176. Registry and flag evidence of nationality. The certificate of registry of a vessel issued under the laws of the United States and proof that it carries an American flag are competent evidence and prima facie sufficient to establish its nationality without direct proof of the American citizenship of its owners. (154 U.S. 134, 151.)

177. Arrival of vessels defined. An "arrival" within the intent of the law means the presence of the vessel for purposes of business requiring an entry and clearance at the customhouse or other authorized office of the foreign port. If the vessel enters the foreign port conformably to the local laws or usage, its coming amounts to an arrival, independently of the ultimate destination, or of the time it may remain or intend to remain, or of the particular business to be transacted there. (4 Op. Att. Gen. 390; 9 id. 256; 11 id. 72.)

A vessel putting into a foreign port to get information only, and not entering, or breaking bulk, or discharging seamen, or requiring new seamen, or needing the aid of the consular officer in any respect, or one driven into port, cannot be said to make an arrival at that port within the meaning of the law. (9 How. 372.)

An arrival at a foreign port from another foreign port, in the course of the voyage, is an arrival within the meaning of the law. (9 Fed. 159.)

178. Refusal of master to deposit papers. It is the duty of a consular officer on the arrival of an American vessel, should the master neglect to deliver his ship's papers, as he is directed by law, to inform him of the necessity of so doing by calling his attention to the law that requires it and apprising him of the penalty he will incur by refusal or neglect. (46 U.S.C. § 355.) If he fails to comply, a certificate of the fact under the consular seal (form no. 12), must be immediately sent to the Department of State, giving, so far as practicable, the name and description of the vessel, the port to which it belongs, where bound, and the usual residence of the master. In such case, it is desirable that the consular officer should send some other evidence of the arrival and departure of the delinquent master with his vessel besides that of his own certificate, as it has been held that such evidence of any fact is not sufficient, unless expressly or impliedly made so by statute. (2 Sumn. 355.) The suit to recover the penalty is conducted in the name of the consular officer for the benefit of the United States, but under the direction of the Attorney General. } The consular officer's duty with respect thereto consists only in furnishing the evidence.

179. Papers to be safely kept. When the ship's papers are received, they are to be kept together in as safe a place as possible, to guard against

fire and other accidents; and, if requested by the master of any vessel, the consular officer receiving such papers shall give a receipt therefor, and make an appropriate entry of the vessel in the Register of Shipping and Seamen.

180. When consular officer may return papers.

Whenever the clearance of a vessel from the proper officer of the port is produced by the master or by any licensed deck officer or purser, and the master shall have complied with the provisions of law relating to the discharge of seamen in a foreign country and shall pay to the consular officer the arrears of wages and the extra wages that may be due for every seaman discharged at that port, and such fees and demands as are collectible under the law and these regulations, then he shall be entitled to the return of all the ship's papers deposited with the consular officer. Until all these provisions of the law are complied with, the consular officer should retain the papers, although the clearance may be regular and in due form. A consular officer has no authority to withhold a ship's papers to compel the payment or settlement of demands against the vessel by persons whose claims do not come within any of the classes of debts or demands which he is authorized to enforce by law or by the Consular Regulations. (22 U.S.C. § 88; 46 U.S.C. § 354; 48 Stat. 663; 9 Op. Att. Gen. 384.) (See also sec. 225.)

The receipt, when issued as provided in section 179, will be permanently retained by the master, but the date and hour of the return of the ship's papers will always be recorded in the Register of Shipping and Seamen by the responsible consular officer.

181. When master sails without papers. When a master sails from a port leaving, for whatever cause, the ship's papers in the hands of the consular officer, it is the duty of the consular officer to transmit them without delay to the Department of State, together with a certificate under the consular seal and a full statement of the facts and circumstances under which he retained them; he should also telegraph a brief report of the matter to the Department of State if the report forwarded by mail will not be received before the arrival of the vessel at a port of the United States.

182. Consular fees for shipping services. Whenever any master of a vessel of the United States has occasion for any consular or other official service which any consular officer of the United States shall be authorized by law or usage officially to perform, he shall apply to the consular officer at the consulate where such service is required, to perform such service; but no fees shall be collected by consular officers for services rendered to such vessel. (22 U.S.C. § 89.) (Sec. 520.)

This exemption from the payment of consular fees extends only to vessels regularly documented under the laws of the United States; that is, to vessels registered, enrolled, or licensed as vessels of the United States and vessels granted certificates of provisional registry (sec. 342) under the act of March 4, 1915 (46 U.S.C. § 12). Philippine vessels and other vessels flying the American flag, owned by American citizens or corporations but not regularly documented under the laws of the United States, are not exempt from the payment of consular fees for services rendered by American consular officers. (18 Op. Att. Gen. 234.)

