

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS Section 6 of the Joint Resolution of Congress, approved August 31, 1935 (Public Resolution No. 67 - 74th Congress), provides that -

"Whenever, during any war in which the United States is neutral, the President shall find that the maintenance of peace between the United States and foreign nations, or the protection of the lives of citizens of the United States, or the protection of the commercial interests of the United States and its citizens, or the security of the United States requires that the American citizens should refrain from traveling as passengers on the vessels of any belligerent nation, he shall so proclaim, and thereafter no citizen of the United States shall travel on any vessel of any belligerent nation except at his own risk, unless in accordance with such rules and regulations as the President shall prescribe: ~~PROVIDE, however,~~ That the provisions of this section shall not apply to a citizen traveling on the vessel of a belligerent whose voyage was begun in advance of the date of the President's proclamation, and who had no opportunity to discontinue his voyage after that date: ~~and provided further,~~ That they shall not apply under ninety days after the date of the President's proclamation to a citizen returning from a foreign country to the United States or to any of its possessions. When, in the President's judgment, the conditions which have caused him to issue his proclamation have ceased to exist, he shall revoke his proclamation and the provisions of this section shall thereupon cease to apply."

AND WHEREAS war now unhappily exists between Ethiopia and the Kingdom of Italy; and

WHEREAS I find that the protection of the lives of citizens of the United States requires that American citizens should refrain from traveling as passengers on the vessels of either of the belligerent nations;

HOW

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 said Joint Resolution of Congress, do hereby admonish all citizens of the United States to abstain from traveling on any vessel of either of the belligerent nations contrary to the provisions of the said Joint Resolution; and

I do hereby give notice that any citizen of the United States who may travel on such a vessel, contrary to the provisions of the said Joint Resolution, will do so at his own risk.

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

DONE at the City of Washington this fifth day of October in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the hundred and sixtieth.

*Franklin D. Roosevelt*

By the President:  
*Cordell Hull*  
Secretary of State.



FREMONT NATIONAL FOREST — OREGON

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears that the hereinafter-designated lands in the State of Oregon are desirable for the production of timber, protection of stream flow, or the regulation and improvement of grazing resources; and

WHEREAS such lands are within the limitations contained in the act of April 14, 1934, entitled "AN ACT To authorize the revision of the boundaries of the Fremont National Forest in the State of Oregon" (48 Stat. 590); and

WHEREAS the addition of such lands to the Fremont National Forest would be in the public interest:

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 aforesaid act of April 14, 1934, do proclaim that the boundaries of the Fremont National Forest are hereby revised so as to include within that forest the lands shown as additions thereto on the diagram hereto annexed and made a part hereof, and that such lands shall be subject to all laws relating to the national forests.

The reservation made by this proclamation shall, as to any land which is at this date embraced in any valid claim or withdrawn for any public purpose other than classification, be subject to and shall not interfere with or defeat legal rights under such claim nor prevent the use for such public purpose of any land so withdrawn, so long as such claim is legally maintained or such withdrawal 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 14<sup>th</sup> day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixtieth.

By the President:



*Cordell Hull*

Secretary of State.





OZARK NATIONAL GAME REFUGE NO. 5 — ARKANSAS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to include the hereinafter-designated lands in national game refuge no. 5, established by proclamation of June 13, 1928, 45 Stat. 2953:

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 act of February 28, 1925, 43 Stat. 1091, do hereby change the boundaries of the aforesaid national game refuge no. 5 so as to include within such refuge the following-described additional lands lying within the Ozark National Forest in the State of Arkansas:

FIFTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

T. 12 N., R. 27 W., sec. 15, W 1/2, W 1/2 E 1/2;  
secs. 16 to 21, inclusive;  
sec. 22, W 1/2, W 1/2 E 1/2,  
SE 1/4 NE 1/4, E 1/2  
SE 1/4;  
secs. 27 to 33, inclusive;  
sec. 34, N 1/2,  
T. 12 N., R. 28 W., secs. 13 and 14;  
sec. 15, S 1/2, E 1/2 NE 1/4;  
sec. 16;  
secs. 21 to 28, inclusive;  
secs. 33 and 34;

sec. 35, N 1/2, SW 1/4,  
N 1/2 SE 1/4, SW 1/4  
SE 1/4;  
sec. 35.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand  
and caused the seal of the United States to be af-  
fixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 25<sup>th</sup> day  
of October, in the  
year of our Lord  
nineteen hundred  
and thirty-five,  
and of the  
Independence  
of the United  
States of America  
the one hundred and  
sixtieth.



