WHEREAS by proclamation of March 2, 1933, there were set apart as the Nicolet National Forest in Wisconsin certain lands which had been or might thereafter be acquired by the United States of America under authority of the act of Congress approved March 1, 1911 (ch. 186, 36 Stat. 961, U.S.C., title 16, sec. 516), as amended June 7, 1924 (ch. 348, 43 Stat. 653, U.S.C., title 16, sec. 515), together with certain adjoining public lands; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to modify the boundaries of the said national forest by including therein certain forest lands which have been or may be acquired under authority of said acts of March 1, 1911, and June 7, 1924, and certain adjoining public lands, and by transferring the Flambeau and Moquah units heretofore forming part of the said national forest to the Chequamegon National Forest:

and made a part of the Nicolet National Forest all lands of the United States within the areas shown as additions on the diagrams attached hereto and made a part hereof, and that all lands therein which may hereafter be acquired by the United States under the said acts of March 1, 1911, and June 7, 1924, shall be reserved and administered as part of said national forest, and that the aforesaid Flambeau and Moquah units are hereby transferred to the Chequamegon National Forest, and that this proclamation and that creating the Chequamegon National Forest, which I have signed this same day, are made, and are intended to be and shall be considered, as one act and they shall become effective simultaneously.

The withdrawal made by this proclamation shall, as to all lands which are at this date legally appropriated under the public-land laws or reserved for any public purpose other than forest classification, be subject to and shall not interfere with or defeat legal rights under such appropriation, nor prevent the use for such public purpose of lands so reserved, so long as such appropriation is legally maintained or such reservation remains in force.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.
DONE at the City of Washington this 13 day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-eighth.

By the President:

William H. Seward
Acting Secretary of State.
CHEQUAMENGON NATIONAL FOREST - WISCONSIN

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS certain forest lands within the State of Wisconsin have been or may hereafter be acquired by the United States of America under authority of the act of Congress approved March 1, 1911 (ch. 186, 36 Stat. 961, U.S.C., title 16, sec. 516), as amended by act of June 7, 1924 (ch. 348, 43 Stat. 653, U.S.C., title 16, sec. 515); and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to set them apart with certain adjoining public lands and certain areas heretofore forming part of the Nicolet National Forest as the Chequamegon National Forest;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power vested in me by section 34 of the act of March 3, 1891 (ch. 561, 26 Stat. 1085, 110, U.S.C., title 16, sec. 471), the act of June 4, 1899 (ch. 2, 30 Stat. 34, U.S.C., title 16, sec. 473), and by section 11 of the act of March 1, 1911 (ch. 188, 36 Stat. 983, U.S.C., title 16, sec. 521), do proclaim that there are hereby reserved and set apart as the Chequamegon National Forest all lands of the United States within the areas shown on the diagrams attached hereto and made a part hereof, and that all lands therein which may hereafter be acquired
CHEQUAMEGON NATIONAL FOREST - WISCONSIN

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS certain forest lands within the State of Wisconsin have been or may hereafter be acquired by the United States of America under authority of the act of Congress approved March 1, 1911 (ch. 188, 36 Stat. 961, U.S.C., title 16, sec. 518), as amended by act of June 7, 1924 (ch. 343, 43 Stat. 653, U.S.C., title 16, sec. 515); and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to set them apart with certain adjoining public lands and certain areas heretofore forming part of the Nicolet National Forest as the Chequamegon National Forest:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power vested in me by section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891 (ch. 561, 26 Stat. 1085, 1103, U.S.C., title 16, sec. 471), the act of June 4, 1897 (ch. 2, 30 Stat. 34, U.S.C., title 16, sec. 473), and by section 11 of the act of March 1, 1911 (ch. 188, 36 Stat. 963, U.S.C., title 16, sec. 521), do proclaim that there are hereby reserved and set apart as the Chequamegon National Forest all lands of the United States within the areas shown on the diagram attached hereto and made a part hereof, and that all lands therein which may hereafter be acquired
by the United States under authority of said acts of March 1, 1911, and June 7, 1924, shall be reserved and administered as part of said national forest.

The withdrawal made by this proclamation shall, as to all lands which are at this date legally appropriated under the public-land laws or reserved for any public purpose other than forest classification, be subject to and shall not interfere with or defeat legal rights under such appropriation, nor prevent the use for such public purpose of lands so reserved, so long as such appropriation is legally maintained or such reservation remains in force.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 13th day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-eighth.

By the President:

[Signature]

Acting Secretary of State.
THANKSGIVING DAY --- 1933

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do set aside and appoint Thursday, the thirtieth day of November 1933, to be a Day of Thanksgiving for all our people.

May we on that day in our churches and in our homes give humble thanks for the blessings bestowed upon us during the year past by Almighty God.

May we recall the courage of those who settled a wilderness, the vision of those who founded the nation, the steadfastness of those who in every succeeding generation have fought to keep pure the ideal of equality of opportunity and hold clear the goal of mutual help in time of prosperity as in time of adversity.

May we ask guidance in more surely learning the ancient truth that greed and selfishness and striving for undue riches can never bring lasting happiness or good to the individual or to his neighbors.

May we be grateful for the passing of dark days; for the new spirit of dependence one on another; for the closer unity of all parts of our wide land; for the greater friendship
between employers and those who toil; for a clearer knowledge
by all nations that we seek no conquests and ask only honorable
engagements by all peoples to respect the lands and rights
of their neighbors; for the brighter day to which we can win
through by seeking the help of God in a more unselfish striving
for the common bettering of mankind.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused
the seal of the United States to be affixed.

In the City of Washington this twenty-first
day of November, in the year
of our Lord Nineteen
hundred and thirty-three,
and of the Independence
of the United States of
America the one hundred
fifty-eighth.

By the President,

[Signature]

[Signature]

William Jennings
Secretary of State.
EMERGENCY BOARD, SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES,
(In Texas and Louisiana), TEXAS
& NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD COMPANY,—
EMPLOYEES.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the President, having been duly notified by the Board of Mediation that disputes between the Southern Pacific Lines (In Texas and Louisiana), Texas & New Orleans Railroad Company, a carrier, and certain of its employees represented by
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers;
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen;
Order of Railway Conductors;
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen;
which disputes have not been heretofore adjusted under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, now threaten substantially to interrupt interstate commerce within the States of Texas and Louisiana, to a degree such as to deprive that section of the country of essential transportation service;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and by virtue of and under the authority in me vested by Section 10 of the Railway Labor Act, do hereby create a board to be composed of three (3) persons not pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any organization of railway employees or any carrier, to investigate and report their findings to me within 30 days from this date.

The members of this board shall be compensated for and on account of such duties in the sum of Fifty ($50.00) Dollars for every day actually employed with or upon account of travel and duties incident to such board, from which will be deducted fifteen per cent. (15%) as provided in Public No. 2, 73d Congress, Approved March 20, 1933. The members will be reimbursed for and they are hereby authorized to make expenditures for expenses for themselves and of the board, including traveling expen-
expenses and in conformity with Public No. 212, 72d Congress, Approved June 30, 1932, 11:30 a. m., not to exceed five ($5.00) dollars per diem for expenses incurred for subsistence.

All expenditures of the board shall be allowed and paid for out of the appropriation "Emergency Boards, Railway Labor Act, May 20, 1926, 1934" on the presentation of itemized vouchers properly approved by the chairman of the board hereby created.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 3d day of November in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-eighth.

[Signature]

By the President.

