Cankoç Ticaret Evi

Mimar Vedat Cad. No. 17
Tel. 20072 Telgr. Cankoç İstanbul
kuruluş tarihi 1890
1937 Ankara Enternasyonal kömür yakan vesait sergisinde
BİRİNCİ MÜKÂFAT ve ŞEREF DİPLOMALI CANKOÇ

YEMEK OCAKLARI
VE
TEMİNATLİ

Kömür yakar

Termosifon Ocakları

Altın madalya
İle taltif edilmiş

1. KULELİ
2. – KOÇ
3. – LİNİT

Yerli sobalar

Kullanışlı ve

Garantili ekonomik ocaklar

A. N. T. A. Ş.

Antalya Umumî Nakliyat T.A.Ş

Sirkeci, Antalya Han. 18

İTHALAT KISMI

«*PLANT PROTECTION* Lt.» Fabrikası nebat, haşere ilâçları

«*GOOPER MCDOUGALL* and Robertson Ltd.» Fabrikası baytarî ilaçları

«*MAY and BAKER Ltd*» Fabrikası tıbbi ilâçları

COOPER STEVVAR ENG CO. Ltd. Fabrikası hayvan kırkım makineleri

Manifatura, madeni eşya, çuval, kaneviçe ve saîre.

15

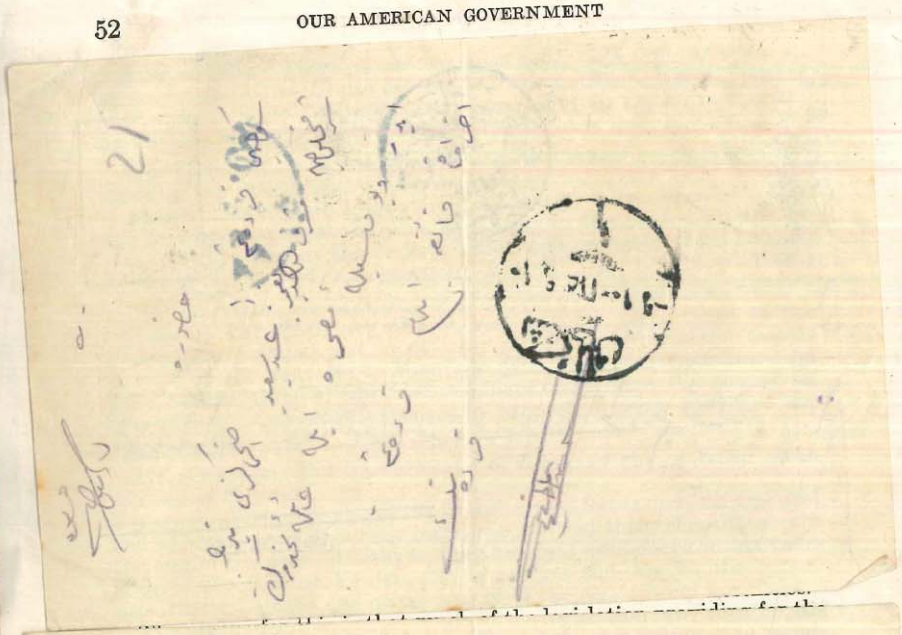
[illegible]

16

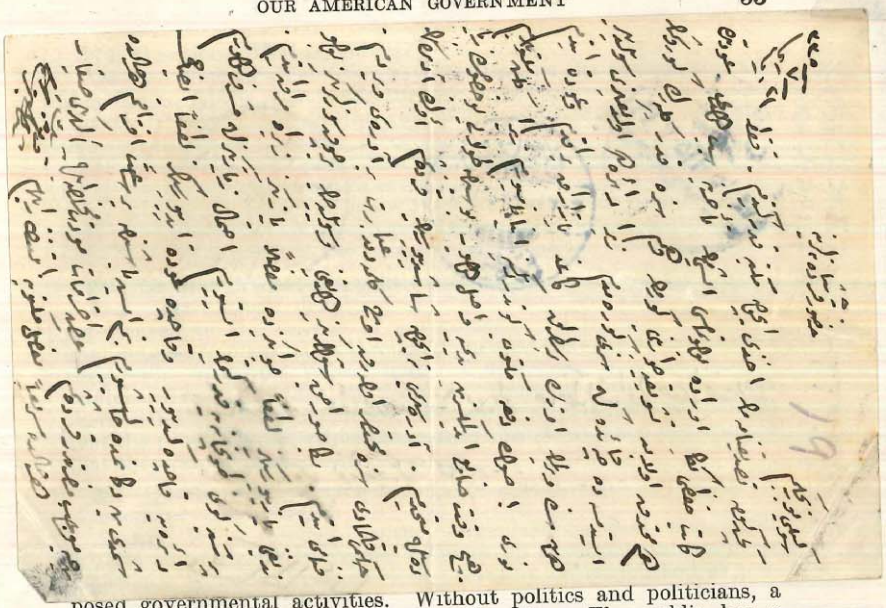
[illegible]

INDEX

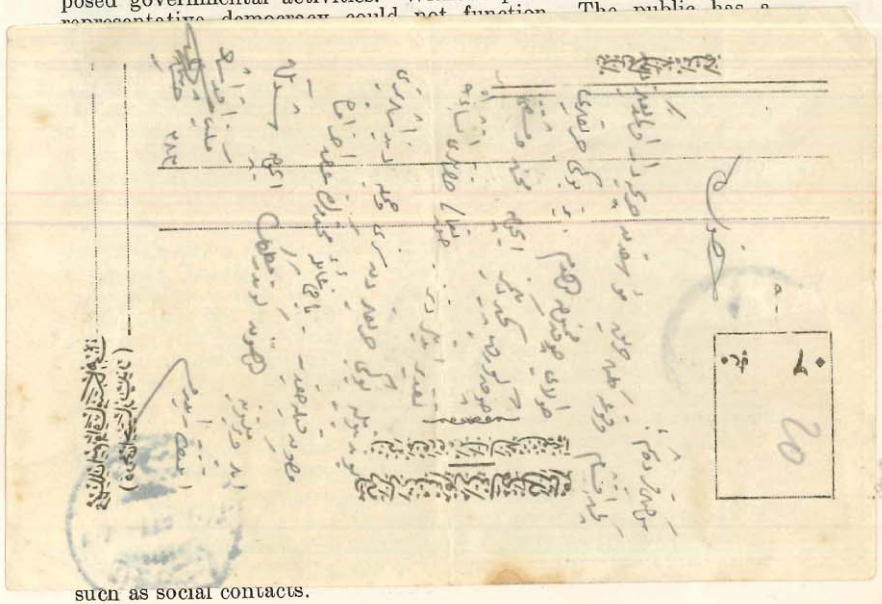
[Citations are to question numbers]



claring peace with Germany and Austria.



posed governmental activities. Without politics and politicians, a



such as social contacts.

٢٥

حضرة

عزيز قروداشم!

[illegible]

٢٦

حضرة

عزيز قروداشم نوری!

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

٢٧

[illegible]

٢٨

[illegible]

27

حضرة

کیسی قردشم

ایسی کوندمسه اولیکه مؤثر غایت وحزن
اولدم مکتوبکزی آلدم . صوکره چکدرهلدم
فقط حسابنم اولدم ، اسیانلی نزلری او
منوی حسابلرجه جواب ویرمطلکم مانع اولدیغنا
حیه انجه بوکون جواب یازابیلیورم .
باقی حسابلرک کافسی ایچون چالیشیورم
وکدرلرنک جمعی قطعاً استرداد ایدیلک
فی کفایت ایدجکم کلیب آلدیغی صیغارلره
حصه اخذ ایتمم . جواب یازیلدم .

جمله کوزه ای جانم قردشم .
فیفیده سلام اولسون

28

حضرة

محترم قردشم نورکدیکم
اشدی قازندی آلدم . تشکر ایدرم . جمله کوزه
اوه سکز کوزه حسنه قالدقدنصکره قورتولدم فقط
چوجه ضعیف دیشم . جناب وکیل تاصلدرلر انشا
ایه کسب افاقت ایتمشلردر
۷۸ جلول افندیه سلامی وارد . قردشم .
باقی اقرانه وجمله سلامله
فیفه صادقانه

documents. Also, the Record is printed twice. It comes out daily as a current record of congressional activity and at the close of the session is reprinted, with corrections authorized in the meantime.

244. Question. How may the Congressional Record be obtained?

Answer. Each Congressman and Senator receives a copy of the Record each morning following a meeting of the House or Senate. Each Member of Congress has a limited number of daily Congressional Records, which may be distributed free; they are usually sent to libraries, schools, or other places where they will be accessible to the public. Anybody may subscribe for the Record by writing to the Congressional Record Clerk at Washington, D. C. The subscription rate is $1.50 per month.

245. Question. How are Government documents available to the individual citizen?

Answer. Normally by sale through the Office of Superintendent of Documents, in the Government Printing Office. Persons wishing to keep close track of publications may subscribe to the Monthly Catalog of United States Public Documents ($1 a year); or if their requirements are specialized, may on application receive free a weekly price list on classified subjects. Sales of documents to the public amounted in 1936 to 10,000,000 copies.

Numerous publications issued by particular departments are available gratis through the issuing office.

[illegible] 10, 1918. This was called day-

41

حضور قرداشلرینه

حقیقت قرداشم نوری ! مشغولیتک جیلی مکتوب -
باهو ! نه جانوره خاطرده چیقدی . خوشکه گیجه‌لری دیجه لوندری
لوندره‌یه بو سنک دیدیکم بالانه سویلمه اولورم . بعض ایجه دفته زیده
مشغولیت بوده . سنک ایچونده بر مکتوب یازمق ایچون بر قدر ایچون بوقدر
ایجیک ایچون حرف ایله وقت معادله . دیک . بوکونکی حالی الدی
بو وقت اوقات ایچین سنک ایچون بر یاز مکتوب یازمه . اوله تمیم ورکز نصفه
کوندرییورم . تا بوکیجه هر دفعه زیاده ایدیدم . خصوصا کیدی ادراکه
دفعه اوغاد داود سلیله ایدیشی ده . آیتورکوردیکنز . انجق جبابره‌یه تحصیل قالدی
نفوسه یا حد . ترفیع ایتدکی ! ایدرا فندی عمریکی اشاره
ایدیوم . معاشنه هم دائمی عائلی طلب ایدیم
ناطقیت . دیر وعدوسنده الله ادر . قرداشم بز اسلام
عائله‌ده دیر . انشاءالله دیکجسینه مکتوب بو سویسنه یازیورم
حاضرم ایدر یا بیلدی ؟ ایده‌جک زیاده وار دیه‌جک سزه قدر طوغه یازیورم
طوغری بوکون ساعت . بوکه ده الجق اوله‌یه اولدیغی وسلطه
ایتدم . حسود که عمله اولدی . قوه‌ضمیر قوه ده‌ن اولدیغی ده
رضا فضله یازمق عمر فیضده قصوریمزی عفو . باقی عفو امانت دل .
طالب اولدیغی صحت اودیر مکتوبکزی تکرار . قرداشم . خاطرمه
عمریکز الله صفا صحتله سلامتله ایدیم قرداشکز

دها فضله یازمغه نه لزوم وار . حازم بک بارشدیلر می ؟
بر یدیکز عائله‌ده دیلر انشاءالله عمرکزله الله اویم قرداشم .
آرقداشلریزده کیدیلر مخابره ایدیورسکز . حمدینه سلام ایدیرم .
هرحالده جوابیکز والده‌کی صیقیام .

شاقه‌سن حسنی بیلدیریکزی
حسن ظن رکز رفیقه
٢٨٢

40

حضور قرداشلرینه

عزیز قرداشم
قندی افندینک برنده دکلده قدر چکدیکیکزدن طولایی حقیقةً حدتلندم .
زیرا هیچ عقده‌یه اوغرامادن بر ده کلدیکزده بیلدیره لوترکز بیله -
اکلاتمیورسکز . بوکا اویردوکی جبارلم ده حال مسئله‌یه کلهلم :
مفتیم یا اوکیجه ذات عالیکزده اولدیغی رحمتسز عقلیسنه سزکی بیعاد
قدر العلی ایدلسنه ده اوکه رجا ایتمه‌یه ایدم .
شو یاده رمضان شریف رحمه فالدیغی عاینه علیه اولدوغیه دکه‌لرا
یازیورم . سزکی رجا ایدیکم اکی نفر قرایله مسوده‌سنی سزه
اوکله تقدیم ایتدیکم عباره‌یی یازمیه حاضرلایلر . وحضرتکوزه‌کلیر
الحقلمم مناسب کوردیکزه سزکی بیلدیکزه ده قرداشم .
رمضانه قدر شو ایشی حال ایتمه اولملم . تلغرافه جوابیکزه شوحیله
شوکی ده‌ها انتظار ایدیم .