*Franklin D. Roosevelt*

By the President:

*Charles Clegg*  
Secretary of State.

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ARMISTICE DAY--1935

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the 11th day of November 1918 marked the cessation of the World War; and

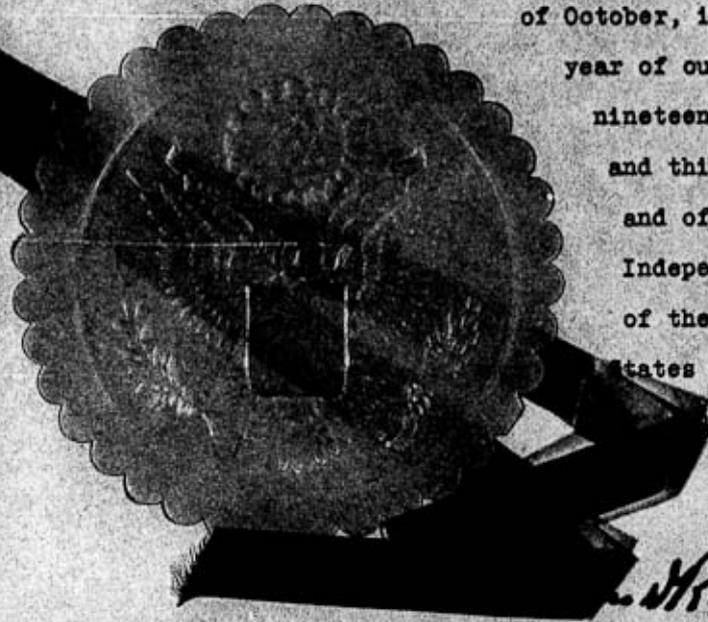
WHEREAS by Senate Concurrent Resolution 18, Sixty-ninth Congress (44 Stat. 1982), the President was requested to issue a proclamation for the observance of the recurring anniversary of this date, known as Armistice Day; and

WHEREAS it is particularly fitting on this anniversary of the Armistice that we should express our determination to remain at peace with all nations and our conviction that permanent peace can and must be attained throughout the world:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, do hereby direct that the flag of the United States be displayed on all Government buildings on November 11, 1935, and do invite the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies in schools, churches, or other suitable places.

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 29<sup>th</sup> day  
of October, in the  
year of our Lord  
nineteen hundred  
and thirty-five,  
and of the  
Independence  
of the United  
States of America  
hundred and



*W. R. Rorwick*

By the President:

*Correll H. H. H. H.*

Secretary of State.

**THANKSGIVING DAY--1935**

**BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**A PROCLAMATION**

I, **FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT**, President of the United States of America, hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-eighth of November, 1935, as a Day of National Thanksgiving.

In traversing a period of national stress our country has been knit together in a closer fellowship of mutual interest and common purpose. We can well be grateful that more and more of our people understand and seek the greater good of the greater number. We can be grateful that selfish purpose of personal gain, at our neighbor's loss, less strongly asserts itself. We can be grateful that peace at home is strengthened by a growing willingness to common counsel. We can be grateful that our peace with other nations continues through recognition of our own peaceful purpose.

But in our appreciation of the blessings that Divine Providence has bestowed upon us in America, we shall not rejoice as the Pharisee rejoiced. War and strife still live in the world. Rather, must America by example and in practice help to bind the wounds of others, strive against disorder and aggression, encourage the lessening of distrust among peoples and advance peaceful trade and friendship.

The future of many generations of mankind will be greatly guided by our acts in these present years. We hew a new trail.

Let us then on the day appointed offer our devotions and our humble thanks to Almighty God and pray that the people of America will be guided by Him in helping their fellow men.