[Signature]

Acting Secretary of State.
EMERGENCY BOARD, NOBILIS & OHIO
RAILROAD COMPANY & EMPLOYEES.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the President, having been duly notified by the Board of Mediation that disputes between the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, C. E. Ervin and T. M. Stevens, Receivers, a carrier, and certain of its employees represented by

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers;
Order of Railway Conductors;
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen;
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen;
American Train Dispatchers' Association;
Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labor; Federated Shopcrafts;
International Association of Machinists;
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Iron Founders and Helpers;
Brotherhood of Railway Carriers;
American
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America;
Sheet Metal Workers International Alliance;
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers;
Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees;

which disputes have not been heretofore adjusted under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, now threaten substantially to interrupt interstate commerce within the States of Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama, to a degree such as to deprive that section of the country of essential transportation service;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and by virtue of and under the authority in me vested by Section 10 of the Railway Labor Act, do hereby create a board to be composed of three (3) persons not pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any
the organization of railway employees or any carrier, to investigate
and report their findings to me within 30 days from this date.

The members of this board shall be compensated for and on
account of such duties in the sum of Fifty ($50.00) Dollars
for every day actually employed with or upon account of travel
and duties incident to such board, from which will be deducted
fifteen per cent. (15%) as provided in Public No. 2, 73d Congress,
Approved March 20, 1933. The members will be reimbursed for
and they are hereby authorized to make expenditures for ex-
penditures of themselves and of the board, including traveling ex-
penditures and in conformity with Public No. 212, 73d Congress,
Approved June 30, 1932, 11:30 a.m., not to exceed five ($5.00)
dollars per day for expenses incurred for subsistence.

All expenditures of the board shall be allowed and paid
for out of the appropriation to the Emergency Boards, Railway Labor
Act, May 20, 1926, 1934, on the presentation of itemized vouchers
properly approved by the chairman of the board hereby created.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and
caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

City of Washington this 25th day of November
in the year of our Lord nineteen
hundred and thirty-three,
and of the Independence
of the United States
of America the one
hundred and fifty-eighth.


By the President.

William Phillips
Acting Secretary of State.
DATE OF REPEAL OF THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States in second session of the Seventy-second Congress, begun at Washington on the fifth day of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two, adopted a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit:

"JOINT RESOLUTION
Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by conventions in three-fourths of the several States:

"Article--

"Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed."
"Sec. 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

"Sec. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress."

WHEREAS section 217 (a) of the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT To encourage national industrial recovery, to foster competition, and to provide for the construction of certain useful public works, and for other purposes", approved June 16, 1933, provides as follows:

"Sec. 217. (a) The President shall proclaim the date of —

(1) the close of the first fiscal year ending June 30 of any year after the year 1933, during which the total receipts of the United States (excluding public-debt receipts) exceed its total expenditures (excluding public-debt expenditures other than those chargeable against such receipts), or

(2) the repeal of the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution; whichever is the earlier."

- 2 -
WHEREAS it appears from a certificate issued
December 5, 1933, by the Acting Secretary of State
that official notices have been received in the De-
partment of State that on the fifth day of December
1933 conventions in 36 States of the United States,
constituting three fourths of the whole number of
the States, had ratified the said repeal amendment;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,
President of the United States of America, pursuant
to the provisions of section 217 (a) of the said
act of June 16, 1933, do hereby proclaim that the
eighteenth amendment to the Constitution of the
United States was repealed on the fifth day of
December 1933.

FURTHERMORE, I enjoin upon all citizens of
the United States and upon others resident within
the jurisdiction thereof to cooperate with the
Government in its endeavor to restore greater res-
spect for law and order, by confining such purchases
of alcoholic beverages as they may make solely to
those dealers or agencies which have been duly
licensed by State or Federal license.

Obedience of this request, which I make
personally to every individual and every family in
our Nation, will result in the consumption of al-
coholic beverages which have passed Federal inspec-
tion, in the break-up and eventual destruction of
the notoriously evil illicit liquor traffic, and
in the ascension of every citizen towards a greater
payment of reasonable taxes for the support
of Government and thereby in the superseding of
other forms of taxation.
I call specific attention to the authority given by the twenty-first amendment to the Government to prohibit transportation or importation of intoxicating liquors into any State in violation of the laws of such State.

I ask the whole-hearted cooperation of all our citizens to the end that this return of individual freedom shall not be accompanied by the repugnant conditions that obtained prior to the adoption of the eighteenth amendment and those that have existed since its adoption. Failure to do this honestly and courageously will be a living reproach to us all.

I ask especially that no State shall by law or otherwise authorize the return of the saloon either in its old form or in some modern guise.

The policy of the Government will be to see to it that the social and political evils that have existed in the pre-prohibition era shall not be revived nor permitted again to exist. We must remove forever from our midst the menace of the bootlegger and such others as would profit at the expense of good government, law, and order.

I trust in the good sense of the American people that they will not bring upon themselves the curse of excessive use of intoxicating liquors, to the detriment of health, morals, and social integrity.

The objective we seek through a national policy is the education of every citizen towards a greater temperance throughout the Nation.
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-eighth:

[Signature]

By the President:

[Signature]

Acting Secretary of State.
INCREASING DUTY ON FISH PACKED IN OIL

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS under and by virtue of section 556 of title III, part II, of the act of Congress approved June 17, 1930 (46 Stat. 590, 701), entitled "AN ACT To provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes", the United States Tariff Commission has investigated the differences in costs of production of, and all other facts and conditions enumerated in said section with respect to, fish, prepared or preserved in any manner, when packed in oil or in oil and other substances, being wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of and with respect to like or similar articles wholly or in part the growth or product of the principal competing countries;

WHEREAS in the course of said investigation hearings were held, of which reasonable public notice was given and at which parties interested were given reasonable opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard;

WHEREAS the Commission has reported to the President the results of said investigation and its findings with respect to such differences in costs of production;

WHEREAS the Commission has found it shown by said investigation that the principal competing country for tuna fish, prepared or preserved in any manner, when packed in oil or in
oil and other substances, is Japan, and that the principal competing country for fish other than tuna, prepared or preserved in any manner, when packed in oil or in oil and other substances, is Norway, and that the duties expressly fixed by statute do not equalize the differences in the costs of production of the domestic articles and the like or similar foreign articles when produced in said principal competing countries, and has specified in its report the increases in the rate of duty expressly fixed by statute found by the Commission to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such differences; and

WHEREAS in the judgment of the President such rates of duty are shown by such investigation of the Tariff Commission to be necessary to equalize such differences in costs of production;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, do hereby approve and proclaim the following rates of duty found to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such differences in costs of production:

An increase in the rate of duty expressly fixed in paragraph 718 (a) of title I of said act on tuna fish, prepared or preserved in any manner, when packed in oil or in oil and other substances, from 50 per centum ad valorem to 45 per centum ad valorem; and

An increase in the rate of duty expressly fixed in paragraph 718 (a) of title I of said act on fish other than tuna,
prepared or preserved in any manner, when packed in oil or in oil and other substances, and of a value not exceeding 9 cents per pound, including the weight of the immediate container only, from 30 per centum ad valorem to 44 per centum ad valorem.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-eighth.