قرداشکز

٢ [illegible]	رمضان شریف تیشه قطعا ویرمه	کوندرلکی مطالعه و ترجمه
٢ [illegible]	مقاله یا بیلد وحقی موافقه دعه	
٢ [illegible]	اولمز ایکم .	
٥ [illegible]		
٢٠ [illegible]		
٢٠ [illegible] ٥		
٢٠ [illegible]		
٢ عدد	١ عدد	٢٠ ، ٢

٤ عدد

44

[illegible]

[illegible]

حضور قرداشم نوری

عزیز قرداشم نوری

چیوقدیری سنی کوره‌رکن طولای مأیوس قالدیغم جهتله کچندره شبطه‌سی قدر کلمه‌لرک دولغنه
یه‌ازدیره‌مه‌مه‌لرینه سنی بولمغه موفق اولامادم. اوفقه بریوجه یازه‌بیلیرم. اوقاده
بولاید کوندرمدک. رضیه بهچه‌سنی کورمکه ایستیوردی. کورمشوب کورمشلکزی بیلیوردم.
سنه و رضیه‌نک عدالتکزه اولدی. معلوم یا عدالت کوندالاهم مشغولیتی تولید ایدیوره.
نه‌ایدرسم سنه تولدک ۲۸۸ رضیه‌نک ایسه ۲۱۷ در. کلی؟ کمال دهه‌چه بریه‌یوقمی؟
حقیقتاً کمالی کورمکم کلدی. بهر خدمت مقصوده‌یه تابع اولدیغم جهتله ایلول یاتنده
کتب حدیه‌یه کیدیم. بکوته قدر هرحفته ایکیشر کونه کتبخانه کیدیوردم. حالبوکه هنوز
بنم ایچون بر نتیجه حاصل اولمدی. زیرا مقصوده غزالک علاوه ایتدکی و مقدد مقاله
لرنه نظر حوصله یه‌یه‌رمدکی وجهله غایت چوق ظهور ایتدی. کتب مدرسیه ایسه بوندرک
کافه‌سی معانیه صحیحه‌یه تابع طوندی آنجق ۲۸۸ افندی مسلح اولارق قبول ایدلدی.
دیکلرینه ایسه هنوز نه اولدیغی بللی دکل. باشوجه ماهیتی مجهول اولاندهکونه کتبه کیدرکن
زهوینه کتبنده قاله‌جقدی سؤال ایده‌جک وعدمی حضرتلرنه کندیمه عائد رایورلرک
کتبه ایسه قبلیوب قبلماقدنی آکلدیاجقدر. بهر مسلح دهم اولجه قید مسلح و یاخود
سنه آیه‌یه ترک ایتمیه‌جکم. یعنی یوکسه‌ایچون بلکه مسلح اولدیغم بللی اوته‌طرفی مجهول
تسانط‌شنه طاندیغم ارقداشدن کتب حدیده‌ده شوافندیلر موجوددر:
۲۵۸ جیاذکریه، ۷۵۸ خیالیه، بروه‌نجاقلر آغاکیسی لطفی افندی واردر.
بروه تحفاً طانیشیغز فقط آنی تحفظ ایده‌جکم بریسی واردر. طوغوسی سنی بیه‌جوجه

کیلدیغم بروه‌یه‌ده بنم چوجوقلرم کلیه‌جکلرینه بازه‌جم. نوری هیچ‌اوله‌جق چوبوق کونده.
آلدیغم بروه‌یه‌ده بنم چوجوقلرم کلیه‌جکلرینه بازه‌جم. قوردشم.
حضور قرداشم سنه‌دن بنم کلیه‌جکم کیبی بیه‌جکم سنه‌دن بنم کلیه‌جکم کیبی بیه‌جکم
اولیاندی؟

۲۰ ایلول ۳۴۰

قرداشم سلیم ایسه‌ده بنم چوجوقلرمه کلیه‌جکلرینه بازه‌جم.

آقشامه‌یه آقشامه‌ی قلبه‌نوری تحفه‌ده حضور قرداشم تاپیغنه
حضور قرداشم بنده‌کز

آدی آرقه‌داشکزدن
۲۲۴

حضور قرداشم

کیلدیغم بروه‌یه‌ده بنم چوجوقلرم اولدی. بنم کیبی بیه‌جکلرینه بازه‌جم.

44

درسعادت

٤ /١٠ /٩٢٤

حضور قرداشم

سوگیلی قرداشم
گوندردیگك مکتوب واصل و مسرتبخشانم اولدی . تشکر ایدرم .
خدمت عسکریه‌ڭزك هرحالده چوق زیاده قالماشدر ظن ایدرم
مدتی نه وقت تمام بوله جغنی بیلدیرمیورسڭز . حربیه نقیه وقتده
ترخیصاً عودتی تمنا ایدرم . خصوصیله عسکرلکك هرحالده زیاده
کبی دها . نه قدر اولسه استانبوله بزه نسبتاً چوق یقینده سڭز
زوالی بزم ارقداشلر و بیوزده سکساننی ایشته تخریص [illegible]
صوکره استانبولی کوره بیلدیلر . هرحالده سز و ارقداشلرڭز ایله
اوچ آیده اوبر [illegible] مأذوناً استانبوله گلیرسڭز هم ده
باشقه [illegible] ده کوزوڭزده کی ارقداشلرك حرف [illegible]
[illegible] هرحالده [illegible] و مستفید اولیورسڭز .
دها فضله یازه‌جقمی [illegible] ایسترم قرداشم . باقی [illegible]
پدره ده [illegible] دخی تمنا ایدر [illegible]
حرمتیله گوزلرڭزدن قرداشم . [illegible] قرداشم

[illegible]

کاملیه ده [illegible]
بزم خدمی گوندردیم [illegible] دکلمك یعنی هیچ [illegible]
برافقه صوکره مکتوب گوندر . [illegible] دکلمك [illegible]
احتیار ایده جك دکلمك . مکتوب ایچنده‌کی [illegible] هر نه قدر [illegible]

[illegible]

45

استانبول

حضور قرده تانه لرینه

۱ / ۴ / ۲۴

سیلی قرده م

استانبولده ایکن مفقود مکتوبلر کوندردم . جواب آلدماده م . زیرا
بوراده اسکی قرده شکری اوتومبیل بوجوقوده ظهرده بیچاره مدیکز دکلمی
مکتب حربیه قید و قبول ایدلدکدنصوکره معاینهٔ صحیه یه تابع طوتولدم . خدمت
عسکریه تقریبه ایدیلدک لوازم خفتک قادروسه اکمالی طولاییله چورلیم
اخذ عسکریم . باقی امریه ویرلدک . سیه اقدام ایدلدک . بهچورلوده قالدم
ایکی اوزه شعبه سنه ، بری لول بوغاز شعبه سنه بری ده قره طپ شعبه سنه
کوندرلدی . باکوه اعزامم اوزره برایکی ماه خدمت نصوکره یزی
تکرار استانبوله اعاده ایدیلمکه کوندرلدیکی ده شوز مقتضیه اوه ماه
تأجیل ایدلدک . شمدی استانبولده م . تکرار ختام مدتده مکتبکز جهم
یعنی خدمتمز کاملم بکه جلمنه قالدی . برسنه دها سورونه جک .
اوندنصوکره ذابطهٔ عسکریه مباشرت ایله جکز . کلم سزه :
بنی قرده م وعدکه عسکرلک سزی ده یقالزدیر یقالادی .
اوزه ده بولونیکزه و راحتکز غایت مکمل اولدیغه حولدر و ممنون اولدم
کاسکه ده اوزه کیده ایدم . اوای چورلوبی دکلدر . تأفیذ
بهاده خدمتی کوردیکم جهتله کوکه الکزدن قلم دوکمز نادعلیه تنبل کبی
براقده صورتیه ملتوی کوندر . یاره ویره جه دکلسک یعنی هیچ برطرف
احتیار ایده جک دکلسک . ملتوجه اجنده لر خرخ هزه قدر زحمتایسه ده

حضور قرده تانه

کیلیقرده م مکتب اصلی دستهٔ جلمنه اولدی . تکرار
کوندردیکم خدمت عسکریه جانم طهلده چوجه زیاده قالماشدر .
مدتنه وقت ختام بولمیجی بلدیرمیورسکز . هیچ بلمیورسکه
ترمیماً عمومی تعطیل ایدیلدی . خدمت عسکریکز طهلده
بنی دها . نه قدر آز اسکی استانبوله کوره بلدیرمیورده
دوالم بنم ایدیلدیرمیورده . طهلده کسلمیجه استانبوله
صوکره استانبوله کوره بلدیرمیورده . طهلده کسلمیجه
اوچ آیده اوروپه کلمه مأذونیتی استانبوله جهتله
باشقه جهتله ده اخراجنده کی ارقدشلرک صرف قالمشلر
تسیه دیرده طهلده مستعفد الیوم تهدید
دها طهلده بازدیدکی نصوکره استانبوله دونمی ایدیلم
برجه ده ایدیکلمی کیمسه دکلسک
صرف تسلیم
کیلیقرده م

٥٤

وسيله‌دن
٣٤٢ / ١٠ / ٢٨

سوكيلى قوزيجغم
حمد الله صاغلغكى سويندم

طربزون
٢٥ / نيسان / ٣٤١

٤٧

سوكيلى قرداشم !

مأذوناً استانبوله كلديككز زمان دوقتوره كلمه‌يه‌رك برابر كورشمه
وطرابزونه كيده جكمى ده سويلمشدم. باطوم دردكز بويوكدر. شمالك
اوده‌لى پرنس كوى جمهوريت و اوبريه طرابزون توجه عقلا تحديدن
وقته محلف اكثره اوغراديغمزده شمالك كوكى يازلرى كوى داخل
اولدى. اولده‌ده بوردن پاقور باغلى. اطرافى چامورلر ايچنده
راحتوردى. اوجاموده دها سوقاقه كندك استحقاق ايلادقدنصكره
يڭى شهر سوقاقه حوقدير. آماده‌يارى اوراده موجود استانبول ماوى
قارى ولايتدر. بزلرده محافظه‌لرى واردر. الله‌دن صوباى
اودلرده صلاح موجود اولديغى حالده توبه ايتدكلر. بر آدم قباحتى
عدم الامكان اولديغنى سوز آكلاتقده حيلى مشكلدر. برقاچ ساعتدنبرى
قوللرى، قوللرى آچيده آتش اختطاف ايتدك. صباح كوكسه وصول ايتدكده
آتى يا يايليه. تدارك ايدرك. اوكيجه اوراده موقوف مأموريتم ايچنده
كيردم. ايكى كون كفالتاً ... ماذونيت آلدم. دكل‌ده اوندنصكره
سوقاقنده يا تمادم. بكا شوقدر سويلديكه اوطورديغمز محلده هر يانده اخوان
حاب حقي [illegible] وحالنده قشلى اولدى. زيرا آه قرداشم نه‌لر وار نه‌لر
كوزلرى ايله‌كوردم انسانيت ... بر چوق سوزلرده شكايت ايدرك باقديغم اولدم
الله چوق شكرلر اولسون زيرا بوندن دها بر چوق اطفال آلوده محله
واردر. شمدى طرابزونده قالدم. سربست اولديغم. بايرام مناسبتيله
مأذونيتم دخى واردر. عيد سعيدكزى تبريك ايدرم قرداشم.
هرحالده صحتكزه مكتوب يازكزم. اكر مكتوب كوندره‌جك اولورسه‌ك شايد
اسمده رفقتم بوقدر ديكيدر. باجى هرحالده. اولاده كوزلرندن اوپرم

٤٨

Brs

٢٤ / مايس

حضور قرداشلرينه

سوكيلى قرداشم
اولطفنامه‌ڭز مكتوبى بولوبده آلدم. زياده
ذاتاً اولوتما حقى ده بيلورم. مكتوبكزه
بن بوراده هيچ حولبا ورديكى ايله وقت
بكا بن بوده‌رم استراحت واردر. اوراده
بوراده بولونان صاحب نقود ذواتدن
با مسعود اولور وياخود مأمورين
بركى. آه قرداشم شولطف باچوه وياخود
بوراده شايان افتخار برحوادث يوقدر. بو
اولديغيچون حيراً مكتوبكزى كوندرمكله جلبه
عفوكزى رجا ايدر. الدن صاقلايكز محترم ميم
اولكى كوندرديكنز هدى. اولوپ غمكى ايدكه
اوده ايكى عشق ويردكلرى كوندر كيده‌جكده
اتيكز كورديكمز شوقدر صحيه‌سلطه حوادث يازه