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 12<sup>th</sup> day

of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixtieth.



*Franklin D. Roosevelt*

By the President:

*Edwin P. Healy*

Secretary of State

**SALE OF ARMS AND MUNITIONS TO BOLIVIA AND PARAGUAY**

Whereas the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Paraguay and of the Republic of Bolivia, having at their disposal all arms and munitions of war in the United States of America, and in view of the fact that the sale of arms and munitions of war to Bolivia and Paraguay would be in violation of the Joint Resolution of Congress approved by the President on the same date, it was declared that the prohibition of the sale of arms and munitions of war in the United States to those countries then engaged in armed conflict in the Chaco might contribute to the re-establishment of peace between those countries; and

**A PROCLAMATION**

**WHEREAS** by a Proclamation of the President issued on May 28, 1934, pursuant to a Joint Resolution of Congress approved by the President on the same date, it was declared that the prohibition of the sale of arms and munitions of war in the United States to those countries then engaged in armed conflict in the Chaco might contribute to the re-establishment of peace between those countries; and

**WHEREAS** by virtue of the Joint Resolution and the Proclamation above mentioned it became unlawful to sell arms or munitions of war to Bolivia or Paraguay; and

**WHEREAS** the Peace Conference in Plenary Session in Buenos Aires formally adopted on October 28, 1935, a Resolution declaring that the war between Bolivia and Paraguay had come to an end; and

**WHEREAS** the duly authorized representatives of Bolivia and Paraguay reached an agreement in that this action shall not have the effect of restoring the names of those countries at Buenos Aires on June 12, 1935, and embodied that Agreement in a Protocol of that date as follows:

mation of May 28, 1934, or the Joint Resolution

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"Their Excellencies the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Paraguay and of the Republic of Bolivia, having exhibited their full powers, which were found to be in good and due form, decided, under the auspices of the said Mediation Commission, to conclude an agreement, ad referendum to their respective Governments, on the following bases:

\*\*\*\*\*

"III

"The adoption of the following measures of security:

\*\*\*\*\*

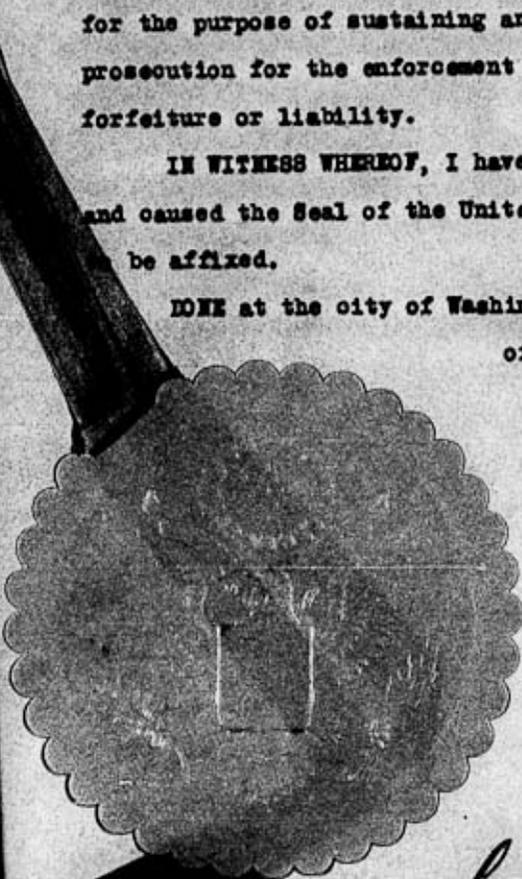
"3. The obligation not to make new purchases of war material, other than that indispensable for replacement, until the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, 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 Bolivia or Paraguay will no longer be necessary as a contribution to the re-establishment of peace between those countries, and the above-mentioned Proclamation of May 28, 1934, is hereby revoked as to the sale of arms and munitions of war to Bolivia or Paraguay from and after November 29, 1935, provided, however, that this action shall not have the effect of releasing or extinguishing any penalty, forfeiture or liability incurred under the aforesaid Proclamation of May 28, 1934, or the Joint Resolution

of Congress approved by the President on the same date; and that the said Proclamation and Joint Resolution shall be treated as remaining in force for the purpose of sustaining any proper action or prosecution for the enforcement of such penalty, forfeiture or liability.