183. Written statement of consular services.

In the case of services performed by a consular agent who may be entitled to compensation from the Treasury of the United States for services to American vessels or seamen, it is the duty of the master of any vessel of the United States for whom any official service shall be performed by such consular agent without the collection of a fee, to require a written statement (form no. 167) of such service from the consular agent, and after certifying as to whether such statement is correct, to furnish it to the collector of the district in which such vessel shall first arrive on its return to the United States; and if any such master of a vessel shall fail to

furnish such statement, he shall be liable to a fine of not exceeding \$50, unless he shall state under oath that no such statement was furnished him by the consular agent. (22 U.S.C. § 89; 46 U.S.C. § 101.) (Secs. 556-557.)

However, masters of vessels are entitled to require from all consular officers written receipts for all payments made to such officers as arrears of wages or extra wages of seamen, or for the maintenance or transportation of seamen, or for any other purpose whatsoever.

184. Transportation of bullion, currency, securities, and mails. It is made the duty of all vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, and bound from a foreign port to a port in the United States, before clearance, to receive on board all such bullion, coin, United States notes and bonds and other securities as any minister, consular officer, or other agent of the United States abroad shall offer, and securely and promptly to convey and deliver the same to the proper authorities or consignees on arriving at the port of destination. For such service they shall receive such reasonable compensation as may be allowed to other carriers in the ordinary transaction of business. (46 U.S.C. § 98.)

Vessels of the United States not under contract are not required to transport mail, but the master

or owner of any vessel not regularly employed in carrying the mails may be paid two cents for each letter carried from any foreign port to any port in the United States. (23 Stat. 58; 39 U.S.C. § 494.)

185. Manifests required of all vessels. The customs and immigration laws and regulations of the United States relating to manifests of cargo and passengers, immigration manifests, and alien-crew lists, apply as well to vessels under foreign flags as to vessels of the United States, and consular officers are therefore instructed to inform the masters of all vessels leaving their ports for the United States that they are required to produce the cargo and passenger manifests, immigration manifests, and crew lists required by the provisions of law regulating these matters. (19 U.S.C. Supp. VII, § 1431.)

186. Marine protests. Consular officers have the right, in the ports or places to which they are severally appointed, to receive the protests or declarations which captains, masters, crews, passengers, or merchants, who are citizens of the United States, may respectively choose to make there; and also such as any foreigner may choose to make before them relative to the personal interest of any citizen of the United States. Copies of such acts duly authenticated by a consular

officer, under the seal of the consulate, shall be received in evidence equally with their originals in all courts in the United States.

(22 U.S.C. § 73.) The nature of these instruments will depend in each case upon the particular facts forming the basis of the protest.

187. Charts and notices to mariners. Consular officers are required to keep the pilot charts and all notices to mariners published by the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department, which are regularly forwarded to them, in conspicuous positions, to call the attention of shipmasters thereto, and to afford masters of vessels every facility for their examination. They will also inform masters that there are branches of the Hydrographic Office in the principal seaboard cities of the United States, where information collected by said office may be obtained, and where shipmasters are requested to call and report any information which will be of benefit to the maritime community at large.

187A. Information as to navigation, lighthouses, buoys, shoals, etc. Consular officers are expected to report all matters that may come to their knowledge affecting the navigation of waters in their districts, or that may be of public interest or advantage. All notices of the erection of new lighthouses, removals or changes in those established, the discovery or surveys of shoals or reefs, changes

in channels, the fixing of new buoys or beacons, radiobeacons, radiocompass stations, or other radio aids to navigation, and all reliable information of value to those interested in navigation should be communicated promptly to the Department of State in order that it may be utilized for the benefit of the seafarer and to decrease the dangers of navigation. If published notices are sent, two copies should be furnished; and if they are in a foreign language, they must be accompanied by accurate and trustworthy translations.

188. Miscellaneous duties and consular forms.

It has been customary to give to consular officers a variety of forms to aid them in their business intercourse with masters and seamen. These forms sufficiently explain themselves without the necessity of instructions. Directions for the use of such forms are frequently given as footnotes to the forms themselves, and such footnotes have the same binding effect as general instructions of the Department of State; references are also made on these forms to sections of the Consular Regulations which contain directions for their use, and it is the duty of consular officers to consult such references. Consular officers should make use of the most recent schedule of stationery, forms, and miscellaneous supplies issued by the Department of

State for the purpose of ascertaining the numbers and titles of forms which are approved for current use and should discontinue the use of any forms which have been dropped from the schedule. (See also secs. 335 and 464.)

Sections 218 and 219 are canceled and a new text established as follows:

218. Obligation of consular officer to collect seamen's wages. If any consular officer when discharging any seaman shall neglect to require the payment of and collect the arrears of wages and extra wages [sec. 243] required to be paid in the case of the discharge of any seaman, he shall be accountable to the United States for the full amount thereof. The master shall provide any seaman so discharged with employment on a vessel agreed to by the seaman, or shall provide him with one month's extra wages, if it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the consul that such seaman was not discharged for neglect of duty, incompetency, or injury incurred on the vessel. If the seaman is discharged by voluntary consent before the consul, he shall be entitled to his wages up to the time of his discharge, but not for any further period.