٤٦

بلشاغچ

حضور قرداشلرينه

٣٤٠ / ٣ / ١٧

سوكيلى قرداشم
ايلك كوندرديككز مكتوبه جواب كوندردم.
ايكنجى مكتوبكزه جواب كوندره‌مديكمدن طولايى عفوكزى رجا ايدرم.
باشقا ايشلر ختامنى آلديغم مطالعاتم منظورلكزى چوق ايستدم. آخرده
هاديه نقيالم بو سه‌للرده خاطراته قيد ايتدم.
قهوه‌خانه‌ده انفكاك ايدرك جاغلايه مركزينه موزع اولدم. مكتب حربيه‌دن
نه صورتله چيقديغمى سويله‌ديكمى اوراده‌ن صورتله اثر اوقاته بلديكى
ونه صورتله استانبول عودت ايتديكمى و بوندن آيريله‌رق اولمقده‌لكى بابت
وعولمه مفصلا مكتوبده بيلديرمه اولديغم بونلرى يازمقده برمعنا
يوقدر. بعدما مفصلاً محابره ايدەلم قرداشم. عكرلك فاتى برك
برخدمت اولديغم سنه ده اوجاق يدنده‌جك بيلوسم. موليوده
ايكى اوده بر محل واوراده جوامع شريفه‌ده جمعه نمازلرى صالحه ازرو
ايدييورم حيوه‌جكه بوكا موفق اولمدم. زيرا اوفرصت بولوب آلدن
كيمه‌در. اوده‌نى بركله بجه بولونديغمز شرائط واسم داخلنده عكرلك
اثقالونك آكجه‌دن يا شفرتى دكلدر. زيرا اوده قطعاً چوريلوايه
قابل قياسى دكلدر. آه قرداشم جويه‌جوده كنه قولدنه. ايچه
بوراده قدر عكرتيه خاطرەلرى موجود
برى ور. اوكده برجوده لطف
تحديه دها دفعه يازمقلازوم
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وسیاده

[illegible]

سویلیو نوبجیم

اولاً عده کزله سی تربیه ایدیم به جوادتکه طوغری سویندم
زرا بویله دوشونکزده هیچ بر منفعت وجید موجود
اولدیغی ایچون. انشاء اوسید نطولای جیلسی تمنا ایدرم قردشم.
حله پدرکزک ده اورنی هاکم باغلاری هیچ طوپا قردشم. بنه
مادام که اوطرف سزی هیچ بر طرف طاقمه وترخص ایدیجه
سوقیقده اولمنه چالشه سه. بیچ بر طرف طاقمه وترخص ایدیجکی
ایدیله جکه بحث ایتیورسه. توطا جیت ایدم. به نقیده ترخص ایدیجکی
امید ایدیورم. بو خصوص جا ایدم تفصیلاً دیر نه مای قردشم.
الیوم بو اقشام تقاعد مرکزی موزیقه سنه قولم. بیت دن حیقدیغم
تقاعد کرولک. ایکی کون قطیعاً کلمه ماذونیت
کلمایه مخابره ایدیورز. درهکه مقدم کونوردم. یقینده جواب
آلیرم. بان عاقبت دعاسنی اکسیرمیدر کونو

13/6/930

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53

قردشم نوری

بر لطف اول قردشم طلدم.
سط یورده مکتوب دخی یازدم.
هیچ بر سبب ده یغه وقنده
ترخصاً عودتی تمنا ایدرم تا ایه
صحت ایلیم قردشم
هیچ بر سبب
قردشم

154. Question. How many Presidents have served two complete terms?

Answer. Nine: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Grant, Cleveland, Wilson, and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

155. Question. How many Presidents have died in office?

Answer. Seven: William Henry Harrison, Zachary Taylor, Abraham Lincoln, James A. Garfield, William McKinley, Warren G. Harding, and Franklin D. Roosevelt. Only Zachary Taylor and F. D. Roosevelt died in office while Congress was in session.

156. Question. Has a President ever been impeached?

Answer. Andrew Johnson is the only President so far impeached. The trial in the Senate lasted from February 25 to May 26, 1868, and resulted in acquittal by a vote of 35 for impeachment to 19 against, 1 less than the two-thirds vote necessary for conviction. Seven Republican Senators had voted with the Democrats against conviction.

157. Question. Has any President been inaugurated more than twice?

Answer. Yes; the precedent was broken by President Franklin D. Roosevelt being inaugurated the third time January 20, 1941, and a fourth time January 20, 1945.

158. Question. What is the oldest Federal building in Washington?

Answer. The White House, which was begun in 1792 and first occupied in 1800 while still unfinished. It is of European Renaissance style; rebuilt 1815–17, after its destruction by the British, according to the original plans and by the original architect, James Hoban.

159. Question. Have all of the Presidents and their families resided in the White House?

Answer. All except George Washington.

160. Question. Has the White House ever been destroyed?

Answer. Yes; it was burned by the British during President James Madison's occupancy on August 24, 1814.

161. Question. How many Presidents have died in the White House?

Answer. Two: William Henry Harrison about a month after taking office, and Zachary Taylor. President Roosevelt died on April 12, 1945, at Warm Springs, Ga., while on a brief vacation.

162. Question. What provision is made in case of the death of a President in office, or his removal, resignation, or disability?

Answer. In any such case the Vice President, under Constitution article II, section 1, exercises the powers and duties of President. And under authority of this same section, Congress, by the so-called Presidential Succession Act of 1886, has provided for the further contingency of the death, removal, resignation, or disability of both President and Vice President by authorizing the Cabinet officers, in order of precedence, "to act as President until the disability of the President or Vice President is removed or a President shall be elected." No Cabinet officer has ever been called on to act under this provision.

The order of precedence is: Secretary of State, Secretary of Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of Navy, Secretary of the Interior.

163. Question. Why were the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor omitted from the succession?

Answer. It has been held by the Supreme Court that an amnesty proclamation (December 25, 1868) had the force of law. In recent times Congress has in many instances enacted a law provisionally, empowering the President to determine and proclaim the existence of conditions upon which the act becomes effective. A proclamation thus issued by specific authority would certainly have the effect of law; in fact, Congress often has prescribed penalties for a violation of the terms of such a proclamation—which could only be on the assumption that a law was involved.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

148. Question. What qualifications are prescribed for the President?

Answer. He must be a natural-born citizen, at least 35 years old, and for at least 14 years a resident of the United States.

149. Question. What is the wording of the oath taken by the President?

Answer. The form of oath for the President is prescribed by the Constitution as follows:

> I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.

150. Question. How was the date determined for the beginning of the first President's term of office?

Answer. The Constitutional Convention, when the new Constitution had been finally approved and signed, ordered that when it had been ratified by nine States, the Congress should fix a day for commencing proceedings under the new form of government. Accordingly, in 1788 Congress by resolution appointed March 4, 1789, as the day and President Washington's term commenced as of that date although actually he was not inaugurated until April 30.

151. Question. What is now the date for commencement of the President's term?

Answer. Under the twentieth amendment, effective beginning with President Franklin D. Roosevelt's second term in 1937, the term of office of the President commences at noon on January 20. President Franklin D. Roosevelt was inaugurated the first time March 4, 1933. He died April 12, 1945, while serving his fourth term and having served as President 12 years 1 month and 8 days. Vice President Harry S. Truman took the oath of President very soon thereafter.

152. Question. Why did President Wilson arrange to resign the Presidency so a Republican could succeed him by circumventing the constitutional succession of the Vice President and the Secretary of State?

Answer. When it looked as though Hughes was elected in 1916, Wilson contemplated asking Vice President Marshall and Secretary of State Lansing to resign—then appointing Hughes Secretary of State, then resign himself—thus eliminating a period during which the country would be still going along under a leader who had been repudiated.

153. Question. What President has served the shortest length of time?

Answer. William Henry Harrison, who died in office, served only from March 4 to April 4, 1841.

19

محترم افاکیم نور الدین بیک افندی

افندیم حوندرمه اولدیغکز مخصوص بیورلمش کرای الدیم نه درجه محظوظ
تعریف اولنماز مکتوبکز بازیلدیقدن و نیلی اولدیغندن بحث ایدیورکز
[illegible]

5. Spanish-American War, April 25, 1898.
4. War with Germany, April 6, 1917.
5. War with Austria, December 7, 1917.
6. War with Japan, December 8, 1941.
7. War with Germany, December 11, 1941.
8. War with Italy, December 12, 1941.
9. War with Bulgaria, June 5, 1942.
10. War with Hungary, June 5, 1942.
11. War with Rumania, June 5, 1942.

The acts do not say outright, "War is hereby declared"; they usually declare the existence of war or of a state of war. In the case of the first war with Germany the resolution read that "the recent action of the Imperial German Government in declaring war against the Government of the United States and the Imperial German Government to be in fact war between the United States and the Imperial German Government" is hereby formally declared.

War was never formally declared against Tripoli in 1802, the Congress simply authorizing the President to "employ the naval forces of the United States to protect the commerce and citizens of the United States against the aggressions of the Tripolitan cruisers and to take such measures as he shall judge necessary for the protection of the commerce and citizens of the United States against the same" (see question 277.)

Question. Could Congress declare war on Japan in a brief joint resolution without the formal declaration of war against Germany?

Answer. Congress declared war on Japan in a brief joint resolution which was vetoed.

Question. Why was the Imperial German Government included in the declaration of war against Japan?

Answer. Because Germany had declared war against the United States and Congress had to recognize the existence of a state of war between the United States and Germany.

Question. What was the joint resolution of Congress declaring war against Japan?

Answer. "Whereas the Imperial Government of Japan has committed unprovoked acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of war between the United States and the Imperial Government of Japan which has been thus created is hereby declared; and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the said Imperial Government; and to the end of the prosecution of such war with vigor and effect, all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

"Approved, December 8, 1941, 4:10 p.m., Eastern Standard Time." The Senate and House of Representatives met and were assigned at 3:00 and 3:05 p.m., respectively, on December 11. The votes in the Senate were unanimous on all three declarations. In the House the vote of war against Japan was 388 to 1, the one member present voting "present" instead of "nay."

140. Question. What and when was VJ-day?

Answer. VJ stands for Victory in Japan, and VJ-day is August 14, 1945, the date on which the Japanese Government accepted the conditions laid down by the Allies on August 11—namely, that the Japanese Emperor was to be subject to orders of an Allied Supreme Commander and that the formal signing of the surrender should take place on September 2, 1945. (see question 276.)

141. Question. What and when was VE-day?

Answer. VE stands for Victory in Europe; VE-day was proclaimed in the United States on May 8, 1945. At 9 a.m. (Eastern war time) on that day President Truman announced the signing of the surrender

۹۲۸ - ۸ - ۱۱

نورالدین آغا کیلی

یوکوره سنبه اوداجیغز. حسه قلمی اوتاه ایلدو یوقلمش
یاییلمیه طبق آدرس یازلمش کلمه خانه ده اوداجی اولدوبغی
سویلدی درحال شدی حاجی سلام ادم. چونکه ایکی سطر یازی
یازیلمیه آغا کیلی آنلرم قلمیکی قطعاً آدرسکزی
سلام دیکلی ایچون طبق قلمدی و یوسنه ده چونکه
حسه لره قلمی حسه اولسون تحدی ایدر. ایشته آغا کیلی
کم ده تذکره آلماد آز یوزلره قلمی شلنا حلکز.
باقی چوق سلامله ایدرم. آلمانیه دن سیکارم
اشتهالی و حالاوه دن حسد ایلی آلمانیه ایدرم.
حالا آیلاوه و اشتهالی آلمانیه ایدرم سلامتده
کوزل شه ایدرم محبت اولسون یازدم قصوره
باقمامیکز.