By the President:

[Signature]

[Title]

Acting Secretary of State.
COINAGE OF SILVER

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, by paragraph 2 of section 45, Title III, of the Act of Congress, approved May 12, 1935 (Public No. 10), the President is authorized "By proclamation to fix the weight of the gold dollar in grains nine-tenths fine and also to fix the weight of the silver dollar in grains nine-tenths fine at a definite fixed ratio in relation to the gold dollar at such amounts as he finds necessary from his investigation to stabilize domestic prices or to protect the foreign commerce against the adverse effect of depreciated foreign currencies, and to provide for the unlimited coinage of such gold and silver at the ratio so fixed, * * *"); and

WHEREAS, from investigations made by me, I find it necessary, in aid of the stabilization of domestic prices and in accordance with the policy and program authorized by Congress, which are now being administered, and to protect our foreign commerce against the adverse effect of depreciated foreign currencies, that the price of silver be enhanced and stabilized; and

WHEREAS, a resolution presented by the Delegation of the United States of America at the World Economic and Monetary Conference in London on July 20, 1935, by the representatives of sixty-six Governments, which in substance provided that said Governments will abandon the policy and practice of melting up or debasing silver coins;
that low valued silver currency be replaced with silver coins and that no legislation should be enacted that will depreciate the value of silver; and

WHEREAS, a separate and supplemental agreement was entered into, at the instance of the representatives of the United States, between China, India, and Spain, the holders and users of large quantities of silver, on the one hand, and Australia, Canada, Mexico, Peru, and the United States on the other hand, as the chief producers of silver, wherein China agreed not to dispose of any silver derived from the melting up or debasement of silver coins, and India agreed not to dispose of over 55,000,000 ounces of silver per annum during a period of four years commencing January 1, 1934, and Spain agreed not to dispose of over 5,000,000 ounces of silver annually during said period, and both of said Governments agreed that at the end of said period of four years they would then subject themselves to the general resolution adopted at the London Conference, and in consideration of such limitation it was agreed that the Governments of the five producing countries would each absorb from the mines in their respective countries a certain amount of silver, the total amount to be absorbed by said producing countries being 55,000,000 ounces per annum during the four years commencing the 1st day of January, 1934; that such silver so absorbed would be retained in each of said respective countries for said period of four years, to be used for coinage purposes or as reserves for currency, or to otherwise be retained and kept off the world market during such period of time, it being understood that of the 55,000,000 ounces the United States was to absorb annually at least 24,451,410 ounces
of the silver produced in the United States during such period of time.

NOW, THEREFORE, finding it proper to cooperate with other Governments and necessary to assist in increasing and stabilizing domestic prices, to augment the purchasing power of peoples in silver-using countries, to protect our foreign commerce against the adverse effect of depreciated foreign currencies, and to carry out the understanding between the sixty-six Governments that adopted the resolution hereinbefore referred to; by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress above cited, the other legislation designated for national recovery, and by virtue of all other authority in me vested;

I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, do proclaim and direct that each United States coinerage mint shall receive for coining into standard silver dollars any silver which such mint, subject to regulations prescribed hereunder by the Secretary of the Treasury, is satisfied has been mined, subsequently to the date of this proclamation, from natural deposits in the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof. The Director of the Mint, with the voluntary consent of the owner, shall deduct and retain of such silver so received fifty per cent as seigniorage and for services performed by the Government of the United States relative to the coining and delivery of silver dollars. The balance of such silver so received, that is, fifty per cent thereof, shall be coined into standard silver dollars and the same, or an equal number of other standard silver dollars, shall be delivered to the owner or depository of such silver.
The fifty per cent of such silver so deducted shall be retained as bullion by the Treasury and shall not be disposed of prior to the thirty-first day of December, 1937, except for coining into United States coins.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to prescribe regulations to carry out the purposes of this proclamation. Such regulations shall contain provisions substantially similar to the provisions contained in the regulations made pursuant to the Act of Congress, approved April 25, 1918, (40 Statutes at Large, Page 555), known as the Pittman Act, with such changes as he shall determine prescribing how silver mined, subsequently to the date of this proclamation from natural deposits in the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, shall be identified.

This proclamation shall remain in force and effect until the thirty-first day of December, 1937, unless repealed or modified by Act of Congress or by subsequent proclamation.

The present ratio in weight and fineness of the silver dollar to the gold dollar shall, for the purposes of this proclamation, be maintained until changed by further order of proclamation.

Notice is hereby given that I reserve the right by virtue of the authority vested in me to revoke or modify this proclamation as the interest of the United States may seem to require.
IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 27th day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-eighth.

By the President: 

[Signature]

Franklin D. Roosevelt

acting Secretary of State.
[GRANTING PARDON TO PERSONS CONVICTED OF CERTAIN WAR-TIME OFFENSES]
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas, in and by the Constitution of the United States of America, it is provided that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment; and

Whereas, various persons have been from time to time convicted in the courts of the United States of violations of certain statutes enacted during the war between the United States and the Imperial German Government and Imperial Austro-Hungarian Government, to wit:

Section 3 of Title I of the Act approved June 15, 1917, entitled "An Act To punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes" (40 Stat. 217); and said section as amended by the Act approved May 16, 1918 (40 Stat. 553); or of a conspiracy to violate the same;

Conspiracy to violate Section 5 of the Act approved on June 15, 1917, entitled "An Act To authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States" (40 Stat. 76); and said Section as amended by the Act approved August 31, 1918 (40 Stat. 955); and

Whereas, the emergency contemplated by the aforesaid statutes has long expired;

Now, Therefore, Be it Known, that I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, divers other good and sufficient reasons me thereunto moving, do hereby declare and grant a full pardon to all persons who have heretofore been convicted of a violation of any of the foregoing statutory provisions or of a
GRANTING PARDON TO PERSONS CONVICTED OF CERTAIN WAR-TIME OFFENSES
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas, in and by the Constitution of the United States of America, it is provided that the President "shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment," and

Whereas, various persons have been from time to time convicted in the courts of the United States of violations of certain statutes enacted during the war between the United States and the Imperial German Government and Imperial Austro-Hungarian Government, to wit:

Section 3 of Title I of the Act approved June 15, 1917, entitled "An Act To punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes" (40 Stat. 217); and said section as amended by the Act approved May 16, 1918 (40 Stat. 553); or of a conspiracy to violate the same;

Conspiracy to violate Section 5 of the Act approved on June 15, 1917, entitled "An Act To authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States" (40 Stat. 76); and said Section as amended by the Act approved August 31, 1918 (40 Stat. 955); and

Whereas, the emergency contemplated by the aforesaid statutes has long expired;

Now, Therefore, Be it Known, that I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, divers other good and sufficient reasons me thereunto moving, do hereby declare and grant a full pardon to all persons who have heretofore been convicted of a violation of any of the foregoing statutory provisions or of a
conspiracy to violate the same, and who have complied with the sentences imposed on them; provided, however, that such pardon shall not be construed to pardon such persons for any offenses other than those designated herein, whether committed prior or subsequently to the offenses herein designated.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the same to be affixed,

at the City of Washington this
7th day of December, in the year
1938
of the Independence of the
13
States of America the one hundred
eighth.


By the President

[Signature]

Acting Secretary of State
MERCHANDISE IN BONDED WAREHOUSE, BONDED CARPET WOOL
AND CAMEL HAIR, AND DRAWBACK EXPORTATIONS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS section 318 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (ch. 497, 46 Stat. 590, 696) provides, in part:

"Whenever the President shall by proclamation declare an emergency to exist by reason of a state of war, or otherwise, he may authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to extend during the continuance of such emergency the time herein prescribed for the performance of any act* * *;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the aforesaid provisions, do hereby proclaim an emergency to exist.