Whenever a seaman is discharged on account of illness or injury incapacitating him for service, the expenses for his maintenance and return to the

United States shall be paid from the fund for the maintenance and transportation of destitute American seamen. At the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce, and under such regulations as he may prescribe, if any seaman, incapacitated from service by injury or illness, is on board a vessel so situated that a prompt discharge requiring the personal appearance of the master of the vessel before an American consul, or consular agent is impracticable, such seaman may be sent to a consul or consular agent, who shall care for him and defray the cost of his maintenance and transportation. (46 U.S.C. § 683.) (See sec. 254.)

219. Wages payable in currency. Moneys paid under the laws of the United States, by direction of consular officers or agents, at any foreign port or place, as wages, extra or otherwise, due American seamen, shall be collected and paid in lawful money of the United States or its equivalent or in local currency at the current bank selling rate for sight drafts on New York prevailing on the date of collection, without any deduction whatever, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. (46 U.S.C. § 605; 31 U.S.C. Supp. § 463.)

Sections 222, 223, and 224 are canceled and the following established in lieu thereof:

222. Discharge for cruel or unusual treatment.
Whenever on the discharge of a seaman in a foreign

country by a consular officer on his complaint against the officers for cruel treatment, it shall be the duty of the consul or consular agent to institute a proper inquiry into the matter, and upon his being satisfied of the truth and justice of such complaint, he shall require the master to pay to such seaman one month's wages over and above the wages due at the time of discharge, and to provide him with adequate employment on board some other vessel, or to provide him with passage on board some other vessel bound to the port from which he was originally shipped, or to the most convenient port of entry in the United States, or to a port agreed to by the seaman. (46 U.S.C. § 685.)

The consular officer discharging such seaman shall enter upon the crew list and shipping articles and official log the cause of such discharge and the particulars in which the cruel or unusual treatment consisted and subscribe his name thereto officially. He shall read the entry made in the official log to the master, and the latter's reply thereto, if any, shall likewise be entered and subscribed in the same manner. (46 U.S.C. § 703.)

223. Wages of master upon discharge. On the discharge of a master of a vessel in a foreign port, payment of arrears of wages and of extra wages is to be required under the same circumstances as for other seamen. In the absence of a specific contract, the

consular officer should consult the agents of the vessel, and in case there are no agents at the port or no agreement can be reached, he should telegraph the Department of State.

224. Consular accounting for wages collected.

It is the duty of the consular officer to collect all arrears of wages and extra wages that are due to the seaman at the time of his discharge, and to report and account for the same monthly. The arrears of wages and extra wages are to be paid to the seaman, and his receipted voucher therefor must accompany the accounts. Consular officers have no authority to retain the wages for the relief of the seaman. (46 U.S.C. § 683.)

The citation "R.S., Sec. 1718" at the end of section 225 is canceled and "22 U.S.C. § 88" is placed at the end of the first sentence.

The title of section 227 is amended by placing the word "wages" before it.

Section 228 is amended as follows:

228. Wages upon loss of vessel. In cases where the service of any seaman terminates before the period contemplated in the agreement, by reason of the loss or wreck of the vessel, such seaman shall be entitled to wages for the time of service prior to such termination, but not for any further period [sec. 227]. Such seaman shall be considered

as a destitute seaman. (46 U.S.C. § 593.) (See also secs. 260, 276-286.)

Section 259 is amended by the deletion of the parenthetical reference to section 221.

The present texts of sections 260 and 261 are canceled and the following established:

260. Seamen entitled to relief. Seamen of the United States entitled to relief when destitute are:

(1) Merchant seamen, being citizens of the United States, or aliens who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States and who shall have served 3 years upon merchant, fishing, or whaling vessels of the United States of more than 20 tons' burden (8 U.S.C. § 376), who, at the time of applying for relief, are by habit and intent bona fide members of the American merchant marine, although their last service may not have been in an American vessel.

(2) Aliens regularly shipped in an American vessel in a port of the United States (sec. 264).

Seamen considered destitute. The following classes of seamen are to be considered destitute and entitled to relief regardless of money they may have in their possession, or of wages due:

(a) American seamen, formally discharged from American vessels before a consular officer

on account of injury or illness incapacitating them for service. (46 U.S.C. § 683.)

(b) American seamen, regardless of nationality or port of shipment, who are from lost or wrecked American vessels (except seamen on yachts). (46 U.S.C. § 593; 48 Stat. 395.)