شوقی کیبی

فصل سلاح ایدیه ایکی آلمانیه جنگ بیانه
صرف اولنمه اوزره خانه آلمانیه اوزره

جنگ نورالدین بیک

جنگ قوماندانی نورالدین بیک افندی

۵

نورالدین بیک قرداشم

موقتاً انجق مکتوبکز بخاری واسطه‌سیله اوچ یا کونده مشتم. بسه آیه
مالته مکتوبکز انجق بخاری واسطه‌سیله اوچ یا کونده مشتم. بسه آیه
باقیه بزه ماندیغی نه مکتوبکز کلدی و نه ده پاره‌سی عاده اولنوردی. یانکزده
زره قدر حاکم یوقمیمه شرک واسطه‌سیله آلیرسه دها ای اولور دیه
توسطکزی استرحام ایتمه ایدک حوزی یوقمه. دانسی اوغلم بونه ایسه
لطفکزی
شوقی لطفایت. فوق العاده بر زحمت وکل طمه ایدیرم.
بکه دالیوسیله سلام محبت ایدرم یرم ا وجیوشه
حکلوی فازی صادق

Seref

point it is reprinted as an act, i. e., an act of one branch of the Legislature. The term "act" is, however, popularly used in referring to a measure which has been finally passed by both Houses and becomes law, whether by approval of the President or otherwise.

133. Question. What is the difference between a resolution, a concurrent resolution, and a joint resolution?

Answer. A joint resolution is the work of both Houses, which requires the approval of the President as other legislation and upon enactment has the force of law. A concurrent resolution requires the approval of both Houses, but not of the President. It is not public law, but deals with matters over which the two Houses have concurrent jurisdiction. A simple resolution is simply the action of a single Chamber upon a matter within its own jurisdiction. For example, such matters as expenditure of contingent funds, setting up special committees, expressing the sentiment of the House, are effected by simple resolutions of the one House.

134. Question. What is the largest number of bills ever introduced in a single Congress?

Answer. In the Sixty-first Congress (1909–11) there was a total of 44,363 measures introduced in both Houses. These were divided between Senate and House, and between bills and joint resolutions as follows:

Senate bills	10,906
Senate joint resolutions	147
House bills	33,015
House joint resolutions	295

135. Question. How does the total of measures introduced in Congress compare with the number enacted?

Answer. Taking the first 75 Congresses (150 years) there was a total of 726,933 bills and joint resolutions introduced in both Houses—704,258 bills and 22,375 joint resolutions. Of this total only 60,142 were enacted, or slightly under 8½ percent; 56,031 of this number were classified as "acts" and 4,111 as "joint resolutions".

136. Question. Are all of the measures enacted by a Congress public laws?

Answer. By no means. For example, the Sixty-first Congress, with the largest number of measures introduced, enacted 884—of which 595 were classified in the official statutes as "Public" and 289 as "Private" laws.

137. Question. What is meant by a public bill (or law)?

Answer. A bill dealing with classes is a public bill as distinguished from a private bill for the benefit of individuals. It is not always obvious whether a bill is public or private; for example a bill for the benefit of individuals, but which included provisions of general legislation, was classed as a public bill. The question came up chiefly in determing whether the bill should be referred to the Union or the Private Calendar—and whether the resulting law is to be printed in part 1 (Public Laws) or part 2 (Private Laws) of the Statutes at Large.

138. Question. How many times has Congress declared war?

Answer. Only 11 times has Congress passed acts which can be considered as declarations of war, as follows:

1. War of 1812, June 18, 1812.
2. Mexican War, May 13, 1846.

6.5.944

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Bay Nureddin

Kabahatimin büyük olduğunu biliyorum, bir haftadır size bir mektup yazamadım. nise canım başka yerden geldi ise benim mektubumu beklemenizdir. Cumartesi günü istasyona gelmeniz beni çok memnun etti. sizden ayrıldıktan sonra, Konturbl beni ikinci mevkiye götürdü ve farkım almadı, Nureddin bey hemde götüre götüre bir, binbaşının yanına oturttu, binbaşıda sizin yaşınızda falandı. tabiî ben çok memnun oldum. adamda bekarmış, bana ne iltifatlar, ikramlar görmeyin. istanbula geleyimde bana neler söylediğini size anlatacağım. benim ne ağzımı aramaklar. yaşlılarlan evlenirminişim, yok istanbuldan kardeşlerimden ayrılurminişim, hep benim ağzımı arıyor. o da benlen kurtlar eline geldi, bir gece kaldı gitti. ne zaman döneceğimi sordu bir ay sonra dedim. ya Nuri bizim kısmetler yolda başladı. Allah .... malûm edermiş kderler, söylediniz söylediniz benim başıma burada işler açacaksınız. Nuri sakın nermine size yazdıklarımdan bahsetmeyin, burada bir mimarın hayın biraderi varmış ona beni almak istiyorlar, görümcem olacak hanım kaç gündür gelip gidiyor. görümcenin ismi de Halet. bu hoş değilmi? enistem benlen ne alaylar ediyor görmeyin. işte artık gidiyorum, hepiniz kurtulacaksınız. fakat aklım binbaşıda kaldı. Nuri size bu mektubu yazarken ince düşünerek yazmıyorum, belki siz ince düşünerek okur bir çok şeylere darılırsınız, sakın darılmayın sonra ben ne yaparım. Nuri size ciddi olarak söylüyorum. bazan size çok acıyorum

19

bazanda çok kızıyorum. kızdığım zaman hiç sizin yüzünüzü görmek istemiyorum. Nuri şimdilik Nerminin mektubu geldi. mektuptaki şermin hanım kelimesinden bir şey anlamadım, nereye çekersem oraya gidiyor. çocuğun ismini dün biz Seval koyduk, bir daha olursa Yemra koyacağız. Nuri nermine söyleyin eğer Melâhatin elbisesini göndermedi ise göndermesin, ekmek karnesinin başında yollamasın ben ona yazacağım. size zahmet olmazsa söylersiniz. sakın mektubu göstermeyin evde bırakın. siz angariyelere alışıksınızdır her halde, şu benim ibi dediğimi yaparsınız. Nuri bana mektup yazarsan ya camda veyahut limonlan yaz aman belli olmasın emi. ben burada o kadar rahatımki [illegible] her halde sizinde başınız dinlenmiştir. nasıl beni kim bilir nasıl arıyorsunuzdur. belkide arasam senimi arayacağım,

artık yazamıyacağım postahane kapanacak.

Şermin

H.6.8.R.50.t.L.50.

G.10.Z.L.50.R.2.n.2.Z.9.50.n

10.p.50.R.2.M.

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28 OUR AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

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130. Question. What is meant by a
bill?

Answer. A "rider" is an extraneous
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becomes law, without the point of order
An example of a legislative rider was c
rescission bill, which was vetoed by Pr
which was not germane to the bill and w
matter of the bill, provided that the
Service would be returned to the States i
President Truman, believing that thi
arate consideration and entitled to be
and distinct from any other legislation,
rid of the rider.

131. Question. Are all of the laws of
in one book? If so, how may it be obta
Answer. All of the permanent laws of
application currently in force are suppos
of the Laws of the United States of A
includes laws enacted through 1940 (a
After each regular session a supplement
laws enacted since the basic volume. T
published under supervision of the Co
Laws of the House of Representatives,
Printing Office, and procurable from t
ments. The Code costs $16.50 for the f

132. Question. What is the difference
Answer. "Bill" is the technical design
in either House, and until it has been pa

19

[illegible]

[illegible]

5 18.4.950

Nureddin Bey

Dün sizde rahatsızmışınız geçmiş olsun, bana da bir şey oldu bütün belim tutuldu hiç kıpırdanamıyorum. Her geceleri sabaha kadar uyumadan ağlıyorum, bir şeye üzülmüyorum kocası geldide mahsus gelmiyor diyecekler. bir de size bir ricam var, sizdeki parayı hemen bana birisi getiri versin. işte böyle nuri

çok çok selâmlar

Şermin

26.8.944

Nureddin Bey

Size küçük bir ricam var, bu size gelen çocuk bizim akrabamız. onu 15 günlük bir rapor lazım, fakat askerî doktor olmasa şart, eğer bu ricamı yaparsanız çok memnun olurum.

ne olur yapı verin

Şermin

3Üncü hafta AĞUSTOS 1945

Pazar 9 mıradıyede Ra arsa raporunu

Pazartesi 10 onunu rica bir bey geçe geyıdler bekl

Salı 11 Rahatsızım duramıyor bu gelen kan

Çarşamba 12

Nureddin Bey

size bir ricam var Rezanlar bize gideceğiz eğer müsaade ederseniz çünkü duramıyorum.

S.....

Şermin

The revenue bill of 1943.

125. Question. What ceremony attends the signing of a bill by the President?

Answer. The President ordinarily signs bills without any particular attention being given his action.

صرفت الارنه اوبیع والده خاجه الارنه اوبیع
سلاح ایده آلارنه اوبیع خالیده خانیم سلاح
اوبیع سلحا خانیم چوله سلاح ایدیم اقبال خانم

اولا فخلی سلاح ایده ایکی الارنه صیقابیع باباباه
سلاح ایده عرصه صرفنه الارنه اوبیع والده خانیم
آسیم سلاح ایده دارالارنه اوبیع خانم جز خلق ده سلاح ایده

تفرقه اولنماز مکتوبلی یازیادیغندن و نیل اولدیغی بحث ایدییور
[illegible] نیارنامه تفرقه ایدیم

سدوع ایده - آلارنده اوپیم حالیده خانم سلام ا
اوپیم سلطا خانم چوجه سلام ایدیم اقبال خانم
اوپیم خانه ده جولابه سلام ایده رم حلی بکه سلام آلا
ناجی بکه سدوع ایده - الارنده اوپیم عاکیف بکه سلام
[illegible] الارنده صفا

اوه لا حفلعی سلام ایده - ابکی الارنده [illegible] بابابه
سلام ایده - عرصه حرمله الارنده اوپیم والده خانم
آلیه یه سلام ایده ره الارنده اوپیم خانم جز خلق ده سلام ایده ر
آیله بکلرنده اوپیم فرید دایه نائله بکه سلام ایده رم
توردودیه یا خطه ایدیم بقا کو جنبا نو ز خانجه‌ده‌کی

جومه جه قوداشی توردودیغیکه . ابته

اوه لا حفلعی سلامی ایده - حساله الارنده اوپیم . بابابانی الارنده
اوپیم . فرید دایی چوجه چوجه سلامی الارنده اوپیلی . سلطانی گوزلرنده
اوپیم . حالیده یاتی الارنده اوپیم حالده خانجغی الارنده اوپیلی

اقبال خانم نینه‌یه سلام ایده ر الارنده اوپیلی خانمده
حلیمه سلامی ایدیم حسیبا خانم چوجه چوجه سلامی ایدیم والده‌یکی
الارنده اوپیم آلیه‌یه چوجه سلامی الارنده - صقالی آتیلمه
ده دیه خانمه ده چوجه چوجه سلامی ایده رم توردده یکی بکلیکی
ناحیه‌سنده انشالله حافتیه سنکده بکی گوندرجی خط عدیه چیقایور
آتی - نقده یاپا جلغی شاشیروم کوتوپه خانه آلیده ده - بر حلوفان
حیدر بیگ خطه راحتیز ابتر بوروم جیبه کسیولی قصوره باقمه
تارا سلامی صدقاله آلارنده چیقانی

شریف

۱۹ - ۸ - ۹۳۵

توردوبله بکلیکی
علیکوبه اوغیوی
[illegible]

---

2. A House Calendar, for all public bills not [illegible] appropriating money or property.

3. A calendar of the Committee of the Whole House, for all private bills, called the Private Calendar.

There is also a special calendar, known as the Consent Calendar, to which measures may be referred on request of a Member from either [illegible] called in their numerical order. Consideration is blocked by a single objection, and [illegible] on two successive calls the bill is stricken from the calendar.

105. Question. What is the Committee of the Whole?

[illegible] appropriations, authorizing payments out of appropriations or releasing liability to the United States or referring claims to the Court of Claims, are considered [illegible] Whole. There are technically two such committees, in effect standing committees [illegible] Private Calendar, and the other, the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, to consider business on the Union Calendar. Upon resolving into Committee of the Whole, the Speaker gives way to a chairman, and the mace is moved to a lower pedestal. Speeches [illegible] the Committee, and the Committee does not adjourn, but rises and reports to the House, whether their business is unfinished or finished. A quorum is 100 [illegible]

106. Question. How are votes taken in the House?

[illegible] tion in this form: "As many as are in favor [of the motion] say 'Aye,'" and then, "As many as are opposed, say 'No.'" In most instances the vote taken is decisive [illegible] formality. But if the Speaker is in doubt, or if it [illegible] close, any Member may ask for a division. In this case the Speaker asks those in favor to stand up and be counted; then those opposed to the proposition to stand up and be counted. The Speaker does the counting and announces the result. But if he is still in doubt, or if a demand is made by one-fifth of a quorum—that is, 20 in the Committee of the Whole or 44 in the House—tellers are ordered. The Speaker appoints one gentleman on each side of the question to make the count. The two tellers take their place at the head of the center aisle. All Members favoring the proposition walk through between the tellers and are counted. Then those opposed walk through and are counted. This vote settles most questions.