And I do further proclaim that it is necessary and proper, because of the emergency, that all merchandise (except grain) imported during the calendar year 1931 and entered for warehousing under section 557 of the Tariff Act of 1930 be permitted to remain in warehouse for a further period; and I therefore hereby authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, until further notice, to extend the warehousing period for such merchandise for not more than one year from and after the expiration of the three-year period prescribed in sections 557 and 559 of the Tariff Act of 1930: Provided, however, that in each and every case the Secretary of the Treasury shall require that the principal on the warehouse-entry bond, in order to obtain the benefits under the extension granted, shall either furnish to the Collector of Customs for the district in which the merchandise is warehoused
the agreement of the sureties on such bond to remain bound
under the terms and provisions of the bond to the same extent
as if no extension were granted, or furnish an additional bond
with acceptable sureties to cover the period of extension.

And I do further proclaim that it is necessary and proper,
because of the emergency, that as to all wool or hair of the
camel imported or withdrawn from bonded warehouse during the
calendar year 1951 conditionally free of duty, under bond,
under paragraph 1101 of the Tariff Act of 1950 for use in the
manufacture of press cloth, camel's-hair belting, rugs, carpets,
or other floor coverings, or in the manufacture of knit or felt
boots or heavy fulled lumbermen's socks, there shall be per-
mitted a further period during which proof that such wool or
hair has been so used may be furnished; and I therefore hereby
authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, until further notice,
to extend the period during which proof of such use may be fur-
nished for not more than one year from and after the expiration
of the three-year period prescribed in said paragraph 1101:
Provided, however, that in each and every case the Secretary
of the Treasury shall require that the principal on the bond,
in order to obtain the benefits under the extension granted,
shall either furnish to the Collector of Customs for the dis-
trict in which the bond was given, the agreement of the sure-
ties on such bond to remain bound under the terms and provi-
sions of the bond to the same extent as if no extension were
granted, or furnish an additional bond with acceptable sure-
ties to cover the period of extension.

And I do further proclaim that it is necessary and proper,
because of the emergency, that as to articles manufactured or
produced in the United States with the use of imported or substi-
tuted merchandise for drawback purposes a further period for ex-
portation (or shipment to the Philippine Islands) of the completed
articles be Permitted in those cases in which the merchandise involved was imported during the calendar year 1931; and I therefore hereby authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to extend the period for exportation (or shipment to the Philippine Islands) of the completed articles in such cases for not more than one year from and after the expiration of the three-year period prescribed in section 515 (h) of the Tariff Act of 1930.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 30th day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-eighth.

[Signature]

By the President:

[Signature]

Acting Secretary of State.
Section 125 (y) of the Federal Reserve Act as amended by Section 6 of the Act of June 16, 1933, Public No. 66, Seventy-third Congress, and has admitted to the said Fund all applicant banks which are duly and properly qualified; and

WHEREAS, it is now appropriate that the banking authority in each State and any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States shall have and exercise the sole responsibility for, and control over, banking institutions not members of the Federal Reserve System;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, in order to assure that the banking authority in each State and in any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States shall have and exercise the sole responsibility for, and control over, banking institutions which are not members of the Federal Reserve System, do hereby proclaim, order, direct, and declare that the Proclamations of March 6, 1933 and March 9, 1933, and the Executive order of March 10, 1933, and all orders and regulations pursuant thereto, are amended, effective the first day of January, nineteen hundred and thirty-four, to exclude from their scope banking institutions which are not members of the Federal Reserve System. PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That no banking institution shall pay out any gold coin, gold bullion, or gold certificates, except as authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, nor allow the withdrawal of any currency for hearding, nor engage in any transactions in foreign exchange except such as may be undertaken for legitimate and normal business requirements, for reasonable traveling and other personal requirements, and for the fulfillment of contracts entered into prior to March 6, 1933.
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

SUSPENSION OF TONNAGE DUTIES

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WHEREAS a PROCLAMATION was received by me from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

WHEREAS section 4225 of the Revised Statutes (U.S.C., title 46, sec. 141) in part provides as follows:

"Upon satisfactory proof being given to the President of the United States of any vessel belonging to citizens of any foreign nation, that no discriminating duties of tonnage or imposts are imposed or levied in such foreign nation upon vessels wholly resident of the United States of America, by vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, the authority vested in me by section 4225 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, to levy tonnage or imposts imported in the same from the United States of America or from any foreign country, the President may issue his proclamation, declaring that the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage or imposts within the United States are suspended and discontinued, so far as respects vessels of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics entering the United States from such foreign nation, and the vessels of such foreign nation, and the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported from such foreign nation, shall be entered, admitted, and paid for under the like conditions and at the like rates as vessels and merchandise imported from any other foreign country; the suspension to take effect from the time of such proclamation, and to continue as respects vessels of such foreign nation, and the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported from such foreign nation, and the vessels of such foreign nation, and the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported from such foreign nation, and to continue as respects vessels of such foreign nation, and the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported from such foreign nation, and to continue as respects vessels of such foreign nation, and the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported from such foreign nation, and to continue as respects vessels of such foreign nation, and the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported from such foreign nation.
of notification being given to the President, and to continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels, belonging to citizens of the United States, and their cargoes, shall be continued, and no longer.

WHEREAS satisfactory proof was received by me from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on November 31, 1933, that no discriminating duties of tonnage or imposts are levied or imposed in the waters of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States or upon the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported in such vessels, from the United States or from any foreign country;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 4228 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, do hereby declare and proclaim that the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and imposts within the United States are suspended and discontinued so far as respects the vessels of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported in said vessels into the United States from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or from any other foreign country; the suspension to take effect from November 31, 1933, and to continue so long as the reciprocal exemption
of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States
and their cargoes shall be continued, and no longer.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand
and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 16th day
of January, in the
year of our Lord
nineteen hundred
and thirty-four,
and of the
Independence
of the United
States of America
the one hundred and
fifty-eighth.

[Signature]

By the President:

[Signature]

Acting Secretary of State.
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, by virtue of Section 1 of the Act of Congress approved March 16, 1900 (31 Stat. L. 48), the present weight of the gold dollar is fixed at twenty-five and eight tenths grains of gold nine tenths fine; and

WHEREAS, by Section 43, Title III of the Act approved May 13, 1933 (Public No. 10, 73d Congress), as amended by Section 12 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, it is provided in part as follows:

"Whenever the President finds, upon investigation, that (1) the foreign commerce of the United States is adversely affected by reason of the depreciation in the value of the currency of any other government or governments in relation to the present standard value of gold, or (2) action under this section is necessary in order to regulate and maintain the parity of currency issues of the United States, or (3) an economic emergency requires an expansion of credit, or (4) an expansion of credit is necessary to secure by international agreement a stabilization at proper levels of the currencies of various governments, the President is authorized, in his discretion—

"(a) To direct the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into agreements with the several Federal Reserve banks and with the Federal Reserve Board whereby the Federal Reserve Board will, and it is hereby authorized to, notwithstanding any provisions of law or rules and regulations to the contrary, permit such reserve banks to agree that they will, (1) conduct, pursuant to existing law, throughout specified periods, open market operations in obligations of the United States government or corporations in which the United States is the majority stockholder, and (2) purchase directly and hold in portfolio for an agreed period or periods of time Treasury bills or other obligations of the United States government in an aggregate sum of $5,000,000,000 in addition to those they may then hold, unless prior to the termination of such period or periods the Secretary shall consent to their sale. No suspension of reserve requirements of the Federal Reserve banks, under the terms of section 11(e) of the Federal Reserve Act, necessitated by reason of operations under this section, shall require the imposition of the graduated tax upon any deficiency in reserves as provided in said section 11(e). Nor shall it require any automatic increase in the rates of interest or discount
charged by any Federal Reserve bank, as otherwise specified in that section. The Federal Reserve Board, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may require the Federal Reserve banks to take such action as may be necessary, in the judgment of the Board and of the Secretary of the Treasury, to prevent undue credit expansion.