261. Use of relief funds. Seamen of merchant vessels and of fishing and whaling vessels of the United States are those whom the law contemplates relieving; and no provision has been made for the relief of destitute Americans other than seamen. No relief, therefore, is authorized to be granted to such destitute Americans, or to seamen, whether citizens or foreigners, discharged or deserting from naval vessels of the United States (sec. 370); and expenditures for such relief will not be allowed if found in the consular accounts. Seamen on American yachts are regarded as American seamen for relief purposes if destitute. (Bowler's 1st Comp. Dec. 309.)

Section 262 is amended to read:

262. Conditions of relief. Before granting relief, a consular officer should satisfy himself that the applicant is an American seaman as already defined, and that he is entitled to relief under the statutes, usages, and decisions herein referred to, and that he is destitute. A seaman

cannot be regarded as destitute when he has any arrears of wages or extra wages, or is earning his own living, unless he is a seaman considered destitute as provided in section 260.

The following sentence is added to section 263:

A careful record of the essential facts enumerated in this section should be kept for the purpose of supplying detailed information when required.

Sections 264, 265, and 266 as now established are replaced by the following:

264. When alien loses status of American seaman. An alien who ships as a seaman on an American vessel in a port of the United States with intent to attach himself for an indefinite though not necessarily a long time to the American merchant service, becomes thereby an American seaman within the meaning of the statute and regulations authorizing the relief and transportation at Government expense of destitute seamen to the United States; and he retains that status, with its privileges, until divested of it by shipping on a foreign vessel, by abandonment of the seaman's calling, or by deserting without cause. Successive shipments on American vessels after the status of American seaman has been acquired, continue such

status, in the absence of desertion without cause, or abandonment of calling, even if such successive shipments are made in foreign ports. (Secs. 248-250, 266.)

265. Seamen of other countries not to be relieved. When a seaman, not an American citizen, and who has not acquired the status of an American seaman, or, having acquired such status, has lost it as hereinbefore explained (see also sec. 271), comes upon a consulate upon his discharge from a foreign vessel, or when his last service was in a foreign vessel, the consular officer has no authority to grant relief. The seaman must look to the consul of the nation on whose ship he served. Accounts for relief extended to seamen under these circumstances will not be allowed unless it has been authorized by general or special instructions from the Secretary of State.

266. Effect of desertion upon right to relief. An American citizen serving as seaman on an American vessel is entitled to relief if destitute in a foreign port, notwithstanding he may have deserted without cause or may come upon the consular office otherwise irregularly. An alien under like circumstances is not entitled to relief. (See also sec. 250.)

When relief is applied for by a deserter, it is the duty of the consular officer to ascertain

clearly and satisfactorily, before granting it, that he is justly entitled to it, but, in all such cases, care should be taken that the provisions for the relief of destitute seamen should not be allowed to operate as an incitement to desertion. Consular officers should exercise great care in examining and weighing the merits of each case, in order that abuses may not occur.

See section 243 with respect to the collection of extra wages in certain cases where the seaman is compelled to leave the vessel.

The title of section 267 is changed to read: "Relief generally without reference to fault of seamen."

Section 268 is amended by a new title, "Special rules regarding seamen from fishing and whaling vessels", and by the insertion of the words "fishing and" before "whaling" in the first line. The following is added to the parenthetical provision in the first sentence of the second paragraph: "or is from a lost or wrecked vessel, as provided in section 260".

The title of section 269 is changed from "Stowaways" to "Stowaways not to be relieved".

The title of section 270 is changed to "Express authorization essential to relieve naval seamen".

The last sentence of section 271 is amended to read:

American seamen, if they cannot be reshipped, should be provided with passages to the United States or to an intermediate port where employment may be had or passages obtained. (46 U.S.C. § 593.) Alien seamen shipped in foreign ports are not entitled to transportation to the United States or to the port of shipment, but may be granted temporary relief. (Comp. Gen. A-23848, June 1, 1934.) (See also secs. 260, 264, and 278-286.)

Section 272 is amended to read as follows:

272. Character of relief authorized. The relief afforded to destitute seamen will comprise lodging, subsistence, clothing, medical attendance, medicines, burial expenses abroad, and transportation, as provided in these regulations.

Lodging and subsistence. The lodging should be in a healthy locality, removed, if possible, from scenes of temptation and vice. The subsistence should be simple but sufficient. It is usual, however, to contract for the board of seamen.

Clothing. The clothing should be of the cheapest kind consistent with strength and durability, and such as seamen are accustomed to wear. Whenever seamen are sent to the United States by

way of a foreign port at which there is a consular officer, the consular officer sending the seamen should transmit to his colleague there, either by the same vessel or by the quickest route, a statement showing the names of the seamen and the quantity and kind of clothing furnished them, and at what dates; and if the seamen are sent from such foreign port to another intermediate port where there is a consular officer, the list of names and clothing should be transmitted in like manner.