But a roll call may be demanded by any Member on any question in the House, and if supported by one-fifth of those present it is ordered. This privilege is guaranteed by the Constitution. The Clerk reads the names of the whole membership, and as his or her name is called the Member answers "Aye" or "No." The names of those not voting the first time are read a second time, so that all Members in corridors, cloak rooms, committee rooms, or offices, who have been notified of a roll call by signal bells, may come in and vote.

Roll calls are ordered sometimes to get a full vote on a measure, sometimes because of a lack of a quorum, sometimes because Members want to be on record on a measure, and sometimes to put the other side on record against the measure for possible political advantage. The roll-calls are published in the Congressional Record and are sometimes quoted to a Member's advantage or disadvantage, as the case may be.

19

محترم افندم نور الدین بك افندی

[illegible]

11-10-939

[illegible]

10-11-939

[illegible]

T. C.
P. T. T. U. M.

Devlet telgraf muhaberatından dolayı mes'uliyet kabul etmez

BAYAZIT 12-9-1938 1 İSTANBUL

2

TELGRAF

609 Yol [Nü. 251/1]

2

Servis işaretleri

Adres : Halil Bayazıt

üniversite kütüphanesinde

Bay nusrettin

İLK MERKEZ	№	KELİME	VERİLDİĞİ Tarih	VERİLDİĞİ Saat	RESMİ / HUSUSİ	ORTA MERKEZ	ALINDIĞI Tarih	ALINDIĞI Saat	İMZA
Kastamonu	12	11	11/9	12			12/9	8/20	

Perşenbeye hareket ediyorum

Şerif Kaya

3

Answer. The H. R. preceding a number represents House of Representatives, and these letters are used for a bill—not a resolution. They compare with the letter S. preceding the number of a bill in the Senate. For instance, S. 99.

104. Question. What is meant by the different calendars of the House?

Answer. A legislative calendar is a docket or list of measures re- from committees and ready for consideration by the House. are three calendars to which business reported from committees ly referred:

calendar of the Committee of the Whole House on the State ion, to which are referred all public bills raising revenue or a charge against the Government—the so-called Union

T.
P. T. T

Devlet telgraf ve telefon idarelerinin dolayı mes'uliyetsiz

ILK MERKEZ

Lausanne

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تفرقه اولنماز مکتوب یازمادقجه ... اولدیغنی ایدیور
... نقطه تفریق ایدیم

٤٠

8

سوگیلی آغابکم نور افندی‌یه

اوزون مدتی برابر اللرندن اوپرم یاپیلان شریفکار یازی نیبلس
ایده‌م نور افندی‌یه آغابکی حق سنده آنه‌لرک مکتوب یازدیغم
سبب ایسه حسن لطفنه گوره ایچ هم بیوك تهلکه‌لر گچیردم
بعضی اوتوردی ذاتا ایچ ییلدر بیلیه حسن لطفنه سبب
سنده آنه‌لرکدر والده‌م خانمه اولیه گوزلریندن اوپرسه
وقت دعا ایده بودا ایچ هیچ بیله دیگر بو دفعه آنجق آغابکی
جبهه‌یه گوره‌جك گلدی هر حالده گلملی ایسه بوده آیی اولورسه‌ك
آننه‌ك اللرندن اوپرم خالیمه خانمه اللرندن اوپرم بنی
خواهرزاده جمیله محبتلی سلام ایده تبلیك قرنداشی آلدم
اونوتمه دنکاره ... آغابکیم حاجی‌یه سلام ایده اللرندن اوپرم عاجبلکه
ناجی‌یه سلام اللرندن اوپرم حاجی بابایه محبتلی سلام ایده اللرندن
اوپرم مساوده حاجی خانمه ترجیه خانمه آنتی فت خانمه
بدریه خانمه محبتلی سلام ایده جمیله‌سنه یاپیلان نیبلس ایدرم
مساده‌لرله مکتوبمه نهایت ویریورم فضله ذاتی عالیلرینی راحتسز
ایتمك ایستمیورم چونکه مشغولیتکز فضله اولدیغنی بیلیورم

Serif Kaya 2-11-941

... سلطنتی ... صحتنه
سؤال ایدرسکز حمد اولسون بالذات علوی
قدر وجودم صحته اولیب ... داخی
بر حال عافیتده اولدقلری جنابه حقه شکرلردر
سنی ایلریم خالدم سلام ایدر کلم خانم ... اللرندن اوپرم
دعاجی مشفق افندم

[illegible]

7

nureddin agaleyçigim

Bugün ava gittim üç kekliğ veleir
de tavşan urdum yemeğe bekleyardum
çok bağırdım hiç bir ses alamadım
~~sen siz~~ sahraya çıktım sen siz
Bağajumdan geçmek hemen
kaldım annem için yemedinden
üzerar çekti bende annemi anattım
oda ağladı ben burada rahat rahat
ağlıyarım sende çalışıyorsun bende
her halde hatırlarsın değilmi burada
kar çok yani köyün içinde ~~o~~ anlaş
satın kar var hayvanat çok sıkıntı
çekiyor bende çok sıkıldım yazın her hale
gelmek isterim ağaleyçiçim neysse
seni ~~pazar~~ fazla meşgul etmeyeyim
Bey babanın ve annenin ellerinden
öperim hali de hamnaa selma hanım
[illegible] nail [illegible] cimlerinin ellerinden

19

محترم آغابکم نور الدین بک افندی

افندیم حضرتلری اولدیغکز مخصوص بولمش کوی الدیم نه دار محنوتی
تعریف اوننماز مکتوبکز بازیلدیغنده دنیلی اولدیغنده بحث ایدیورکز
[illegible] تعریف ایدیوم

8

سویلی آغابکم نور الدین بک

اولاً مطلعی علاقه الارنده اویم یایلی شیفتکاریکزی نیجه
ایدیوم نور الدین آغابکی چلچ سنده آبیلرکی تلفون باغه دم
سبب ایسه حسن نفنده کونه آبه دم یوق تهلکه کچیردم
بعضی اونوتدی ذاته ایچی بیتر بلکیه حسن نفنده سبب
سنده آبیلر مندر والده خانمه اولیه کونه ریکاز دن اویسه
وقت دعا ایده بر اجه چیچکلیه بنی یوقه آنچه سنه آنایکی
چوقه تورکه کلدی هر حالده کلیلی ایسته یورم آیی اولدرکم
آنه نه مرفه الارنده اویم حالیله خانه الارنده اویم بنی
چوبانلرنه چیلیه مطلعی سلام ایده م تیلیکی قرنیکزی آلدم
اونوتمیه دیکزه منتظرم آنایکیلم عالی سلام ایده سلام الارنده اویم کاملیکه
نائبی یلی سلام الارنده اویم حاجی بابایه مطلعی سلام ایده الارنده
اویم ساووه رجانی نیلیه جانی نوجیه جانی آتش فت جانه
بدریه جانلره مطلعی سلام ایده رچیلنه پایانی نیلیه ایده م
ساده کزله مکتوبی نهایت ویریورم فضله ذاتی قالیکزی راحتسز
ایتمک ایستمیورم چوقتان تشفوقیکز فضله اولدیغنی بیلیورم

وطنبرم آغابکم نورالدین بکه

کوندرجه اولوقیه بابام بزیکن الدیم زیاده سلام
محبتی اولدجم حاجی جنابی حورلم سکا اوزون
عمرلر ویرسون نعلشمی ابو محمد خرجوله
شوله ایدرکز. حوالوسونه تاریخ قلوز
قدر وجودیم صحتده اولیه سزنیچه داخی
بکال عافیتده اولمکزی جنابی حضرتلرندن
تمنی ایدیم والدم سلام ایدر کله حاجی بنده الارنده اویم
دعنزه مشغولم افندیم

[illegible]

19

محترم اغابکم نور الدین بک افندی

افندیم حوندرمه اولدیغکز مخابره بولطوق کزی الدیم نه‌دن بحث ایدیورکز
تفریق اولنماز مکتوبلر بازیلدیغنده و نیل اولدیغنده بحث ایدیورکز
... ار زمان تفریق ایدیوم

annem ahşzette alap gaşlepin
den öper ~~degelin~~ Hanımda
selamlar

Şeref Stanger

28-3-942

9

Nureddin aga Beg cigum
istanbula yaf geldi gelmeyeder ken
her halde Benide hatırlarsın degilmi
Ben burada seni hiç unutmadım
Bugün Bağ Budamaya gittim yemişleri
yerken seni çagırdım sesin hiç
gelmedi her halde dıymadın şimdiden
sana yalıyarım Hayirandı her halde
seni ve mislak alelami Beklenyarım.
Eger sen gelmessen Benide hiç Beklemes
gelde Beraber gideriz ihtiraz
etmeyecksin ve et sende kalma
etmem Ben burada çok sıkıldım
Baki selamlar eder hürmet
larini sunarım kardeşin
mislak alelama Emin B. Valdesi
ne çok çok selam

Şeref Stanger
28-3-942

19

محترم آغابکم نورالدین بک افندی

افندیم حوندرمه اولدیغکز مخصوص بیطار کزی الدیم نه دره محتوی
تعریف اولنماز مکتوب یازیلمادیغندن وبنی اولدیغمدن بحث ایدیورکز
... تعریف ایدیوم

14 OUR AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

Documents bearing a party decision and duly signed by the Members to vote a certain way on a bill, if two-thirds of the party are in favor of being bound. However, a Member may receive blame for his vote and suffer reprimand when contrary position when

uga Bey ağam

müdür Beyfen Hurmetler eder

elllerini öperim ali Benedin Beye

6-2-944

uga Beyfin Nureddin Beye

Hurmetle ellerini öperim Valide Hanima selam eder ellerini öperim nishah Hanima Bal-selam Ferit Beye Halit Hanima ifa hal Hanima Bal-selam an nem a-selam edüp gözlerinden öper enin ellerini öper Buraca Hiç Bir keder yoka an caka-seni çok göresim geldi Kar çok av çok avu gidi yorum Bugün Bir tavşan vurdum gelde Beraber yiyelim-sana mektup yazamadim-sebebi ise Köy hayati çok fena Vazi yetler malum Her gün Bir Havadis Köy odasinde Herkes Bir düşün ce-içinde Kaz yoka Kahve yoka pare Hiç yoka düşün meşa çok Fazla meşgul etmeyerşefaeri aldim mem mnifetim Hiç tarif edemem

12

محترم آغابکم نورالدین بک

کلنده همشیره وخانم باذدیغکز تعظیم وکدر لرینه پایلرینه
وبنی بویله دائما اونوطمادیغکزه برخاطرنه منتدارکز اولدیغم
والده‌مده بک محظوظ اولدی ومقابلةً کوزلارکزدن
... بنم کوچک دانه‌ی داغی

11

محترم دولی تعمیم نورالدین بک

محترم پدرجز صبری بک افندینک وقوع
وفاتنده صوکده‌رجه متأثر اولدیغم نه چاره‌کی
امر الهی ایمش بوکلمه بتغیر چارمز
اولمادیغی ایچون حیاتی جمیع صوی ورای غفرانه
وتقصیراتنی عفو ایلسون وسز افندیلرده
صبری جمیل احسان ایلسون آمین

شریف قبا

وابنم محمد بیلدیرم

14

6-2-944

aga Beyin Nureddin Beye

Hurmetle ellerini öperim Valide
Hanima selam eder ellerini öperim
mislak Hanima Bal-selam Ferit Beye
Halit Hanima ifkhal Hanima Bal
-selam an nem a-selam edüp gözlerin
den öper emin ellerini öper Buraca Hiç
Bir keder yok an cak -seni çok göresim
geldi Kar çok av çok avu gidi yorum
Bugün Bir tavşan vurdum gelde
Beraber yiyelim -sana mektup yaza-
madim -sebebi ise Köy hayati çok
pena Vazi yetler malum her gün
Bir Havadis Köy odasinde herkes Bir
düşün ce içinde kaz yok kahve yok
para hiç yok düşün mek çok fazla
meşgul etmeyeşefaeri aldim
nem munifetim hiç tarif edemem

14 OUR AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

aga Bey agam

müdür Beyen Hurmetler eder
ellerini öperim ali Beye Naci Beye
Kamil Beye ellerini öperim
atfet H. nezihe H. Bedriye H. V. el Husil
Butun arkadaslara Bal-selam
Bayram agaya -selam ellerini
öperim Geif Bayo

12

محترم افاکیم نوری بکدیه یکه

کچنده همشیره‌لرنه یازدیغم تقریرده وکیدرلرینه بایلاتمشم
ویتی بویله دائما اونوطمادیغمدن بر قاتنها منتاینز اولدقم
بوخصوصده والده‌یه بک محظوظ اولدی ومقابلةً کونلاکزده
اوپه‌ایم افندیزه‌ده بنم کوچک دائه‌کز داخی
الاکزده اوپه‌یه‌ایله دوعا چالیشیورم ایشه بک چوق
یوقسزلر دائما قلبزده یشاییورلر مکتوب دائما یازدیغم
ایچون ایشه محلکت مشغولیتی بوخصوصده قصورنجا عفو
بیورلر والده حانیم وزلاکزده اوپرم افندم

فدوی شکر

شریف خان

24-9-943

rules of its proceedings.
The parliamentary practice of the H...