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 14 day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixtieth.



*Franklin D. Roosevelt*

By the President:

*Walter Dill Scott*  
Secretary of State.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for the complete independence of the Philippine Islands, to provide for the adoption of a constitution and a form of government for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes", approved March 24, 1954 (48 Stat. 456), and in accordance with the Constitution of the Commonwealth of the Philippines heretofore adopted and ratified by the people of the Philippine Islands, an election was held in the Philippine Islands on September 17, 1955, for the purpose of electing officers of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines; and

WHEREAS the Governor General of the Philippine Islands has certified to me as President of the United States of America the result of the said election:

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 aforesaid Act and in conformity with section 4 thereof, do announce and proclaim that at the election so held in the Philippine Islands on September 17, 1955, officers of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines were duly elected as follows:

PRESIDENT: Manuel L. Quezon of Balabac, Tayabas.

VICE PRESIDENT: Sergio Osmeña of Cebu, Cebu.

MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY:

SENATOR: Manuel Roxas.

SENATOR: Apolinario B. Quinsion.

SENATOR: Juan Sumatar.

SENATOR: Justino Boyda.

3rd District, Pedro Sabido.  
4th District, Pedro Vera.  
ANTIQUE, Calixto O. Zaldívar.  
BATAAN, Teodoro Camacho.  
BATAVIA, Vicente Agan.  
BATAVIA, 1st District, Natalio Lopez.  
2nd District, Eusebio Orense.  
3rd District, Maximo Kalaw.  
BOHOL, 1st District, Juan Terralba.  
2nd District, Clegerio B. Clarin.  
3rd District, Margarite E. Revillas.  
BUKIDNON, Manuel Fortich.  
BULACAN, 1st District, Nicolas Buesadia.  
2nd District, Antonio Villarama.  
CAGAYAN, 1st District, Marcelo Adura.  
2nd District, Regino Veridiano.  
CAMARINES NORTE, Cayetano Lukan.  
CAMARINES SUR, 1st District, Francisco Calabrado.  
2nd District, Luis M. de Leon.  
CAPIZ, 1st District, Manuel Roxas.  
2nd District, Jose A. Dorado.  
3rd District, Rafael Tumbokon.  
CAVITE, Justiniano B. Montano.  
CEBU, 1st District, Celestino Rodriguez.  
2nd District, Hilario Abellana.  
3rd District, Agustin Y. Kintanar.  
4th District, Vicente Rama.  
5th District, Miguel Cuenca.  
6th District, Nicolas Rafols.  
7th District, Buenaventura Rodriguez.  
COTABATO, Data Sinsuat.  
DAVAO, Rosaldo Quispe.  
ILOOOS NORTE, 1st District, Vicente T. Laso.  
2nd District, Julie Mahundasan.  
ILOOOS SUR, 1st District, Benito Saliven.  
2nd District, Sixto Brillantes.  
ILOILO, 1st District, Jose G. Salmeta.  
2nd District, Ruperto Montinola.  
3rd District, Tomas Confesor.  
4th District, Tomas Buenaflores.  
5th District, Victorino Salcedo.  
ISABELA, Mauro Versosa.  
LAGUNA, 1st District, Tomas Dison.  
2nd District, Arsenio Bonifacio.  
LANAO, Tomas Cabili.  
LA UNION, 1st District, Camille Ocas.  
2nd District, Agaton R. Yaranon.  
LEYTE, 1st District, Jose Ma. Valoso.  
2nd District, Dominador M. Tan.  
3rd District, Tomas Oppus.  
4th District, Francisco Enaga.  
5th District, Ruperto Kapunan.  
MANILA, 1st District, Gregorio Perfecto.  
2nd District, Pedro Gil.  
MARINDUQUE, Cecilio A. Manaja.  
MARIKINA, Pio V. Corpus.  
MINDORO, Juan L. Luna.  
MINDANAO OCCIDENTAL, Jose Ozamis.  
MINDANAO ORIENTAL, Leon Bortomeo.  
MOUNTAIN PROVINCE, 1st District, Saturnino Moldero.  
2nd District, Felipe Jose.  
3rd District, George K. Tait.