Medical attendance and medicines. The medical attendance and medicines should be found at a hospital, if there is one in the place, unless special instructions otherwise are given. If private treatment is provided, the reasons therefor must be communicated to the Department of State. The order sending the seamen to a hospital and the certificate executed when seamen leave a hospital against the physician's advice should be prepared on forms furnished by the Department of State.

Burial expenses. The owner of an American vessel is considered responsible for the payment of the burial expenses of an American seaman from the vessel, if such owner would have been liable for the seaman's care, subsistence, and repatriation but for the seaman's death; and consular officers should not, therefore, obligate themselves to pay the burial expenses of any American seaman.

for the account of the Government, unless the circumstances of the case would have justified the expenditure of Government funds for the seaman's care, subsistence, and repatriation if he had not died.

Section 273 is canceled.

Section 274 is amended to read:

274. Vouchers for relief. Accurate and proper vouchers for the board, subsistence, clothing, medical attendance, medicines, burial expenses, and any expenditures for the relief of destitute seamen, must be taken in every case. The vouchers for board and medical attendance should show the name of the seaman, the time of subsistence or treatment, giving the date of beginning and termination and the rate per day or week, and, whenever it is practicable, the name of the ship from which and the place where the seaman was discharged. The accounting officers of the Government require that vouchers for board, lodging, clothing, and other supplies delivered to a seaman shall bear the latter's signature as well as that of the payee. The purpose of the signature of the seaman is to attest the receipt by him of the relief described in the voucher. Where the seaman signs by mark, there should be a disinterested witness, not a member of the firm furnishing the

service or supplies. The accounts for the relief of seamen must be accompanied by a certificate of the consular officer that he has neither received nor will receive, directly or indirectly, any pecuniary or other advantage whatever from the expenditures set forth in the accounts. (Secs. 292, 552.)

The text of article XVI, sections 276-292, inclusive, is canceled, and article XVI is re-established as follows:

276. Transportation to the United States.

American seamen entitled to relief in accordance with article IV, and none other, are entitled to be returned to the United States at the expense of the Government. Subject to the provision that no payment is allowable for transportation of a shipwrecked or destitute seaman on a vessel belonging to the owner or operator of the vessel on which the seaman last served, provided service was not terminated by desertion (48 Stat. 533), and subject to instructions contained herein, consular officers will provide transportation in the following cases:

(a) Destitute seamen. It is the duty of consular officers to provide for American seamen who may be found destitute within their districts, passage to some port in the United States, in the

most reasonable manner, at the expense of the United States. (46 U.S.C. § 678.) See also sections 259-260.

(b) Shipwrecked seamen. In cases where the service of any seaman terminates before the period contemplated in the agreement, by reason of the loss or wreck of the vessel, such seaman shall be entitled to wages for the time of service prior to such termination, but not for any further period. Such seaman shall be considered a destitute seaman and shall be treated and transported to port of shipment as provided in sections 678 and 679 (Supp.), title 46, United States Code. (46 U.S.C. § 593.) See also section 284.

(c) Sick or injured seamen. If the seaman is discharged on account of injury or illness, incapacitating him for service, the expenses of his maintenance and return to the United States shall be paid from the fund for the relief and protection of destitute American seamen. (46 U.S.C. § 683.) See also section 218.

If any such destitute seaman is so disabled or ill as to be unable to perform duty, the consular officer shall so certify in the certificate of transportation, and such additional compensation, if any, shall be paid as the Secretary of State shall deem equitable and proper. (46 U.S.C. Supp. § 679.)

277. Obligation of vessels to furnish transportation.

(a) It is obligatory upon a master of a vessel of the United States bound to a port of the United States to take such destitute seamen on board his vessel at the request of the consular officer, and to transport them to his port of destination in the United States on such terms, not exceeding \$10 for each person for voyages of not more than 30 days, and not exceeding \$20 for each person for longer voyages, as may be agreed between the master and the consular officer, when transportation is by a sailing vessel; and the amount agreed upon between the consular officer and the master of the vessel in each individual case not in excess of the lowest passenger rate of such vessel and not in excess of 2 cents per mile shall in each case constitute the lawful rate for transportation on steam vessels; and the consular officer shall issue certificates for such transportation, which certificates shall be assignable for collection.

Every such master who refuses to receive and transport such seamen on the request or order of the consular officer shall be liable to the United States in a penalty of \$100 for each seaman so refused. The certificate of any such consular officer, given under his hand and official seal,

shall be presumptive evidence of such refusal in any court of law having jurisdiction for the recovery of the penalty. No master of any vessel shall, however, be obliged to take a greater number than one man to every 100 tons' burden of the vessel on any one voyage. (46 U.S.C. Supp. § 679.)

However, where opportunities to send seamen to the United States do not often occur and the seamen are likely otherwise to remain a charge on his office, the consular officer should request the master to take them on board for transportation to an intermediate port at which such opportunities can be found, if the vessel is to touch at such port, and for this service a reasonable compensation will be allowed. (See sec. 283.)

