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Chapter 1 : United States Senate Committee on Appropriations - Wikipedia

Legislative establishment appropriation act for Part II--To effect economies in the national government. Supplemental hearings before a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, Seventy-second Congress, second session on Senate Resolution Numbered , authorizing a continuation of the study of governmental expenditures by the Senate members of the so-called.

Roosevelt helped the American people regain faith in themselves. He brought hope as he promised prompt, vigorous action, and asserted in his Inaugural Address, "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself. Roosevelt entered public service through politics, but as a Democrat. He won election to the New York Senate in . He was elected President in November , to the first of four terms. By March there were 13,, unemployed, and almost every bank was closed. In his first "hundred days," he proposed, and Congress enacted, a sweeping program to bring recovery to business and agriculture, relief to the unemployed and to those in danger of losing farms and homes, and reform, especially through the establishment of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Roosevelt had pledged the United States to the "good neighbor" policy, transforming the Monroe Doctrine from a unilateral American manifesto into arrangements for mutual action against aggressors. He also sought through neutrality legislation to keep the United States out of the war in Europe, yet at the same time to strengthen nations threatened or attacked. By , due to the continuance of building in the interval by the other Powers the relative naval inferiority of the United States has increased rather than decreased. The Navy recommended a large building program to correct this deficiency. The destroyer force faced the end of the service life for all but five destroyers by the end of , if no new destroyers were laid down. The Board recommended building four ton destroyers and twenty ton destroyers in fiscal year , and at least four ton destroyers again in . By , the policy of the National Government with regard to the Navy had materially and visibly changed. As is well known, the United States, which had voluntarily limited the size of its fleet by the treaty of , had gone a step further and refrained from building up to the size allowed by the agreement. The Roosevelt Administration, dating from March 4, , from the double motive of aiding national defense and stimulating industry, decided to build up to the top limit. The Navy immediately let contracts to build 20 sorely needed destroyers, four submarines, four light cruisers, and two aircraft carriers-one of them the conventionally powered USS Enterprise of World War II fame. When France fell and England came under siege in , he began to send Great Britain all possible aid short of actual military involvement. Navy consisted of ships, displacing 1,, tons -- , tons short of the treaty limitations. The Vinson-Trammell Act stands as one of the most significant measures in American naval history. The President signed the Trammel-Vinson Act, which established the strength of the Navy and authorized the construction of vessels and aircraft to replace units as they became overage. The Trammell-Vinson Act provided for the replacement of obsolete vessels by new construction and a gradual increase of ships. Vinson-Trammell Act authorized -- though it does not fund -- Navy construction to Treaty strength. The law authorized the construction of 65 destroyers, 30 submarines, one aircraft carrier, and naval airplanes, to be started over the next three years and completed by . The act included the provision that alternate ships be built in navy yards, and it mandated that government arsenals provide the necessary ordnance. The bill also approved building the six cruisers still remaining from the program: A brief glance at world conditions at the time will show that this rearmament trend came not a moment too soon. With Hitler already, installed in power, Nazi Germany at once became a threatening potential. Italy talked of aggression and had already cast covetous eyes on Ethiopia. Japan, having seized Manchuria and adjoining provinces of China, threatened to continue her career of conquest, and was now in every way an uncomfortable trans-Pacific neighbor. Within a year this policy could be seen reflected in institutions within the Navy. Altogether, the Naval Construction Program then undertaken by the United States involved 70 vessels of every category limited by the treaties. This alleviated the need for later additions to the program to provide for subsequent expansion of the fleet. As each new ship was due to enter service, a

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corresponding increase in the aircraft inventory was automatically authorized. By , 15 new cruisers and one aircraft carrier - the USS Ranger - had been commissioned but, under the Five-Year Program, had not been provided aircraft complements. These unsatisfied requirements totaled over aircraft, and the Vinson-Trammell Navy Act authorized the immediate expansion of the aircraft inventory to accommodate these demands. The report by the Secretary of the Navy for shows the condition of the fleet then and the immediate plans regarding expansion. To the Trammel-Vinson Act, Congress had added a sizable appropriation, which would permit the continuance of construction begun under earlier allocations and would also allow 24 additional keels to be laid. The manufacture of guns had gone on, evidently with some rapidity. Considerations of security had already begun to operate, however, because the Secretary this time purposely omitted stating the number of each caliber turned out. Combined with the already outstanding aircraft requirements, the new fleet requirements stood at new aircraft, all of which were automatically approved under the Vinson-Trammell Navy Act. The Bureau of Aeronautics estimated that by , it would require some 2, aircraft to outfit the growing fleet, including those required for the new vessels planned under the current expansion program. The Congressional Appropriation Act for provided preliminary plans for two new battleships, and work on them began the following year. A similar act in provided for eight destroyers and four submarines, while by a special piece of legislation, at about the same time, Congress permitted the replacement of two overage battleships by new ones. The purpose of all this building, in line with the original provisos of the Trammel-Vinson Act, was to increase by 20 percent the under-age strength of the U. The aircraft inventory was likewise authorized to grow to a strength of not less than 3, planes by . Of course all these new planes would require pilots and basing facilities, both of which were authorized in this important act. By this time, it had become clear to leadership in the Navy and in Congress that it was futile to attempt to expand naval aviation operations without a corresponding expansion of the infrastructure that was necessary to support them. The vessels include two light cruisers and a 20,ton aircraft carrier. The other nine are auxiliary ships - the category is which the Navy is most deficient. The aircraft carrier - the seventh modern ship of its type in the fleet or under construction - cannot be laid down before , Representative Vinson said. Money appropriated before Congress adjourns, however, would allow the Navy to perfect specifications and order materials. Provided, That the foregoing total tonnage for aircraft carriers, cruisers, and submarines may be varied by thirty-three thousand four hundred tons in the aggregate so long as the sum of the total tonnages of these classes as authorized herein is not exceeded: Provided further, That the terms used in this or any other Act to describe vessels of designated classes shall not be understood as limited or controlled by definitions contained in any treaty which is not now in force. The President of the United States is hereby authorized to construct such vessels, including replacements authorized by the Act of March 27, 48 Stat. The President of the United States is hereby authorized to acquire or construct naval airplanes, and lighter-than-air craft, and spare parts and equipment, as may be necessary to provide and maintain the number of useful naval airplanes at a total of not more than four thousand five hundred, including five hundred airplanes for the Naval Reserve; and the number of useful nonrigid lighter-than-air craft at a total of not more than eighteen. The President of the United States is hereby further authorized to acquire and convert or to undertake the construction of seventy-five thousand tons of auxiliary vessels of such size, type, and design as he may consider best suited for the purposes of national defense. Provided, That equipment and facilities procured for the production of armor or armament pursuant to the authority contained herein may be leased, sold, or otherwise disposed of, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, when no longer required for use under naval contract. The allocation and contracts for construction of the vessels herein authorized as well as the procurement and construction of airplanes and spare parts, shall be in accordance with the terms and conditions provided by the Act of March 27, 48 Stat. Vessels of the following categories shall hereafter be deemed under age until the number of years indicated have elapsed since completion: Battleships, twenty-six years; aircraft carriers and cruisers, twenty years; other combatant surface craft, sixteen years; submarines, thirteen years. The construction, alteration, furnishing, or equipping of any naval vessel authorized by this Act, or the