"(b) If the Secretary, when directed by the President, is unable to secure the assent of the several Federal Reserve banks and the Federal Reserve Board to the agreements authorized in this section, or if operations under the above provisions prove to be inadequate to meet the purposes of this section, or if for any other reason additional measures are required in the judgment of the President to meet such purposes, then the President is authorized —

"(c) To proclaim to fix the weight of the gold dollar in grains nine tenths fine and also to fix the weight of the silver dollar in grains nine tenths fine at a definite fixed ratio in relation to the gold dollar at such amounts as he finds necessary from his investigation to stabilize domestic prices or to protect the foreign commerce against the adverse effect of depreciated foreign currencies, and to provide for the unlimited coined of such gold and silver at the ratio so fixed, or in case the Government of the United States enters into an agreement with any government or governments under the terms of which the ratio between the value of gold and other currency issued by the United States and by any such government or governments is established, the President may fix the weight of the gold dollar in accordance with the ratio as agreed upon, and such gold dollar, the weight of which is so fixed, shall be the standard unit of value, and all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at a parity with this standard and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain such parity, but in no event shall the weight of the gold dollar be fixed so as to reduce its present weight by more than 50 per centum. Nor shall the weight of the gold dollar be fixed in any event at more than 50 per centum of its present weight. The powers of the President specified in this paragraph shall be deemed to be separate, distinct, and continuing powers, and may be exercised by him, from time to time, severally or together, whenever and as the expressed objects of this section in his judgment may require; except that such powers shall expire two years after the date of enactment of the Gold Reserve Act of 1936 unless the President shall sooner declare the existing emergency ended, but the President may extend such period for not more than one additional year after such date by proclamation recognizing the continuance of such emergency"; and
WHEREAS, I find, upon investigation, that the foreign commerce of the United States is adversely affected by reason of the depreciation in the value of the currencies of other governments in relation to the present standard value of gold, and that an economic emergency requires an expansion of credit; and

WHEREAS, in my judgment, measures additional to those provided by subsection (a) of said Section 43 are required to meet the purposes of such Section; and,

WHEREAS, I find, from my investigation, that, in order to stabilize domestic prices and to protect the foreign commerce against the adverse effect of depreciated foreign currencies, it is necessary to fix the weight of the gold dollar at $15 \frac{5}{20}$ grains nine tenths fine.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 43, Title III of said Act of May 16, 1933, as amended, and by virtue of all other authority vested in me, do hereby proclaim, order, direct, declare and fix the weight of the gold dollar to be $15 \frac{5}{20}$ grains nine tenths fine, from and after the date and hour of this proclamation. The weight of the silver dollar is not altered or affected in any manner by reason of this proclamation.

This proclamation shall remain in force and effect until and unless repealed or modified by act of Congress or by subsequent proclamation; and notice is hereby given that I reserve the right by virtue of the authority vested in me.
to alter or modify this proclamation as the interest of the United States may seem to require.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand
and the seal of the United States to be affixed.

City of Washington at 3/6 o'clock in
the afternoon, Eastern Standard Time, this
1st day of January, in the year of our
Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four.

In pursuance of the United States
Constitution, Section One and Fifty-eighth.

[Signature]

Secretary of State
ENFORCEMENT BOARD; DENVER & RIO GRANDE
WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY —
EMPLOYEES

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the President, having been duly notified by the Board of Mediation that disputes between the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad Company, a carrier, and certain of its employees represented by
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers;
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen;
Order of Railway Conductors;
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen;
which disputes have not been heretofore adjusted under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, now threaten substantially to interrupt interstate commerce within the States of Utah, Colorado and New Mexico, to a degree such as to deprive that section of the country of essential transportation service;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and by virtue of and under the authority in me vested by Section 10 of the Railway Labor Act, do hereby create a board to be composed of three (3) persons not pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any organization of railway employees or any carrier, to investigate and report their findings to me within 30 days from this date.

The members of this board shall be compensated for and on account of such duties in the sum of fifty ($50.00) dollars for every day actually employed with or upon account of travel and duties incident to such board, from which will be deducted fifteen per cent. (15%) as provided in Public No. 2, 734 Congress, Approved March 20, 1933. The members will be reimbursed for and they are hereby authorized to make expenditures for expenses for themselves and of the board, including traveling ex-
penses and in conformity with Public No. 212, 73d Congress, Approved June 30, 1932, 11:30 a. m., not to exceed five ($5.00) dollars per diem for expenses incurred for subsistence.

All expenditures of the board shall be allowed and paid for out of the appropriation "emergency Boards, Railway Labor Act, May 20, 1926, 1934" on the presentation of itemized vouchers properly approved by the chairman of the board hereby created.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this first day of February in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-four,

and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-eighth.

By the President.

Secretary of State.
For your consideration, please return to Room 102. For the Secretary's signature, please return to Room 102.

[Signature]

Law Section.

[Signature]

Papers

Return to Room 102
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION

February 6, 1934.

To
Mr. Hemsworth

For your consideration. Please return to Room 143.

N. Smith
Law Section.
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS William H. Woodin has tendered his resignation as Director General of Railroads; and

WHEREAS such resignation has been accepted, effective upon the qualification of his successor;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the unrepealed provisions of the

Federal Control Act of March 31, 1918 (ch. 25, 40 Stat. 461),

and the Transportation Act, 1920 (ch. 91, 41 Stat. 433), do hereby appoint, effective the seventh day of February, 1934, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, as

Director General of Railroads in the stead of the said William H. Woodin, and do hereby delegate to, and confine in him, all powers and authority heretofore granted to and now possessed by the said William H. Woodin as Director General of Railroads; and I do hereby authorize and direct the said Henry Morgenthau, Jr., until otherwise provided by proclamation of the President or by act of Congress, either personally or through such divisions, agencies, or persons as he may authorize, to exercise and perform, as fully in all respects as the President is authorized to do, all and singular the powers and duties conferred or imposed upon me by the said unrepealed provisions of the Federal Control Act of March 31, 1918, and the said
Transportation Act, 1836, except designating the agent provided for in section 306 of said act.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed:

DONE at the City of Washington this 7th day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America one hundred and thirty-four.

[Signature]

By the President:

[Signature]

Secretary of State.
DESIGNATING AND APPOINTING HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS, AS THE AGENT PROVIDED FOR IN SECTION 206 OF THE TRANSPORTATION ACT, 1920

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS by proclamation dated March 15, 1933, William H. Woodin, Director General of Railroads, was designated as the agent provided for in section 206 of the Transportation Act, 1920 (ch. 91, 41 Stat. 461); and

WHEREAS the said William H. Woodin, Director General of Railroads as aforesaid, has tendered his resignation as said agent, which has been duly accepted, effective upon the qualification of his successor;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by said act, do hereby designate and appoint, effective the seventh day of February, 1934, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Director General of Railroads, as the agent provided for in said section 206 of the Transportation Act, 1920.
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 7th day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and.
WHEREAS I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, deem it advisable that extending for 1 year the period within which advances may be made under section 10(b) of the Federal Reserve Act as amended by the act of March 9, 1933 (Public No. 1, 73d Cong.), reads as follows:

"Sec. 10(b). In exceptional and exigent circumstances, and when any member bank has no further eligible and acceptable assets available to enable it to obtain adequate credit accommodations through rediscounting at the Federal reserve bank or any other method provided by this Act other than that provided by section 10(a), any Federal reserve bank, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board, may make advances to such member bank on its time or demand notes secured to the satisfaction of such Federal reserve bank. Each such note shall bear interest at a rate not less than 1 per centum per annum higher than the highest discount rate in effect at such Federal reserve bank on the date of such note. No advance shall be made under this section after March 3, 1934, or after the expiration of such additional period not exceeding one year as the President may prescribe."
WHEREAS I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, deem it advisable that the authority of the Federal reserve banks to make advances under the provisions of said section 10(b) of the Federal Reserve Act be continued for an additional period after March 3, 1934;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred upon me by said section 10(b) of the Federal Reserve Act, do hereby proclaim, declare, and prescribe an additional period of 1 year after March 3, 1934, during which advances may be made by any Federal reserve bank under the provisions of said section.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 1/6 day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-eighth.