(b) Seamen whom vessels are not obligated to transport. A master is not obligated to take on board a seaman having a contagious disease, or a seaman or other person accused of crime to be transported to the United States for prosecution. (46 U.S.C. Supp. § 679; 7 Op. Att. Gen. 722.) The master is also not required to take an insane seaman, unless such seaman is harmless or is in the custody of a keeper; nor a sick seaman who is likely to die on the voyage. In the latter case, however, the consular officer must determine whether the seaman is too sick to be sent, and whether the voyage may not benefit or restore him.

278. Seamen to do duty. When American seamen are put on board a vessel of the United States in a foreign port by a consular officer for transportation, they are required to do duty as other seamen according to their several abilities. (46 U.S.C. § 678.) They are bound by the same regulations as articulated seamen and are subject to the laws respecting the crew. They are, on the other hand, entitled to receive the same accommodations, subsistence, and treatment as the seamen of the transporting vessel. (Peters C.C. 118.)

279. Transportation to be arranged promptly. When a destitute seaman is entitled to transportation, it should be furnished at the earliest possible opportunity, either directly to a port of the United States or to an intermediate port where he may find employment on an American vessel or passage to the United States. The consular officer is the proper judge as to the vessel on which the seaman should be placed for his return to the United States. Charges for relief afforded to a seaman who has been more than 3 months under relief at the expense of the United States will not be allowed, unless the accounts are accompanied by satisfactory evidence: first, that the delay in providing transportation was caused by want of a vessel in which the seaman might have been shipped to the

United States; or, second, that the health of the seaman was such that it would endanger his life to send him on the homeward voyage. The evidence in the latter case is to be the certificate (form no. 26) of the attending physician.

280. Documents for identification. When the destitute seaman sent to the United States is an alien having the status of an American seaman, the consular officer shall give him a certificate showing that he is a returned seaman. This certificate should be exhibited by the seaman to the immigration officials at the port of arrival in the United States to facilitate his reentry under the regulations governing the entry of bona fide alien seamen into the United States.

281. Transportation of additional number of seamen. It is in the interest of the Government to avoid the expense incident to the maintenance of destitute seamen for considerable periods through the want of vessels bound directly to the United States. Consequently, when an American vessel has received one seaman for every 100 tons' burden and when additional persons may be taken on board without violating the restriction regarding safety of life at sea (46 U.S.C. §§ 451, 481), consular officers are authorized to negotiate with the master for the passage of an additional number at such reasonable

compensation as shall be agreed upon between the master and the consular officer, not in excess of the maximum allowed by law.

Consular officers may also contract with masters of foreign vessels at reasonable rates when opportunities by American vessels do not offer. In that case the reasons for such shipment and the payment of increased compensation should be stated in the transportation certificate.

282. Transportation certificates. In accordance with section 277, a consular officer sending destitute American seamen to the United States will give the master of the transporting vessel a certificate of transportation, form no. 24, which includes the certificate of the consular officer and blanks for the certificate of the collector of customs, the indorsement or assignment of the master, and the claim addressed to the Department of State.

The passages of seamen to the United States should not be paid in advance by a consular officer, unless they cannot otherwise be had, and then only in foreign vessels.

283. Transportation to intermediate ports.

(a) Discretion of consular officer. In places where opportunities for repatriating seamen seldom occur and employment on board American vessels cannot be obtained, the consular officer

may send destitute seamen to an intermediate port. He will take into consideration the relative cost of keeping the seamen where they are and at the port to which they can be sent, together with the expense of their passage there and the probability that they will obtain employment at that port or a passage home; and he will adopt the course which may seem best, having a due regard for the interests of the United States and a proper concern for the seamen.

(b) Certificates covering transportation.

When destitute seamen are sent to an intermediate port, the consular officer will arrange for their passages with the master of the vessel at the most reasonable rate obtainable, giving to him a properly modified form no. 24 showing the amount to be paid and other information called for under section 282. Upon arriving at the intermediate port the master of the transporting vessel will present the form to the consular officer who will certify to the arrival of the seamen in lieu of the collector of customs. If the transportation is by an American vessel, the regular procedure for the collection of these certificates is to be followed when practicable.

However, when the transportation is by a foreign vessel or it cannot otherwise be arranged,

the consular officer sending the seamen may request the consular officer at the port of destination to pay the amount agreed upon for the passages of the seamen.

(c) Payment in advance. When seamen are sent by consular officers to intermediate ports and payment is required in advance, the consular officer by whom they are sent should transmit to the consular officer at the port of destination by the quickest route, a list of the seamen sent with the name of the vessel, requesting him to certify the arrival of the seamen on the list and return it at once to the officer who made payment in order that he may forward it in support of the charge in his accounts. It is the duty of the consular officer at the port of destination to comply with such a request without delay.