نور الدین آغابیکم

سلجوق محکمه‌سی کلدم آنقره‌دن جوجوغی مصطفی افندی ابد حرمت‌لو
آلانه اویه‌رق بنده ایم راکه بلغ ایشدیلم بوجه
ایچون یوغوردنه بشقه بلغ یوق بیدیلم بوجه بحوراط ایچیولوم
کچه سود ایچه‌یه دولم ایدیولوم هر سود ایچکده
سنی ده حاطرلیولوم سزلری چوجوق کوره‌سی کلدم
حیدیه‌یه حرمت‌لو آلانه اویه‌م چوجاغم بنده آلانه اویه‌م
عی ناس بکاده حرمت‌لو آلانه اویه‌م نورنیه آغابیکم
کوبده هر نی بول بالکز ایشدیلم اوطاقنی ایچون چوجوق تمیزلیولوم
چالشماق ایچه بلغ بر ایسه یاپدیغم یوقدر زاناً
مصطفی بلغ برایسی بنده وبچوجوغه صاغ ایکن
چالشماقه یوجه راحاتم غایت ایدر سزلرده انشالله
صحت و عافیت ایله دائره اهوالی نقلدر بلا مطالعه
وبر صحه ایدره ایدی یلوری بیمه دائره ایچه به
چوجوق تمیزلیولوم اوه‌ل الاجل کره‌سی کوچشم
رازم کله مقاومتنی هر حالده اوندن تماشه دکلمی
بر ده آغابیکم ایاغی ایلغی آلینه ایلغم ایچه بر ایاق بلغ ۲۰ الشمه
لبراکوندر بونی احوال ایچه یاره‌جه سلقنم چوجوق

بوجوغه
آلانه اویه‌رق مصطفی جاکر
زوجه‌سی سلیم ایدیسی آلانه اویه‌رق خانم سلیم آلانه
حضرت اولوب حالده خانم سلیم ایدیسی نائل بولدم آلانه اویه‌رق
فوت دیر حالده ایرکن سلیم ایدیسی ایدیاده چوجوق
سلجاده اویه‌رق جانم کوزلرنده اویه‌رق
و اویه جانم بکا سلیم آلانه اویه‌رق
انشاء قزم بنه یاپاجه اولور ساعه سلیم باز
اقبال خانم قلمنی
صباح خانم سلیم آلانه اویه‌رق اصله بکا حرمت کوزلرنده اویه‌رق
آنه سلیم آلانه اویه‌رق مرتب خانم

الحاج

2 Jul 81/946

1-7-948

افندیم حوندم اولدیغک مخصوص بیطار کوی الدیم نه دار محنوتی
تعریف اولنماز مکتوبک بازیلدیغنه دنیل اولدیغنه بحث ایدیورکز
[illegible] تعریف ایدیو

16

حضرت غلامیاده

یا حضرت نورالدین بکیم

کوندرمیه اولدیغک ایراجلری الدم تاوده رجا محتوی اولدیغی نزه
فاصل ظریف ایدیلم بو دفعه ایراجه ده چوجق قابیدان راندم
بوقسم کلمات نشر سنده ایدم مزاغابه دکیل ایدیکنی اوقویورم
بیچاره ایسه ایلم مشغول دکلم بنفسه اوا کیدیورم
بوندان سونره چوجق قنا ایدم مکتوب یازاجق قدر اعتبار ایدم
بوقدری حتی اولسون ایراجلره دوام ایتدیکندنصکره
یاولسه یاولسه کندیم ده فرق کورمیه باشلادم آرتیق سنده
کیدیسم کلمدی انشالله یازیه کلمیم
بو طرفده آیلم ایچ اولدیغنه نزه چوجق سلامی وارده
کلنلرده الانه اویور فرمانکوکلرده الانه اویوم
نبده سلام چوجق حدیدیله عرفه حضرتلریدم ادهم بکه الانه
چیقورم مساج حاتم مکتوب یازیورمی خود دایم ایدیلما
باجی حالی کیلره سلام 9-11-968

18

حضرت اخایکم نورالدینه

حضرتلری ایله سلامله ایدرم محترم بکم سزلرده ایریلالی
کندیدم طبیعی بر فرق کورمدم طنوز راحتسز لیغم دوام
ایدیور محترم مکتوب یازاماد بغدیه متأثرم فقط کوی حالی
دهده راحتسز لیغم دولایسیله بو کوشنا حلفی عف بیورمادکز
اجابه ایدرم محترم بکم دائره عالی قصدی مراحم ایدیورمی معلوم ده
فکدیجی والده و قلبیه خانم ایله سلامله ایدرلر
عالی بکم ناجی بکم سلام حضرتلری احمد بکم ایراهیم
بکم سلام حضرتلری بایانده ده سلامله عاجز ربی
صورانده سلامله سویه مکتوبی رجا ایدرم تکرار حضرتلری
ایدرم فریدبکم خالید خانم سلام والانده اوبی
بابایه سلام ده سلامله تحیه بکم سلام ایدر اوزجانم
ده کوزلرندن اوبرم

Kaya

1-7-968

محترم اغابکم نور الدین بک افندی

حضرت ابی الله اوبری محترم اغابک بو اوجغی مکتوب اولدی
ذات عالیکزی راحتسز ایدیوردی مع الاسف جواب الامدم عجبا کلدی
علاجدی آلدم صوکدرجه نشکور و منتدارم محترم اغابک نه عالجده
سکز دائر مزل احوالنده کلیچ بحث اغدیکز ناجی بک وفاتنی
دویدم جوجه متاثر اولدم نه چاره جنابی حق سزه افندیم بر جزء
صحت و عافیت ورسین علی بک احمد آغه یه دیکز ارفدانلاره
سلام حرمتلری تقدیم ایدرم نائل بک الله اوبری فرید بک
خالید حافظ الله اوبری حسن الدین بک خانم ایلا بک
الله اوبری اوزجانک کوزلرنده اوبری صورلره ارفدانلاره جمله
سلام حرمتلر ایدرم محترم اغابکم مابعده افنالاره کلیچ
جبلده رمک واغدایدرسکز نتیجه ایلا بر سلام سویله باقه ده کیچ دار
بیلیورم میسیاچ ایلامده کلیچ ضد الامادم حلا اسکیشهرده بیدر
سلامتلری بازمازی رجا ایدرم افنالاره بو مکتوبه ده جواب یوزلک
درمزکز شک اغابکم باقی حرمتلر ایلا تکار الله اوبری قارده
جوجه باخدی آوده یاپیوردم

14 تشرین 947

Sezik Kemal

محترم اغابکم نور الدین بک افندی

افندیم حوندرمه اولدیغکز مخصوص بیطاره کزی الدیم نه درجه محنوتی
تفریق اولنماز مکتوبکزی بازمادیغمده و نیل اولدیغمده بحث ایدیورکز
اسماً نیل لیکده دار بیسنی غائبانه ده دار نیل تفریق ایدیچ
بکم مفلوم کوبلو لیکدر مالی جیوان صافلا بازساده بارینماده اعطا نه زده
بوسزده صافلامامه اعطا نه حاریجی طوبراقده قطعیاً بشرف بوقدر
بغدای محصولی جز قطعیاً باشاده ورمه دی کردی انسان کرکی جیوان
اعاشه سی غائبانه سنه بعض قصور ایدیورز نه ایسه بوسزده
بویله بر سنه جریلیس اولسون

صکره ایی اولدیغی لطف بیوریورسکز نشکر ایدرم صابه محلی کزده
چوجه ایچم بوده نه زمانه که چکی صوریورسکز نوجهلرنه نشکرلر
ایدیچ دار اولسون فقط نه کلیچ بوقدر نیسدولاف اولدی
مصطفی حلا ده برابر چالیشیور ماماقی بوراده بارینماده
صولق کوز قزم ایلیلر بهار راحتسز ایدرم صحتکز ایچ
باده دیورسکز آز چوجه باقیورم ایچم کلوه ارمودلیه
کیدیچ دیه دخولت ایدیورکز بکم اوراده کلیچ
تنکلره سزیده اوصاندرم بزم کویلر اوزدم انجیر زمانی
کلدی بیوریکزده بر فاچ کون هوا تبدیل ایده لم حمده محلکزده
نه حلده اولدیغی بر کورمه اولورسکز ذاتاً سزلی بویله
بر واغدیکز واردی قالم صبر ایدیکز
والدم سلام حرمتلر ایدر کلنلر الله اوبرلسنده صوکز
دنهابنسز حرمتلریم ایلا الله بکزده اوبریم مغرم بکم
نائل بک الله اوبری فرید بک خالیده خانم الله اوبری
احمد آغه یه چوجه سلام حرمتلر و بزی خاطرلایه افندیلره
سلامتلر اولسون

شریف خیا

30 تشرین 949

36. Question. What is a Congressman?

Answer. A Congressman is a Member of either the Senate or the House of Representatives. However, a Member of the Senate is usually referred to as a Senator and a Member of the House as a Congressman. The official title of a Member of the House is Representative.

37. Question. What is a Delegate, and a Commissioner?

Answer. Delegates to Congress are elected from Territories of the United States (now only Alaska and Hawaii), and Resident Commissioners are elected from the Philippine Islands and Puerto Rico. They have seats in the House and the right of debate but no vote. They are entitled to the same compensation as Members (except that the compensation of the Resident Commissioner from the Philippine Islands is fixed and paid by the Philippine Government. The allowances of Delegates and Commissioners are in general identical with those of Members; however, they receive a fixed allowance in lieu of mileage (except in the case of the Delegate from Hawaii).

38. Question. How many Members has each State in the House and Senate?

Answer. Each State, by the Constitution, is always entitled to two Senators. Under the apportionment following the 1940 census, the States are entitled to Representatives as follows: Alabama, 9; Arizona, 2; Arkansas, 7; California, 23; Colorado, 4; Connecticut, 6; Delaware, 1; Florida, 6; Georgia, 10; Idaho, 2; Illinois, 26; Indiana, 11; Iowa, 8; Kansas, 6; Kentucky, 9; Louisiana, 8; Maine, 3; Maryland, 6; Massachusetts, 14; Michigan, 17; Minnesota, 9; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 13; Montana, 2; Nebraska, 4; Nevada, 1; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 14; New Mexico, 2; New York, 45; North Carolina, 12; North Dakota, 2; Ohio, 23; Oklahoma, 8; Oregon, 4; Pennsylvania, 33; Rhode Island, 2; South Carolina, 6; South Dakota, 2; Tennessee, 10; Texas, 21; Utah, 2; Vermont, 1; Virginia, 9; Washington, 6; West Virginia, 6; Wisconsin, 10; Wyoming, 1.

39. Question. What is the procedure for apportionment of Representatives?

Answer. By act of November 15, 1941, Congress adopted the method of "equal proportions"—to be applied automatically unless Congress hereafter adopts a different rule. The total number of Representatives is also fixed at 435; after each census the President transmits to Congress a statement embodying the mathematical computation and showing the number to which each State is entitled.

40. Question. What oath is taken by Members of Congress?

Answer. The oath taken by both Senators and Representatives is as follows:

> I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.

41. Question. What is the practice as to administration of the oath when a Member's right to a seat is challenged?

Answer. Each Member, in fact, takes the oath of office at the beginning of his term with the consent of all the other Members elected. In other words, if any other Member-elect should challenge his right to take the oath for any reason in the world, the Member would have to step aside until the complaint or charges had been

disposed of. It is the usual practice for a resolution to be adopted authorizing the Speaker of the House to administer the oath to a Member-elect who has been challenged, but referring the question of the final right of the Member to his seat to the proper committee for consideration and report.