By the President:

Cordell Hull
Secretary of State.
EMERGENCY BOARD, DELAWARE AND HUDSON RAILROAD CORPORATION — EMPLOYEES

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the President, having been duly notified by the Board of Mediation that disputes between the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Corporation, a carrier, and certain of its employees represented by

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers;
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen;
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen;

which disputes have not been heretofore adjusted under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, now threaten substantially to interrupt interstate commerce within the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Vermont, to a degree such as to deprive that section of the country of essential transportation service;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and by virtue of and under the authority in me vested by Section 10 of the Railway Labor Act, do hereby create a board to be composed of three (3) persons not pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any organisation of railway employees or any carrier, to investigate and report their findings to me within thirty days from this date.

The members of this board shall be compensated for and on account of such duties in the sum of fifty ($50.00) dollars for every day actually employed with or upon account of travel and duties incident to such board, from which will be deducted fifteen per cent. (15%) as provided in Public No. 2, 73d Congress, Approved March 20, 1933. The members will be reimbursed for and they are hereby authorised to make expenditures for ex-
expenses for themselves and of the board, including traveling expenses and in conformity with Public No. 212, 72d Congress, Approved June 30, 1932, 11:30 a. m., not to exceed five ($5.00) dollars per diem for expenses incurred for subsistence.

All expenditures of the board shall be allowed and paid for out of the appropriation "emergency Boards, Railway Labor Act, May 20, 1926, 1934" on the presentation of itemized vouchers properly approved by the chairman of the board hereby created.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this fifth day of March in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-eighth.

By the President.

By the Secretary of State.

[Signature]

[Signature]
CHILD HEALTH DAY

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Congress by Joint Resolution of May 18, 1938, requested the President of the United States to proclaim annually May 1 as Child Health Day; and

WHEREAS the welfare of the Nation is vitally affected by the health of its children; and

WHEREAS the promotion of the best physical and mental development of the children is an essential part of the social-health program of the Nation; and

WHEREAS it is highly desirable that special consideration be given this matter in all parts of the Nation;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and designate the first day of May of this year as Child Health Day, and do urge all official and voluntary agencies and organizations and all individuals interested in child welfare to unite upon that day in the observance of such exercises as will result in a deeper realization by the people of the necessity for the protection and promotion of the health of the Nation's children and in greater, unified effort to improve the existing child-welfare program wherever it is found inadequate.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.
20 Dec. at the City of Washington this 6th day
of December in the year
of our Lord nineteen
hundred and thirty-four, and of the
Independence of
the United States
during the one
hundred and fifty-eighth.

By the President:

Secretary of State.
COUPRIGHT — FIRM CITY OF DANKIS

part of instruments serving to reproduce a musical work, shall include only copiations granted or

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

include the work of a foreign author in the United States or

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it is provided by the Act of Congress approved March 4, 1909, that the benefits under

March 4, 1909 (ch. 390, 35 Stat. 1074-1086), entitled "AN ACT

section 1(e) thereof as to which special conditions are imposed,

the Act, except the benefits under

shall extend to the work of an author or proprietor who is a

the copyright secured by the Act, except the benefits under

citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation, only upon

section 1(e) thereof as to which special conditions are imposed,

certain conditions set forth in section 8 of the Act; to wit:

shall extend to the work of an author or proprietor who is a

citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation, only upon

(a) When an alien author or proprietor shall be
domiciled within the United States at the time of the first
publication of his work; or

(b) When the foreign state or nation of which such
author or proprietor is a citizen or subject grants, either
by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the
United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the
same basis as to its own citizens, or copyright protection
substantially equal to the protection secured to such foreign
author under this Act or by treaty; or when such foreign
state or nation is a party to an international agreement
which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright,
by the terms of which agreement the United States may, at its
pleasure, become a party thereto; and
parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the
musical work, shall include only compositions published and
copyrighted after this Act goes into effect, and shall not
include the works of a foreign author or composer unless
the foreign state or nation of which such author or composer
is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention,
agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States similar
rights; and

WHEREAS the President is authorized by section 8 to
determine by proclamation made from time to time the existence
of the reciprocal conditions aforesaid, as the purposes
of the Act may require; and

WHEREAS satisfactory evidence has been received
that in the Free City of Danzig the law permits and from the date
of this proclamation will grant to citizens of the United
States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same
basis as to citizens of the Free City of Danzig; and

WHEREAS satisfactory official assurance has been given
that in the Free City of Danzig the law now permits to
citizens of the United States similar rights to those
accorded in section 5(a) of the Act of March 4, 1909;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of
the United States of America, do declare and proclaim

That on and after April 7, 1934, the conditions
specified in section 8(b) and 1(c) of the Act of March 4,
1909, will exist and be fulfilled in respect of the citizens
of the Free City of Danzig, and that on and after April 7,
1934, citizens of the Free City of Danzig shall be en-
titled to all the benefits of this Act and acts mandatory
thereof.
Provided, That the enjoyment by any work of the rights and benefits conferred by the act of March 4, 1909, and the acts amendatory thereof, shall be conditional upon compliance with the requirements and formalities prescribed with respect to such works by the copyright laws of the United States.

And provided further, That the provisions of section 1(e) of the act of March 4, 1909, insofar as they secure copyright controlling parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically musical works, shall apply only to compositions published after July 1, 1909, and registered for copyright in the United States which have not been reproduced within the United States prior to April 7, 1934, on any contrivances by means of which the work may be mechanically performed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 7th day of April in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-four and of the Independence of the United States of America one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight.

By the President:

Cordell Hull
Secretary of State.
DECREASING RATES OF DUTY ON LAMINATED PRODUCTS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS under and by virtue of section 536 of title III, part II, of the act of Congress approved June 17, 1930 (46 Stat. 590, 701), entitled "AN ACT To provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to promote the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes", the United States Tariff Commission has investigated the differences in costs of production of, and all other facts and conditions enumerated in said section with respect to, laminated products of which any synthetic resin or resin-like substance is the chief binding agent, in sheets or plates, being wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States, and of and with respect to like or similar articles wholly or in part the growth or product of the principal competing country;

WHEREAS in the course of said investigation a hearing was held, of which reasonable public notice was given and at which parties interested were given reasonable opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard;

WHEREAS the Commission has reported to the President the results of said investigation and its findings with re-
speck to such differences in costs of production.

WHEREAS the Commission has found it shown by said investiga-
tion that the principal competing country is Germany, and that the duties expressly fixed by statute do not equal-
ise the difference in the costs of production of the domestic
articles and the like or similar foreign articles when pro-
duced in said principal competing country, and has specified
in its report the decreases in the rates of duty expressly
fixed by statute found by the Commission to be shown by said
investigation to be necessary to equalise such difference; and

WHEREAS in the judgment of the President such rates of
duty are shown by such investigation of the Tariff Commis-
ion to be necessary to equalise such difference in costs of pro-
duction;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of
the United States of America, do hereby approve and proclaim
decreases in the rates of duty expressly fixed in paragraph
1559 (b) of title I of said act on laminated products (whether
or not provided for elsewhere in the Tariff Act of 1930) of
which any synthetic resin or resin-like substance is the chief
binding agent, in sheets or plates, from 25 cents per pound
and 50 per centum ad valorem to 15 cents per pound and 25 per centum ad valorem, the rates found to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such difference in costs of production.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 23rd day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-eighth.