(d) Clothing to be reported. When destitute seamen are sent to intermediate ports, as provided in this section, and supplies of clothing are furnished them by the consular officer by whom they are sent, a list of the clothing should be transmitted to the consular officer at the port of destination in the manner described in section 272.

284. Transportation without consular agreement. Reasonable compensation, in addition to the allowances provided by law or regulation, may be

paid from general appropriations for the relief and protection of American seamen, when authorized by the Secretary of State, as follows:

Whenever distressed or destitute seamen of the United States are transported from foreign ports where there is no consular officer of the United States, or from points on the high seas, to ports of the United States, or from such foreign ports or points on the high seas to a port accessible to a consular officer of the United States who is authorized to assume responsibility on behalf of the Government of the United States for the further relief and repatriation of such seamen, there shall be allowed to the master or owner of each vessel in which they are transported such reasonable compensation as shall be deemed equitable by the Secretary of State. (46 U.S.C. Supp. § 679.)

However, if a shipwrecked or destitute seaman is transported on a vessel belonging to the same owner or operator as that on which the seaman last served, no payment can be allowed for his passage unless his service was terminated by desertion. (48 Stat. 533.)

285. Consular officers not to have pecuniary interest in transportation. No consular officer, nor any person under any consular officer, shall make any charge or receive, directly or indirectly,

any compensation, by way of commission or otherwise, for sending home any seaman or mariner; but such prohibition shall not be construed to relieve or prevent any such officer who is the owner of or otherwise interested in any vessel of the United States, from transporting in such vessel any such seaman or mariner, or from receiving or being interested in such reasonable allowance as may be made for such transportation. (22 U.S.C. § 90.)
See also section 275.

286. Accounts. All accounts relating to the relief of destitute seamen should be rendered by the officer in charge of the consular office.

Sections 333, 334, and 335 are amended to read as follows:

333. Voluntary surveys. Application is often made to consular officers to call a survey of an American vessel, as in the case of a wreck or of the damaged or unseaworthy condition of the vessel. The general method of procedure in cases where application is made for such voluntary surveys is shown in forms nos. 42-51. In case the consular officer is called upon to give certified copies of such documents, he may follow form no. 52. If the vessel is in a sinking condition, he may apply to the proper authority to know where it shall be grounded.

It is the prerogative of the master, as the representative of the owners of the vessel and cargo, unless otherwise provided by law, to decide whether he will call for a survey, and in the absence of a request from him a consular officer is usually not authorized to direct a survey to be made. The action taken by the consular officer in regard to such voluntary surveys will be determined by the provisions of law and treaty, the custom of the port, and the wishes and duties of the master of the vessel. However, if the services to be rendered in behalf of the vessel or cargo are such that the consular officer is authorized by law or usage to perform, it is the duty of the master to apply to him for them; and should the master neglect or refuse to do so, he should be informed of the jurisdiction of the consular officer.

Mandatory surveys. In the case of complaint that the vessel is unseaworthy or that provisions or water are insufficient, it is the duty of the consular officer to order an inspection whether with or without the consent of the master (secs. 315-317).

334. Bottomry or sale following survey. After the estimate of damage, the master may endeavor to borrow on bottomry the necessary funds for repairs; and in case of inability to do so,

he may be forced to sell the vessel. If a bottomry bond is given and acknowledged before the consular officer, form no. 68 may be used. Consular officers should exercise the utmost care that neither the consular office, nor the consular officer personally, becomes legally or morally obligated in any way by the negotiation of any bottomry bond.

335. Unofficial forms. The consular officer will be careful to note that all shipping forms that relate to unofficial documents are given for his general information and not as absolute guides in all cases. The Department of State assumes no responsibility for their correctness in any particular case in which they may be used. (Secs. 188, 333-334.)

Section 336 is amended by changing the title to "Cooperation with underwriters' agents" and by deleting the last sentence.

Sections 337, 338, and 340 are canceled, and the following text is established as section 337:

337. Consular jurisdiction under treaties. In countries with which the United States has treaties providing for the jurisdiction of a consular officer over wrecks, damage to cargoes, and salvage of American vessels, it is his duty to exercise that jurisdiction for the protection of

the interests of all concerned. Consular officers should satisfy themselves of the extent of the authority granted by the treaty or acquired by established usage in these respects in their several countries, and should conform their proceedings thereto.

When in any case the assistance stipulated by treaty, or any rights established by treaty or usage, are refused, or treaty provisions are ignored in any respect, consular officers will at once advise the Department of State and the diplomatic mission of the United States, if there is one in the country. The supervising consulate general, if there is one, should likewise be informed. (Secs. 321, 323.)

The designations of "First", "Second", "Third", etc., heading the paragraphs in section 385 are changed to (a), (b), (c), etc.