42. Question. In the event of the death or resignation of a United States Senator, how is the vacancy filled?

Answer. A vacancy in the office of United States Senator from any State is usually filled by a temporary appointment by the governor which continues until the next general election, at which time a Senator is elected for the remainder of the term, if it had longer to run. The seventeenth amendment directs the governor to call an election, but authorizes the legislatures to make provision for an immediate appointment pending election, and this alternative is ordinarily followed.

43. Question. In the event of the death or resignation of a Representative, how is the vacancy filled?

Answer. A vacancy in the office of Representative from any State is filled normally by a special election.

44. Question. What qualifications are prescribed for a Member of the Senate?

Answer. A Member of the United States Senate must be at least 30 years of age, must have been a citizen of the United States for 9 years, and must be a resident of the State from which he is sent to Congress.

45. Question. What qualifications are prescribed for a Representative in Congress?

Answer. A Member of the House of Representatives must be at least 25 years of age, must have been a United States citizen for at least 7 years, and must reside in the State—and usually, though not necessarily, in the district—from which he is sent to Congress.

46. Question. What are the salaries of the Representatives and Senators in Congress?

Answer. Representatives and Senators receive the same pay, $10,000 a year each.

47. Question. What services are officially available to Members to assist them in the performance of their legislative duties?

Answer. The Legislative Reference Service and the Offices of the Legislative Counsel. The Legislative Reference Service (located in the Library of Congress) is equipped primarily for research, the Legislative Counsel for bill drafting. The Director of the Legislative Reference Service and his staff are appointed by the Librarian of Congress; the Legislative Counsel (one for each House) by the President of the Senate and the Speaker, respectively.

48. Question. Do Members of Congress become wealthy by reason of their service?

Answer. Members accumulate little, if anything, by reason of their service. Representatives every 2 years and Senators every 6 years are usually called upon to spend quite sizable sums for campaign expenses. In addition, living expenses in Washington are high. Besides a home is usually maintained in the district from which the Member is elected. It pleases a Member very much to know that he is really doing something worth while for the people he has the honor to represent and very few of them spare any expense in doing it.

Answer. Senators were originally elected by the State legislators (Constitution art. I, sec. 3). Direct election by the people was provided for by the seventeenth amendment, effective as to Senators elected after May 31, 1913.

25. Question. Does Congress determine the boundaries of congressional districts?

Answer. No. Congress after the decennial census apportions the membership of the House—i. e., determines how many Members each State is entitled to elect—but the legislature of each State determines whether it will redistrict the State, and when and how. If a State is entitled to additional representation, and no redistricting is made, the additional Representatives are elected from the State at large.

In the early years of the Republic most States elected all their Representatives at large. In the 1932 election, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and Minnesota (having suffered losses under the 1930 apportionment) elected their Members en bloc, which resulted in solid delegations of one party being chosen, except in the case of Minnesota, and in effecting the defeat of many a Member who had long been in Congress from a district strongly attached to its party. Some States, rather than redistrict, in the event of being allotted larger memberships, elect the additional Member or Members at large—New York electing two that way in 1932. Of course, where a loss has occurred, there must be a redistricting or all the Members from a State would be elected at large.

26. Question. Do all congressional districts have approximately the same population?

Answer. Theoretically they should have, but in practice they vary a good deal. For example, the 1940 census discloses that the Seventh Congressional District of Illinois had a population of 914,063 whereas the Twelfth Congressional District of New York had only 70,307. Some variation is to be expected from the fact that district lines usually follow county, town, or rural lines, so that population cannot be divided with exactness. At times the exigencies of politics have resulted in the creation of districts of odd shape (so-called shoestring districts) to favor the party in power. The practice of "gerrymandering" dates from 1812, when a redistricting act in Massachusetts caused the outline of one district (with a few artistic touches) to resemble a salamander—which some way changed to gerrymander—a play on the name of the then Governor, Elbridge Gerry.

27. Question. What is the population of the average congressional district?

Answer. Under the original constitutional apportionment there were 65 Representatives for the 13 States, which then had a total population of around 4,000,000—an average of approximately 60,450. By 1910 the size of the average district had risen to 194,182; in 1930 to 279,712; and under the 1940 census it is approximately 304,000. The membership of the House is 435.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH IN GENERAL

28. Question. What is the Congress?

Answer. The Congress of the United States is the legislative branch of the National Government, in effect the National Legislature, and consists of two branches—the Senate and the House of Representatives. Its existence, authority, and limitations are provided by the Constitution, article I, which begins as follows:

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

29. Question. Was there any question in the Constitutional Convention as to the essential form of the National Legislature to be established?

Answer. This was one of the very first matters to come before the Convention in Committee of the Whole on May 31, 1787. Actually, two of the States at the time (Georgia and Pennsylvania) had a single-chamber legislature; and in a good many of the States there were higher property qualifications for the Senate than for the lower House, so that the Senate was commonly thought of as representative of the property interests. When the question was finally determined, on June 21, the vote for a bicameral legislature was seven States in favor, three against, and one divided.

30. Question. What is the term of a Congress?

Answer. In point of time, a Congress commences January 3 of each odd-numbered year, and continues for 2 years, regardless of the number of regular or special sessions held.

31. Question. What is a session of Congress?

Answer. A session of Congress usually means that both Senate and House are in session, i. e., meeting for the transaction of business. However, the Senate may be called in extra session without the House, to consider treaties, try impeachments, or confirm appointments, all of which matters are considered exclusively by the Senate.

32. Question. Is there a fixed limit to the length of a session?

Answer. No. The Constitution (amendment 20, sec. 2) requires an annual meeting, to commence normally on January 3. But the only time limit is that implicit in this annual requirement—this is, the session must end by January 3 so that the annual session of the current year may then begin.

33. Question. Under what circumstances may the President call a special session of Congress?

Answer. Under the Constitution (art. II, sec. 3) the President may convene Congress, or either House, "on extraordinary occasions." It is usual for him in calling an extra session to indicate the exact matter which needs the attention of Congress. However, once convened, a Congress cannot be limited in the subject matter which it will consider.

34. Question. In what circumstances may the President adjourn Congress?

Answer. In case of disagreement between the two Houses with respect to time of adjournment, the Constitution (art. II, sec. 3) authorizes the President to "adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper."

No President has yet exercised this power; there is some question whether it may not apply solely to extraordinary sessions.

35. Question. When Congress is in session, at what hour do the two Houses meet?

Answer. The time of meeting is fixed by each House. Under standing order, the House ordinarily meets at 12 o'clock noon and usually remains in session until 5 or 6 p. m.

The Senate also ordinarily meets at "12 o'clock meridian." No reason is known for this wording in the Senate, which calls it meridian rather than noon.

would require Congress to submit the proposal to the States for ratification.

15. Question. Why was a constitutional amendment necessary to change the date of the beginning of the terms of President, Vice President, and Members of Congress?

Answer. The Constitution fixes the terms of President and Vice President at 4 years, of Senators at 6 years, and of Representatives at 2 years. Any change of date would affect the terms of the incumbents. It was, therefore, necessary to amend the Constitution to make the change. This shortened the terms of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Vice President John N. Garner and all Senators and Representatives.

16. Question. Was the establishment of the Constitution the act of the States in their separate sovereign capacities, or of the people?

Answer. The Constitution emanated from the people. The Convention draft was submitted to conventions in the several States for ratification, and its very first words, "We the people * * * do ordain and establish this Constitution" were thus effectively carried out.

ELECTIONS

17. Question. Were political parties contemplated under the Constitution?

Answer. The framers of the Constitution tried to avoid having political parties control the election of a President. They provided that each State should choose as many electors as it has Congressmen and Senators by whatever method the legislature might decide. These electors then were to select the President and the Vice President.

In the first election in 1789 there were no parties because everybody turned to Washington. He favored Adams for Vice President, so Adams was chosen. The second election in 1792 brought the same result.

18. Question. What incident led directly to the formation of political parties?

Answer. The independent action of two electors in 1796 (when one from Virginia and one from North Carolina voted for Adams instead of Jefferson, who was the choice of the two States at large) brought two lists of party candidates for electors in the next election. Thus that provision of the Constitution, which was intended to prevent political parties, actually caused the formation of political parties. Instead of the electors choosing our Presidents, the electors have been little more than puppets to register the vote of the people of their State.

19. Question. What were the first two major political parties?

Answer. The Federalists and the Republicans. The Federalists, under the leadership of Alexander Hamilton, were identified with policies calling for nationalistic legislation and a liberal construction of the Constitution; the opposition party, under Thomas Jefferson, was known indiscriminately as Republicans or Democrats, and stood for a strict construction of the Constitution, States' rights, and individual liberty.

The Federalist Party practically disappeared after the War of 1812; and was succeeded by the National Republicans and Whigs. The Whig Party in turn disintegrated after 1852 and the (present) Republican Party took form in 1854, its first Presidential candidate being

John C. Fremont in 1856. The name "Republican" was formally adopted by a State convention at Jackson, Mich., on July 6, 1854.

The original Jeffersonian Republican Party gradually came to represent not so much a single cohesive party as a collection of factions. Under Andrew Jackson these groups amalgamated under the name of Democratic Republicans, which was soon shortened to Democratic (the present party designation).

20. Question. What is the electoral college?

Answer. The "college" comprises the whole number of Presidential electors—equal, in each State, to the number of Senators and Representatives to which the State is entitled. They are the persons actually voted for on election day, who in turn meet at their State capitals and vote for President. No Member of Congress may be "appointed" (that is, elected) to the electoral college. In a few States, electors are bound by State law to vote for the party choice for President; but in most States their vote for the party choice is simply a matter of course.

21. Question. What is the origin of the word "candidate"?

Answer. In the days of ancient Rome when it was a democracy and people voted for their consuls and praetors, those asking for the office appeared in the forum dressed in white to signify their purity. The Latin word for white was "candidatus," hence our present-day "candidate."

22. Question. How are Senators and Representatives elected?

Answer. By popular vote on the day fixed by Congress—first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the even-numbered years (except in Maine). The qualifications of voters at this general election are the same as for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislators—the Constitution merely adopting State provisions on the subject.

23. Question. Why are Congressmen elected in the State of Maine in September instead of November?

Answer. The Constitution provides that unless Congress directs otherwise, the time of holding elections for Senators and Representatives "shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof." During the early days of the Federal Government no law on the subject was passed. In 1845 Congress fixed the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November as the day for choosing Presidential electors and that day is still national or general election day. The same day was designated for the election of Representatives, but an exception was made in the case of those States in whose constitutions a different day was specified. Accordingly, for many years, three States—Arkansas, Oregon, and Maine—elected their congressional Representatives earlier than November. Arkansas and Oregon later changed their constitutions to conform with the act of 1845. Maine is the only State in the Union which continues to hold these elections on a different day. Election day in Maine was placed in September during the early days of the Republic when traveling facilities were poor and when bad roads and cold weather frequently would have prevented the rural inhabitants from going to the polls late in the fall. All the States, including Maine, elect Presidential electors on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

24. Question. Have United States Senators always been elected by the people?

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ized by the Constitution. Essential functions of the legislature are not to be usurped by the Executive nor by the judiciary. In this way a dangerous concentration of power is avoided, and respective powers are assigned to the departments best fitted to exercise them.

CONSTITUTION

6. Question. What is the "supreme law of the land"?

Answer. The Constitution, laws of the United States made "in pursuance of" the Constitution, and treaties made under authority of the United States. Judges throughout the country are bound by them, regardless of anything in separate State constitutions or laws.

7. Question. Was a new Constitution the expressed object of the Convention of 1787?

Answer. The Philadelphia convention of May–September 1787 was the result of a suggestion by the delegates to a trade convention held at Annapolis in 1786. The idea was that representatives of all the States should meet to consider the defects in the existing system of government and to formulate "a plan for supplying such defects as may be discovered." This suggestion did not meet full approval of George Washington and others until it was approved and made official by the Continental Congress. The Congress in giving its approval did so with the express restriction that the convention should be "for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation and reporting to Congress and the several legislatures such alterations and provisions therein as shall when agreed to in Congress and confirmed by the States render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of government and the preservation of the Union."