By the President:

[Signature]

William H. Seward
Acting Secretary of State.
CHANGING DUTY ON CANNED CLAMS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS under and by virtue of section 536 of title III, part II, of the act of Congress approved June 17, 1950 (46 Stat. 580, 701), entitled "AN ACT To provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes", the United States Tariff Commission has investigated the differences in costs of production of, and all other facts and conditions enumerated in said section, with respect to, clams, packed in air-tight containers, being wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of and with respect to like or similar articles wholly or in part the growth or product of the principal competing countries;

WHEREAS in the course of said investigation a hearing was held, of which reasonable public notice was given and at which parties interested were given reasonable opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard;

WHEREAS the Commission has reported to the President the results of said investigation and its findings with respect to such differences in costs of production;

WHEREAS the Commission has found it shown by said investigation that the principal competing country for canned clams (Siliqua patula), packed in air-tight containers, is Canada, and that the duty expressly fixed by statute does
not equalize the difference in the costs of production of
the domestic articles and the like or similar foreign
articles when produced in said principal competing country;
and that the principal competing country for class other
than razor classes, and classes in combination with other
substances (except oyster chowder), packed in air-tight contain-
ers, is Japan, and that said difference with respect to
these articles cannot be equalized by proceeding under the
provisions of subdivision (a) of said section and act;

WHEREAS the Commission has specified in its report the
decreased rate of duty on razor classes (silique patula),
packed in air-tight containers, and the ad valorem rate of
duty based on the American selling price, as defined in sec-
tion 402 (g) of said act, of the domestic articles, on class
other than razor class, and classes in combination with other
substances (except oyster chowder), packed in air-tight con-
tainers, found by the Commission to be shown by said inves-
tigation to be necessary to equalize such differences in
costs of production; and

WHEREAS in the judgment of the President such decreased
rate of duty and such ad valorem rate of duty based upon
said American selling price are shown by such investigation
of the Tariff Commission to be necessary to equalize such
differences in costs of production;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of
the United States of America, do hereby approve and proclaim
a decrease in the rate of duty expressly fixed in paragraph
721 (b) of title I of said act on razor classes (silique patula),
In the City of Philadelphia.

By the President of the

Council of the

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

This 1st day of January, in the

year of our Lord

1806

GOT by order of the President of the

Council of the

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

[Signature]

Dated this 1st day of January, 1806.
EXTENDING FOR ONE YEAR THE EFFECTIVE PERIOD OF TITLE I OF THE EMERGENCY RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION ACT, 1933.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

I, the President of the United States of America, do hereby declare that it is necessary to extend the effective period of the act entitled "An Act to relieve the existing national emergency in relation to interstate railroad transportation, and to amend section 8, 18(a) and 19(a) of the Interstate Commerce Act as amended" approved June 16, 1933 (c. 71, 48 Stat. 273, 274) to relate to interstate railroad transportation, and to amend sections five one year after June 16, 1933, 8, 18(a) and 19(a) of the Interstate Commerce Act as amended", in accordance with the recommendations of the Special Committee on Interstate Transportation of the Senate of the United States of America, as follows:

"Sec. 17. This title shall cease to have effect at the end of one year after the effective date, unless extended by a proclamation of the President for one year or any part thereof, but orders of the Coordinator or of the Commission made thereafter shall continue in effect until vacated by the Commission or set aside by other lawful authority, but notwithstanding the provisions of section 18 no such order shall operate to relieve any carrier from the effect of any State law or of any order of a State commission unless or made after this title ceases to have effect."

And whereas in the judgment of the President it is deemed advisable and expedient to extend the effective period of Title I of the said Act for one year after June 16, 1934;
NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that the effective period of Title I of the act entitled "An Act to relieve the existing national emergency in relation to interstate railroad transportation, and to amend sections 5, 16(a) and 19(a) of the Interstate Commerce Act as amended", approved June 16, 1933 (c. 91, 48 Stat. 801, 817), is extended for one year after June 16, 1934.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 2d day of May in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-four and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-

By the President:

By the Secretary of State.
MOTHER'S DAY

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS by House Joint Resolution 263, approved and signed by President Wilson on May 8, 1914, the second Sunday in May of each year has been designated as Mother's Day for the expression of our love and reverence for the mothers of our country; and

WHEREAS Senate Resolution 219, adopted April 26, 1934, states that "there are throughout our land today an unprecedentedly large number of mothers and dependent children who, because of unemployment or loss of their bread-earners, are lacking many of the necessities of life", and the President of the United States is therein authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling for the observance of Mother's Day this year;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, do hereby call upon our citizens to express on Mother's Day, Sunday, May 13, 1934, our love and reverence for motherhood:

(a) By the customary display of the United States flag on all Government buildings, homes, and other suitable places;
(b) By the usual tokens and messages of affection to our mothers; and
(c) By doing all that we can through our churches, fraternal and welfare agencies, for the relief and welfare of mothers and children who may be in need of the necessities of life.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 3rd day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-eighth.

By the President:

[Signature]

Secretary of State.
NATIONAL MARITIME DAY

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS on May 22, 1819, the Steamship THE SAVANNAH sailed from Savannah, Georgia, on the first successful transoceanic voyage under steam propulsion, thus making a material contribution to the advancement of ocean transportation; and

WHEREAS the Congress by Joint Resolution of May 20, 1933, designated May 22 of each year as National Maritime Day and requested the President to issue annually a Proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such National Maritime Day;

NOW, THEREFORE, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, do call upon and urge the people of the United States to observe May 22, 1934, as National Maritime Day by displaying the flag at their homes and other suitable places, and I hereby direct that Government officials display the flag on all Government buildings on that day.
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 4th day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America one hundred and fifty-four.

By the President:

[Signature]

Secretary of State.

[Signature]
the differences in the costs of production of the several articles and the like or similar foreign articles may be increased.

DECREASING RATES OF DUTY ON SUGAR

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS under and by virtue of section 358 of title III, chapter 10, of the act approved June 17, 1920 (46 Stat. 590, 704), entitled "An ACT To provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the growth of industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes", the United States Tariff Commission has investigated the differences in costs of production of sugar and sugar-containing articles, being wholly or in part the growth or product of the principal competing country;

WHEREAS in the course of said investigation a hearing was held, of which reasonable public notice was given and at which parties interested were given reasonable opportunity to produce evidence, and to be heard;

WHEREAS the Commission has reported to the President the results of said investigation and its findings with respect to such differences in costs of production;

A decrease in the rate of duty expressly fixed by statute do not equalize
the differences in the costs of production of the domestic articles and the like or similar foreign articles when produced in said principal competing country, and has specified in its report the decreases in the rates of duty expressly fixed by statute found by the Commission to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such differences; and

WHEREAS in the judgment of the President such rates of duty are shown by such investigation of the Tariff Commission to be necessary to equalize such differences in costs of production;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, do hereby approve and proclaim the following rates of duty found to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such differences in costs of production:

A decrease in the rate of duty expressly fixed in paragraph 501 of title I of said act on sugars, tanbark, sirups of cane juice, molasses, concentrated molasses, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above seventy-five sugar degrees, and all mixtures containing sugar and water, testing by the polariscope above fifty sugar degrees and not above seventy-five sugar degrees, from 1.7125 cents per pound to 1.264375 cents per pound; and