Section 440 is amended to read:

440. Relative rank. The order of official precedence in the Foreign Service is as follows: (1) Consuls general; (2) consuls; (3) vice consuls who are Foreign Service officers; (4) Foreign Service officers detailed for language study; (5) vice consuls who are not of career; (6) consular agents.

Section 444 is canceled.

The Tariff of United States Consular Fees is hereby amended as follows:

The first provision under "Passport visa" in item 9 is amended to read:

Preparation of application for passport visas and administering oath, except where reciprocal agreements for other fees have been made..... \$1.00

In the same item immediately after "Certificate to a copy of a visa declaration" the following is established:

Transit certificate:

Preparation of application and administering oath..... No fee
Issue of transit certificate..... No fee

Item 35 is amended to read:

Acknowledgments and authentications connected with the assignment and transfer of United States bonds or other United States Government financial obligations or of powers of attorney therefor or to collect interest thereon..... No fee

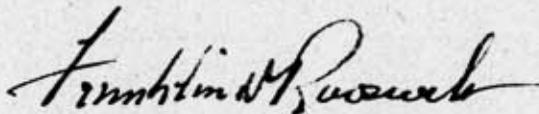
The exception under item 38 of the Tariff is amended to read:

Authentications under authority of the United States Quarantine Regulations, in the form prescribed by the Department of State, certifying to official character of officials signing foreign deratization certificates and deratization exemption certificates..... No fee

Item 52 is established as follows:

Translating or interpreting, for every 100 words of translation or fraction thereof, or for interpreter per hour or fraction thereof..... \$1.00

The foregoing fee shall be collected only when it is necessary that a member of a consular staff be detailed as translator or interpreter in the execution of a commission to take testimony.



THE WHITE HOUSE,

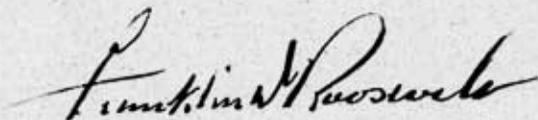
Jan. 8 1905

EXECUTIVE ORDER

REVOCATION OF EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 5172, OF AUGUST 9,
1929, WITHDRAWING PUBLIC LANDS

MONTANA

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by the act of June 25, 1910 (ch. 421, 36 Stat. 847), as amended by the act of August 24, 1912 (ch. 569, 37 Stat. 497), Executive Order No. 5172, dated August 9, 1929, withdrawing public lands in secs. 4 to 9, 16 to 21, 28 to 30, inclusive, T. 5 S., R. 7 E., east half T. 5 S., R. 7 E., and secs. 6, 7, 18, and 19, T. 5 S., R. 8 E. of the principal meridian, Montana, is hereby revoked, this revocation to become effective upon the date of the official filing of the plats of resurvey of the areas described.



THE WHITE HOUSE,

January 7, 1955.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

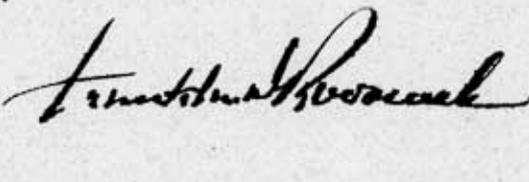
TRANSFER OF LANDS FROM THE UINTA NATIONAL FOREST TO
THE WASATCH NATIONAL FOREST

UTAH

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 11, 36; U. S. C., title 16, sec. 473), and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, it is ordered that all lands in the Uinta National Forest lying to the east of the following-described line be, and they are hereby, transferred to the Wasatch National Forest:

Beginning at the point on the boundary of the Uinta National Forest as described by proclamation of July 30, 1929 (46 Stat. 3003), where said boundary intersects the west boundary of T. 2 N., R. 9 W., Uinta special meridian; thence in a southeasterly direction along the hydrographic divide between Duchesne River on the east and Soapstone Creek and Wolf Creek on the west to the point where said hydrographic divide intersects the said Uinta National Forest boundary near the southeast corner of sec. 13, T. 1 N., R. 9 W., Uinta special meridian.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 9, 1935.



EXECUTIVE ORDER

AMENDING CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION FOR THE DISTILLED
SPIRITS RECTIFYING INDUSTRY.

WHEREAS the Federal Alcohol Control Administration has submitted for my approval an amendment to the Code of Fair Competition for the Distilled Spirits Rectifying Industry and has rendered its report and recommendations and findings thereon; and

WHEREAS due notice of public hearings on said proposed amendment has been given and public hearings thereon have been held pursuant to such notice;

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933 (ch. 90, 48 Stat. 195), and in order to effectuate the purposes of said Title, I hereby approve said amendment and modify my previous approval of the Code of Fair Competition for the Distilled Spirits Rectifying Industry to include an approval of said Code in its entirety as hereby amended.

THE WHITE HOUSE

January 16, 1935.