NEGRES OCCIDENTAL, 1st District, Enrique Magalona.  
2nd District, Pedro C. Hernaes.  
3rd District, Gil M. Montilla.

NEGRES ORIENTAL, 1st District, Guillermo E. Villanueva.  
2nd District, Jose E. Romero.

NUEVA EULIA, 1st District, Mamel Alante.  
2nd District, Felipe Buencosino, Jr.

NUEVA VIZCAYA, Bernardo Banafe.

PALAWAN, Claudio Sandoval.

PAMPANGA, 1st District, Eligio G. Lagan.  
2nd District, Jose P. Fausto.

PANGASINAN, 1st District, Anacleto B. Ramos.  
2nd District, Egenio Pares.  
3rd District, Daniel Maraba.  
4th District, M. T. Rupisan.  
5th District, Narciso Ramos.

RIZAL, 1st District, Pedro Magalín.  
2nd District, Emilio de la Paz.

ROMBLON, Gabriel F. Fabella.

SAMAR, 1st District, Antolin D. Tan.  
2nd District, Serafin Marabut.  
3rd District, Juan Bocar.

SORSOGON, 1st District, Norberto A. Roque.  
2nd District, Tomas S. Clemente.

SULU, Dona Gabriela Amilbanga.

TARLAC, 1st District, Jose G. Cojuangco.  
2nd District, Benigno Aquino.

TAYABAS, 1st District, Jose A. Angara.  
2nd District, Francisco Lavides.

ZAMBALES, Potenciano Lesaca.

ZAMBOANGA, Juan S. Alamo.

In SURIGAO the election resulted in a tie between Ricardo Navarro and Clementino V. Dies.

This proclamation shall be effective upon its promulgation at Manila, Philippine Islands, on November 15, 1935, by the Secretary of War of the United States of America, who is hereby designated as my representative for that purpose.

And I do further announce and proclaim that, in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Act, upon such promulgation of this proclamation the existing Philippine Government shall terminate and the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines shall enter upon its rights, privileges, powers, and duties as provided under the said Constitution of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

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

The City of Washington this 14<sup>th</sup> day  
of ~~November~~ in the year  
of our Lord nineteen hundred  
and thirty-five, and of the  
Independence of the United  
States of America the one  
hundred and sixtieth.



*Charles J. ...*  
*Secretary*  
*...*

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT AREA NO. 3

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS section 1(a) of the Anti-Smuggling Act, approved August 5, 1935 (Public No. 238, 74th Congress), provides, among other things, that whenever the President finds and declares that at any place or within any area on the high seas adjacent to but outside customs waters any vessel or vessels hover or are being kept off the coast of the United States, and that, by virtue of the presence of any such vessel or vessels at such place or within such area, the unlawful introduction or removal into or from the United States of any merchandise or person is being or may be occasioned, promoted, or threatened, the place or area so found and declared shall constitute a customs-enforcement area for the purposes of this Act:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, do hereby find and declare:

1. That vessels hover or are being kept off the coast of the United States on the high seas adjacent to but outside customs waters within the area described as follows:

That area of waters of the Gulf of Mexico bounded by:

(a) The arc of a circle described with a radius of one hundred nautical miles from a center at Latitude twenty-eight degrees forty-seven minutes North ( $28^{\circ}-47'$  N) Longitude ninety-one degrees forty-five minutes West ( $91^{\circ}-45'$  W).

(b) That part of an irregular curve, included within the arc of the circle described in (a), which is the locus of outermost points twelve nautical miles offshore from low water mark of the coast of the United States.

(c) That part of an irregular curve, included within the arc of the circle described in (a), which is the locus of outermost points sixty-two nautical miles offshore from low water mark of the coast of the United States.