A decrease in the rate of duty expressly fixed in paragraph 501 of title I of said act for each additional sugar degree shown by the polariscope test, from three hundred
and seventy-five ten-thousandths of 1 cent per pound additional, and fractions of a degree in proportion, to two hundred and eighty-one and one-fourth ten-thousandths of 1 cent per pound additional, and fractions of a degree in proportion.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this ninth day of May in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-eighth.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

By the President:

Cordell Hull
Secretary of State.
GENERAL LAFAYETTE MEMORIAL DAY

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS May 20, 1934, is the one hundredth anniversary of the death of General Lafayette; and
WHEREAS by House Joint Resolution 317 of the Seventy-third Congress, approved May 18, 1934, the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling for the observance of May 20, 1934, as General Lafayette Memorial Day:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, do hereby order that the flag of the United States be displayed on all Government buildings on May 20, 1934, and do invite the people of the United States to observe the day in schools, churches, and other suitable places, with appropriate ceremonies in commemoration of the death of General Lafayette.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.
DONE at the City of Washington this 18th day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-eighth.

By the President:

[Signature]

Secretary of State.
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Pursuant to section 1 of the Joint Resolution of Congress, entitled "Joint Resolution to Prohibit the Sale of Arms and Munitions of War to Certain Countries" approved May 28, 1944, I, the President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the prohibition of the sale of arms and munitions of war in the United States under certain conditions, approved May 28, 1944, shall be extended to the countries listed as follows:

[List of countries]

In accordance with the provisions of said Joint Resolution, the aforesaid proclamation shall take effect immediately upon its publication in the Federal Register, and shall remain in effect until revoked by proclamation of the President of the United States in accordance with the provisions of the said Joint Resolution.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this [date].
AND WHEREAS it is provided by section 3 of the said joint resolution that—

"Whoever sells any arms or munitions of war in violation of section 1 shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding $10,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred in me by the said joint resolution of Congress, do hereby declare and proclaim that I have found that the prohibition of the sale of arms and munitions of war in the United States to those countries now engaged in armed conflict in the Chaco may contribute to the reestablishment of peace between those countries, and that I have consulted with the governments of other American Republics and have been assured of the cooperation of such governments as I have deemed necessary as contemplated by the said joint resolution; and I do hereby admonish all citizens of the United States and every person to abstain from every violation of the provisions of the joint resolution above set forth, hereby made applicable to Bolivia and Paraguay, and I do hereby warn them that all violations of such provisions will be rigorously prosecuted.

And I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States charged with the execution of the laws thereof, the utmost diligence in preventing violations of the said joint resolution and this my proclamation issued
issued thereunder, and in bringing to trial and punish-
ment any offenders against the same.

And I do hereby delegate to the Secretary of State
the power of prescribing exceptions and limitations to
the application of the said joint resolution of May 28,
1934, as made effective by this my proclamation issued
thereunder.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and
caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this twenty-eighth
day of May, in the
year of our Lord
nineteen hundred
and thirty-four,
and of the
Independence
of the United
States of America
the one hundred and
fifty-eighth.

[Signature]

By the President:

[Signature]

Secretary of State.
SUSPENDING THE PROVISIONS OF THE

DAVIS-BACON ACT OF MARCH 3, 1951

* All contracts for construction projects and all leases and grants pursuant
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
to this Act shall include such provisions
as are necessary: 1. PROCLAMATION

1. Except in executive administration, and
supervisory positions, such as practical
WHEREAS section 1 of the Davis-Bacon Act of March 3, 1951 (as amended, 46 Stat. 1494), provides:

** * * * Every contract in excess of $5,000
more than thirty hours in any one week (§)
in amount, to which the United States or the
District of Columbia is a party, which requires
mechanics in the construction, alteration, and/or
repair of any public buildings of the United
States or the District of Columbia within the
geographical limits of the States of the Union,
the District of Columbia, shall contain a pro-
vision to the effect that the rate of wage for
all laborers and mechanics employed by the con-
tractor or any subcontractor on the public
buildings covered by the contract shall be not

** * * *

WHEREAS section 206 of the National Industrial Recovery
Act (ch. 90, 49 Stat. 196, 204) provides:

Act (ch. 90, 49 Stat. 196, 204) provides:

1.
*All contracts let for construction projects and all loans and grants pursuant to this title shall contain such provisions as are necessary to insure (2) that (except in executive, administrative, and supervisory positions), so far as practicable and feasible, no individual directly employed on any such project shall be permitted to work more than thirty hours in any one week; (3) that all employees shall be paid just and reasonable wages which shall be compensation sufficient to provide, for the hours of labor as limited, a standard of living in decency and comfort ***"

WHEREAS the Secretary of Labor and the Administrator of Public Works have informed me that the concurrent operation of the aforesaid provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act and the National Industrial Recovery Act cause administrative confusion and delay which could be avoided by suspension of the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act;

WHEREAS section 1 of the aforesaid Davis-Bacon Act authorises the President to suspend the provisions of that act in case of a national emergency; and

WHEREAS I find that a national emergency exists:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, do by this proclamation suspend until otherwise provided the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act.
Act of March 3, 1931, as to all contracts made or to be
made, except those entered into prior to June 16, 1931,
and those entered into or subsequent to June 16, 1931,
which contain the provisions required by the said act of
March 3, 1931.

And I do hereby suspend until otherwise provided
the provisions of Executive Order No. 5778, of January 19,
1938, prescribing certain stipulations to be incorporated
into public building contracts.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and
caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 15th day of
June, in the year
of our Lord
nineteen hun-
dred and
thirty-four,
and of the
Independence of
the United States
of America the one
hundred and fifty-
sixth.

By the President:

Franklin D. Roosevelt

By the Secretary of State:

William J. Donovan
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS section 1 of a joint resolution of Congress, entitled "Joint Resolution to prohibit the exportation of arms or munitions of war from the United States to certain countries, and for other purposes", approved January 31, 1932, provides as follows:

That whenever the President finds that in any American country, or in any country in which the United States exercises extraterritorial jurisdiction, conditions of domestic violence exist, which are or may be promoted by the use of arms or munitions of war procured from the United States, and makes proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to export, except under such limitations and exceptions as the President prescribes, any arms or munitions of war from any of the United States to such country until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress.

AND WHEREAS it is provided by section II of the said joint resolution that—
"Whoever exports any arms or munitions of war in violation of section I shall, on conviction, be punished by fine not exceeding $10,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred in me by the said joint resolution of Congress, do hereby declare and proclaim that I have found that there exist in Cuba such conditions of domestic violence which are or may be promoted by the use of arms or munitions of war procured from the United States as contemplated by the said joint resolution; and I do hereby admonish all citizens of the United States and every person to abstain from every violation of the provisions of the joint resolution above set forth, hereby made applicable to Cuba, and I do hereby warn them that all violations of such provisions will be rigorously prosecuted.

And I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States, charged with the execution of the laws thereof, the utmost diligence in preventing violations of the said joint resolution and this my proclamation issued thereunder, and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same.

And I do hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the power of prescribing exceptions and limitations to
the application of the said joint resolution of January 31, 1933, as made effective by this my pro-
clamation issued thereunder.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand
and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this twenty-ninth
day of June, in the
year of our Lord
nineteen hundred
and thirty-four,
and of the
Independence
of the United
States of America
one hundred and
fourth.

[Signature]

By the President:

[Signature]

Secretary of State.