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construction, alteration, furnishing, or equipping of any naval vessels with funds from any appropriation available for such purposes, contracts for which are made after June 30, , shall be in accordance with the provisions of Public Law Numbered , Seventy-fourth Congress, approved June 30, , unless such course, in the judgment of the President of the United States, should not be in the interest of national defense. This sum shall be in addition to the total appropriation expenditures for repairs and changes to each of these vessels as limited by the Act of July 18, 49 Stat. The provisions of section 4 of the Act approved April 25, 53 Stat. Provided, That the fixed fee to be paid the contractor as a result of any contract entered into under the authority contained herein, or any contract hereafter entered into under the authority contained in said Act of April 25, , shall not exceed 6 per centum of the estimated cost of the contract, exclusive of the fee, as determined by the Secretary of the Navy. In the discretion of the President, there is hereby authorized and established a Naval Consulting Board of seven members to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from among eminent civilians in the fields of industry, science, and research, to serve during the pleasure of the President. This Board is hereby authorized to make recommendations to the Secretary of the Navy in any matter concerning the Naval Establishment and the national defense. The members thereof shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for all expenses incurred incident to their travel and employment as members of the Board. Roosevelt signed the second Naval Expansion Act, an act to establish the composition of the United States Navy, to authorize the construction of certain naval vessels, and for other purposes. The Two-Ocean Naval Expansion Act meant 7 new battle ships, 18 carriers, 29 cruisers, destroyers and 42 submarines to add to the fleet. Provided, That each of the foregoing increases in tonnages for capital ships, aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, and submarines may be varied upward or downward in the amount of 30 per centum of the total increased tonnage authorized herein so long as the sum of the total increases in tonnages of these classes as authorized herein is not exceeded. The authority herein granted for essential equipment and facilities, and for the expansion of facilities, shall include the authority to acquire lands at such locations as the Secretary of the Navy with the approval of the President may deem best suited to the purpose, erect buildings, and acquire the necessary machinery and equipment. The allocation and contracts for construction of the vessels herein authorized shall be in accordance with the terms and conditions provided by the Act of March 27, 48 Stat. The provisions of the Act of March 27, 48 Stat. The President of the United States is hereby authorized to acquire or construct naval airplanes, and spare parts and equipment, as may be necessary to provide and maintain the number of useful naval airplanes at a total of fifteen thousand: Provided, That if, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy, the total number of airplanes authorized herein is not sufficient to meet the needs of the national defense, he may, with the approval of the President, make such plans for procurement as the situation may demand.

Chapter 2 : Michigan Legislature - Act 62 of

APPROPRIATION ACT. Act No. 20, An Act to appropriate and apply out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of New South Wales certain Sums to make good the Supplies.

Chapter 3 : HOLC - Statute Compilations

Authorised by the ACT Parliamentary Counsel "also accessible at calendrierdelascience.com About this republication The republished law This is a republication of the Supreme Court Act (including any amendment made under.

Chapter 4 : Appropriation Act, , Schedule 2

Public Law - An Act to amend the act of June 13, (Public Law), concerning safety standards for boilers and pressure vessels, and for other purposes. PDF | More Public Law - Legislative Branch Appropriation Act.

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Chapter 6 : Appropriation Act

Act No. 33 of as made: An Act to grant and apply out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund a sum for the service of the year ending the thirtieth day of June One thousand nine hundred and thirty-four and to appropriate the Supplies granted by the Parliament for such year.

Chapter 7 : Michigan Legislature - Section

The Act applies to direct purchases by the federal government, but not third parties, such as private contractors given procurement money through government grants. 2. Buy America Act of The Surface Transportation Assistance Act of is known as the Buy America Act.

Chapter 8 : Ship Building - Roosevelt, Franklin D.

Public Law - An act to provide, under or by amendment of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, for the late enrollment of certain Natives, the establishment of an escrow account for the proceeds of certain lands, the treatment of certain payments and grants, and the consolidation of existing regional corporations, and for other purposes.