2. That the place or immediate area within the area described in paragraph 1 where such vessels are hovering or are being kept is:

That place or immediate area on the Gulf of Mexico at Latitude twenty-eight degree forty-seven minutes North ( $28^{\circ}-47'$  N) Longitude ninety-one degree forty-five minutes West ( $91^{\circ}-45'$  W).

3. That the area described in paragraph 1 does not include any waters more than one hundred nautical miles from the place or immediate area where such vessels are and are hereby declared to be hovering or kept, and does not include any waters more than fifty nautical miles outward from the outer limit of customs waters.

4. That, by virtue of the presence of such vessels within the area described in paragraph 1, the unlawful introduction or removal into or from the United States of merchandise or persons is being or may be occasioned, promoted, or threatened.

5. That all the waters within the area described in paragraph 1 are in such proximity to such vessels that such unlawful introduction or removal of merchandise or persons may be carried on by or to or from such vessels.

And I do hereby proclaim that under the terms of the said Anti-Smuggling Act, the area described in paragraph 1 constitutes a customs-enforcement area, to be designated as Customs Enforcement Area No. 3, and the provisions of law applying to the high seas adjacent to customs waters of the United States shall be enforced in such area upon any vessel, merchandise, or person found therein.

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 7<sup>th</sup> day of Decem-

ber, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixtieth.

By the President

*Cordell Hull*  
Secretary of State

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT AREA NO. 4

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS section 1(a) of the Anti-Smuggling Act, approved August 5, 1935 (Public No. 238, 74th Congress), provides, among other things, that whenever the President finds and declares that at any place or within any area on the high seas adjacent to but outside customs waters any vessel or vessels hover or are being kept off the coast of the United States, and that, by virtue of the presence of any such vessel or vessels at such place or within such area, the unlawful introduction or removal into or from the United States of any merchandise or person is being or may be occasioned, promoted, or threatened, the place or area so found and declared shall constitute a customs-enforcement area for the purposes of this Act:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, do hereby find and declare:

1. That vessels hover or are being kept off the coast of the United States on the high seas adjacent to but outside customs waters within the area described as follows:

That area of waters of the Gulf of Mexico bounded by:

(a) The arc of a circle described with a radius of one hundred nautical miles from a center at Latitude twenty-eight degree thirty-one minutes North ( $28^{\circ}-31' N$ ) Longitude eighty-nine degree fifty-three minutes West ( $89^{\circ}-53' W$ ).

(b) That part of an irregular curve, included within the arc of the circle described in (a), which is the locus of outermost points twelve nautical miles offshore from low water mark of the coast of the United States.

(c) That part of an irregular curve, included within the arc of the circle described in (a), which is the locus of outermost points sixty-two nautical miles offshore from low water mark of the coast of the United States.

2. That the place or immediate area within the area described in paragraph 1 where such vessels are hovering or are being kept is:

That place or immediate area on the Gulf of Mexico at Latitude twenty-eight degrees thirty-one minutes North ( $28^{\circ}-31'$  N) Longitude eighty-nine degrees fifty-three minutes West ( $89^{\circ}-53'$  W).

3. That the area described in paragraph 1 does not include any waters more than one hundred nautical miles from the place or immediate area where such vessels are and are hereby declared to be hovering or kept, and does not include any waters more than fifty nautical miles outward from the outer limit of customs waters.

4. That, by virtue of the presence of such vessels within the area described in paragraph 1, the unlawful introduction or removal into or from the United States of merchandise or persons is being or may be occasioned, promoted, or threatened.

5. That all the waters within the area described in paragraph 1 are in such proximity to such vessels that such unlawful introduction or removal of merchandise or persons may be carried on by or to or from such vessels.

And I do hereby proclaim that under the terms of the said Anti-Smuggling Act, the area described in paragraph 1 constitutes a customs-enforcement area, to be designated as Customs Enforcement Area No. 4, and the provisions of law applying to the high seas adjacent to customs waters of the United States shall be enforced in such area upon any vessel, merchandise, or person found therein.

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

at the city of Washington this 7<sup>th</sup> day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixtieth.