8. Question. Where are the originals of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution kept?

Answer. In 1921, President Harding directed the transfer of these documents from the State Department to the Library of Congress, in order to "satisfy the laudable wishes of patriotic Americans to have an opportunity to see the original fundamental documents upon which rest their independence and their government." Since 1924 they have been on display in a shrine specially constructed to counteract the effect of light upon the writing.

9. Question. How were the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence protected from possible destruction from air raids during the war?

Answer. They were removed to the bullion depository at Fort Knox, Ky., and kept under carefully controlled atmospheric conditions. The Declaration was returned to Washington for display during the ceremonies incident to opening of the Jefferson Memorial in 1943; and both documents were returned to the Library shrine on October 1, 1944.

10. Question. How may the Constitution be amended?

Answer. Amendments may be proposed on the initiative of Congress (by two-thirds vote in each House) or by convention (on application of two-thirds of the State legislatures). So far, there has never been a convention called under this authority. Ratification may, at the discretion of Congress, be either by the legislatures or by conventions, in three-fourths of the States. To date, the twenty-first amendment, repealing the prohibition amendment, is the only one to have been ratified by State conventions.

The first 10 amendments were practically a part of the original

instrument (being ratified in 1791), the eleventh amendment was ratified in 1795, and the twelfth amendment in 1804. Thereafter, no amendment was added to the Constitution for 60 years. After the War Between the States three amendments were ratified (1865-70), followed by another long interval before the sixteenth amendment became effective in 1913.

11. Question. What is the Bill of Rights?

Answer. The first 10 amendments to the Constitution, adopted in 1791, are commonly referred to as the Bill of Rights. As a matter of fact, the first 8 really set out the substantive and procedural personal rights associated with that description, while 9 and 10 are general rules of interpretation of the relation between the State and Federal Governments—all powers not delegated by the Constitution to the United States, nor prohibited to the States, being reserved to the States or the people.

12. Question. How long may a proposed amendment remain outstanding and open to ratification?

Answer. The Supreme Court has stated that ratification must be within "some reasonable time after the proposal." Beginning with the eighteenth amendment it has been customary for Congress to set a definite period for ratification. In the case of the eighteenth, twentieth, and twenty-first amendments the period set was 7 years; but there has been no determination as to just how long a "reasonable time" might extend.

On the occasion of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Bill of Rights, the three States of Connecticut, Georgia, and Massachusetts, which had never taken action on them, ratified the first 10 amendments which had been a part of the Constitution for a century and a half.

13. Question. What is the "lame duck" amendment?

Answer. The twentieth amendment, adopted upon ratification by the thirty-sixth State on January 23, 1933, and certified in effect on February 8, 1933.

Prior to this amendment the annual session of Congress began on the first Monday in December (Constitution, art. I, sec. 4). As the terms of Members commenced on March 4, this meant that Members elected in November of the even-numbered years did not take office for 4 months, and normally did not take part in a session of Congress for 9 months more; that is, the session which began in December immediately following election included Members who had been defeated at the polls or had not stood for reelection; for this reason it was known as the lame duck session, and the twentieth amendment which shifted the dates involved is called the lame duck amendment. It has not entirely obviated the inconsistency of legislation by a Congress which does not represent the latest choice of the people, as witness the last session of the Seventy-sixth Congress.

14. Question. What is the proposed twenty-second amendment?

Answer. This is a proposal to repeal the sixteenth amendment and provide, instead, that while Congress shall have power to collect income taxes without apportionment the maximum rate of tax shall not exceed 25 percent.

The proposal has been endorsed by the legislatures of 17 States. However, six of these States have rescinded their former action in this regard. Under the Constitution, an application from 32 States

OUR AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

GENERAL

1. Question. What is the difference between a pure or direct democracy, and a representative or indirect democracy?

Answer. A pure democracy is a form of government in which the management of affairs is kept actually in the hands of the people themselves, so that the citizens in the mass make the laws, levy taxes, decide questions of war and peace, determine all other matters of policy, and select and supervise the officials who carry on matters of public business which are of such a nature as to require personal and continuous attention.

In a representative democracy the people govern themselves, but they do so by entrusting the entire administration of the state to their representatives whom they choose for that purpose.

2. Question. What are the essentials of a republican form of government?

Answer. A republic may be defined as a government which derives all its powers directly or indirectly from the great body of the people, and is administered by persons holding their offices during the pleasure of the people electing them, for a limited period, or during good behavior.

3. Question. How does the Government of the United States of America combine both democratic and republican principles of government?

Answer. As a pure democracy, defined above, is not practically possible in the case of a Nation like the United States, large both geographically and in population, and whose citizens in the mass have not the leisure necessary for continuous direct participation in the public business, the National Government took the form of a representative democracy. It is democratic because the people govern through representatives whom they have chosen or elected; it is republican because the people elect the President, the Executive.

4. Question. What is the purpose of the American Government?

Answer. The purpose is expressed in the preamble to the Constitution, which states: "We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

5. Question. What is the meaning of "separation of powers"?

Answer. The Constitution contains in separate articles provisions for three great departments of government—legislative, executive, and judicial. There is a significant difference in the grants of power to these departments: The first article, treating of legislative power, vests in Congress "all legislative Powers herein granted"; the second article vests "the executive Power" in the President; and the third article states that "the judicial Power of the United States" shall be vested in the Supreme Court and such inferior courts as Congress may establish. The doctrine of separation of powers is that no one of those three branches is to encroach upon another, except insofar as author-

FOREWORD

This publication is a revision of House Document No. 228, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session. Preceding documents and compilations on this subject were authorized as follows:

Insertion in Congressional Record of September 12, 1940.

House Document No. 152, a revision of the 138 questions and answers inserted in the Congressional Record of September 12, 1940.

House Document No. 210 contained 252 questions and answers and was a revision of House Document No. 152, Seventy-seventh Congress, first session.

House Document No. 619, Seventy-seventh Congress, first session, contains 283 questions and answers and was a revision of House Document No. 210.

House Document No. 228, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session contained 279 questions and answers and was a revision of House Document No. 619.

This document contains 284 questions and answers, and was authorized by House Resolution No. 508, adopted February 13, 1946. This is the sixth revision of the document, and there has been a big demand for each edition. More than a million copies of one edition of this booklet were sold.

It is strictly nonpartisan.

I desire to express my appreciation to Mr. W. C. Gilbert, of the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, for his valuable help in the preparation of these documents, and especially this revision.

I also desire to express my appreciation to the Speaker of the House, the Honorable Sam Rayburn, for his valuable and constructive suggestions in connection with this revision; his assistance, drawing upon 33 years' service in the House of Representatives, 5½ of these years as Speaker, was of the greatest importance and benefit.

Wright Patman
M. C.

March 20, 1946.

تدقیق آثار مؤلفه یه مخصوصه دار

عمومی نومروسی ۱۷۹ خصوصی نومروسی

اسم اصلیسی	تاریخ عدی	
اسم مشهوری		
فنی		عدد جلد
تعریفات		عدد سطر
تاریخ و محل طبع و یا تحریری		عدد صحیفه
مؤلفی		تاریخ تألیفی
لسانی		عتیق نومروسی
مترجمی		تاریخ ترجمه سی

ملاحظات

تکرار تدقیق ایدیلمه جکدر

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 508

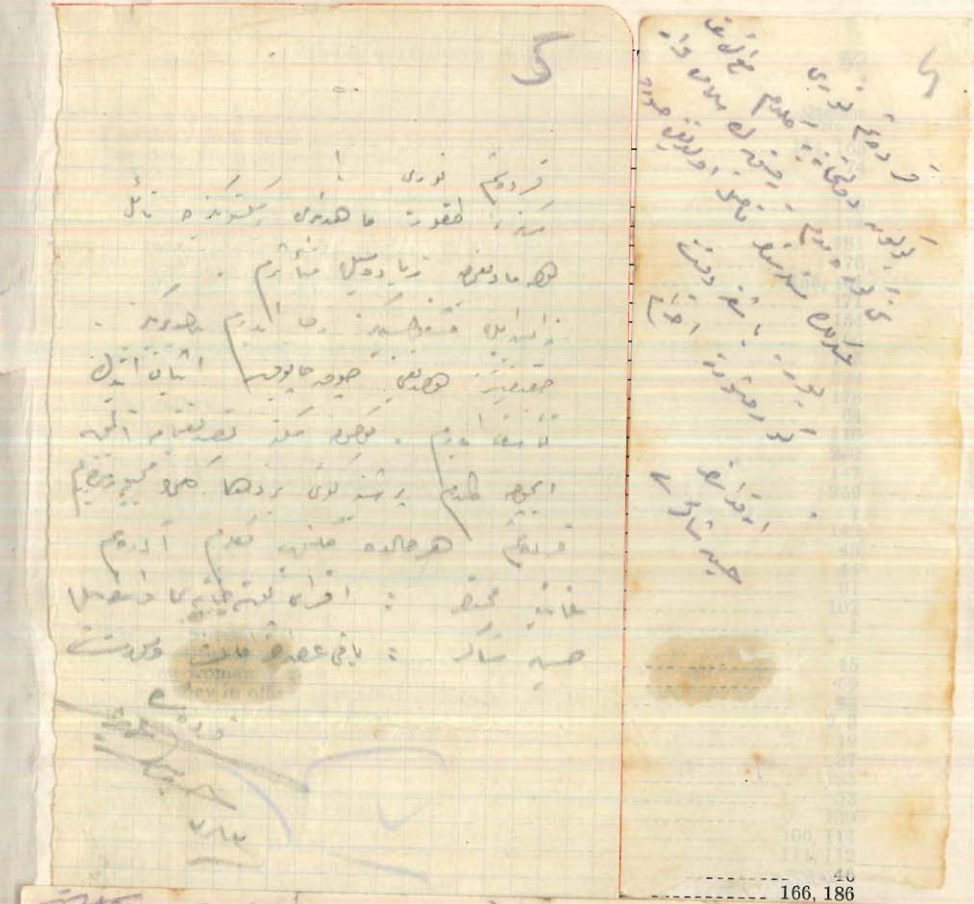
(Submitted by Mr. JARMAN)

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *February 5, 1946.*

Resolved, That a revised edition of House Document Numbered 228, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, entitled "Our American Government: What Is It? How Does It Function?" compiled by Representative Wright Patman, of Texas, be printed as a public document.

Adopted FEBRUARY 13, 1946.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office
Washington 25, D. C. - Price 15 cents



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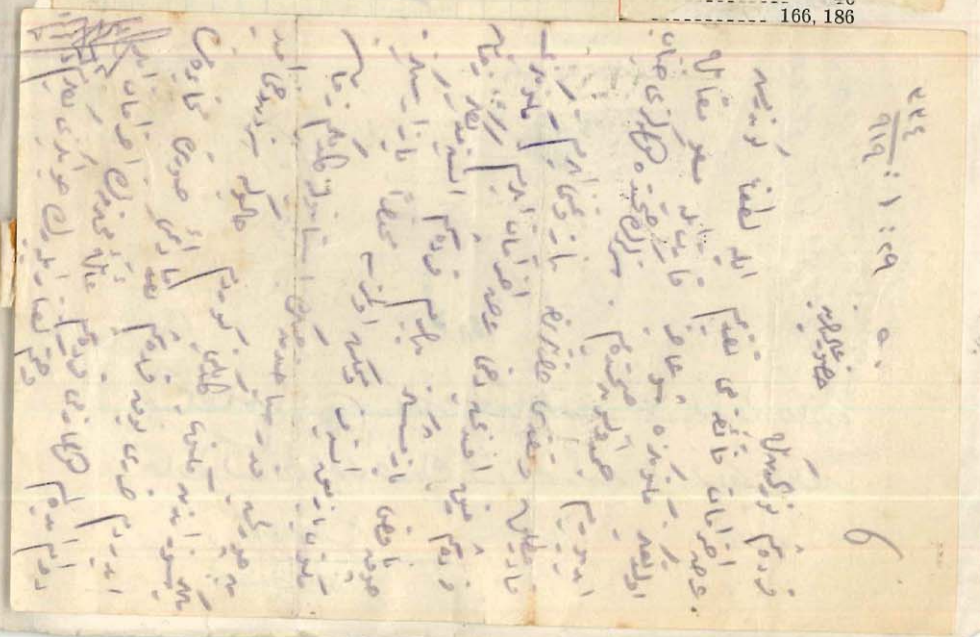

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American Government

hat Is It? How Does It Function?

284 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

EHENSIVE STORY OF THE HISTORY AND FUNCTIONS OF
UR AMERICAN GOVERNMENT INTERESTINGLY
AND ACCURATELY PORTRAYED

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS RELATIVE
TO OUR AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

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