By the President

*Franklin D. Roosevelt*  
*W. Lee*

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WILLAMETTE NATIONAL FOREST--OREGON

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears that the hereinafter-described public lands in the State of Oregon, within the area described in the act of June 13, 1935, entitled "AN ACT To authorize an extension of exchange authority and addition of public lands to the Willamette National Forest in the State of Oregon" (Public, No. 130, 74th Cong.), are chiefly valuable for national-forest purposes; and

WHEREAS the Secretary of Agriculture has recommended that such lands be added to the Willamette National Forest; and

WHEREAS it appears that the addition of such lands to the said forest would be in the public interest:

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 aforesaid act of June 13, 1935, do proclaim that the following-described public lands in the State of Oregon are hereby added to and made a part of the Willamette National Forest:

sec. 35, lots 5 to 9  
SW 1/4, lot 7;  
sec. 8, all;  
sec. 30, SW 1/4 SW 1/4;

WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN

- T. 15 S., R. 3 E., sec. 32, NW 1/4 NW 1/4;  
 sec. 34, SE 1/4 SE 1/4;  
 sec. 35, NE 1/4 SW 1/4;  
 sec. 15, NE 1/4, SE 1/4
- T. 16 S., R. 3 E., sec. 1, lots 1, 2, 3, 6,  
 7, 8, 9;  
 sec. 3, lot 2, NW 1/4  
 SE 1/4;  
 sec. 10, NW 1/4 SE 1/4,  
 S 1/2 S 1/2;  
 sec. 11, NE 1/4 SE 1/4,  
 sec. 3, S 1/2 S 1/2;  
 sec. 12, lots 5 to 12,  
 inclusive, SW 1/4;  
 sec. 13, lots 1 to 12,  
 inclusive, W 1/2;  
 sec. 14 and 15, all;  
 sec. 18, SE 1/4 NW 1/4,  
 sec. 5, SE 1/4 SE 1/4;  
 sec. 20, 22, and 23, all;  
 sec. 24, lots 1 to 8,  
 inclusive, W 1/2,  
 W 1/2 SE 1/4;  
 sec. 25, lot 1, NW 1/4  
 NE 1/4, N 1/2  
 NW 1/4, SE 1/4  
 NW 1/4;  
 sec. 26, N 1/2, E 1/2  
 S 1/2, SE 1/4  
 SE 1/4;  
 sec. 27, E 1/2, E 1/2  
 sec. 8, W 1/2;  
 sec. 28, all;  
 sec. 30, lots 1 to 12,  
 inclusive, E 1/2  
 SW 1/4, W 1/2  
 sec. 12, SE 1/4;  
 sec. 32, lots 5 to 9,  
 inclusive, S 1/2  
 sec. 13, NW 1/4;  
 sec. 34, N 1/2, NE 1/4  
 sec. 14, SE 1/4;  
 sec. 35, NE 1/4 NE 1/4,  
 S 1/2 NE 1/4,  
 sec. 18, S 1/2;  
 sec. 16, lots 1 to 12
- T. 17 S., R. 3 E., sec. 1, S 1/2 SE 1/4;  
 sec. 2, NW 1/4 NE 1/4;  
 sec. 4, NW 1/4 NW 1/4,  
 sec. 12, lots 5, 6, 7;  
 sec. 6, SE 1/4 NE 1/4,  
 E 1/2 SW 1/4,  
 SE 1/4, lot 7;  
 sec. 8, all;  
 sec. 10, SW 1/4 SW 1/4;  
 NE 1/4 NW 1/4  
 SW 1/4 SE 1/4

sec. 12, NE 1/4, E 1/2  
 NW 1/4, E 1/2  
 SE 1/4;  
 sec. 13, SW 1/4 SW 1/4,  
 NE 1/4 SE 1/4;  
 sec. 18, NE 1/4, NE 1/4  
 NW 1/4, lots 1,  
 2, 3;  
 sec. 34, S 1/2 NE 1/4,  
 SE 1/4 NW 1/4,  
 E 1/2 SW 1/4;

T. 18 S., R. 4 E.,

sec. 2, lot 1;  
 sec. 3, lots 1, 2, 4,  
 NW 1/4 SW 1/4,  
 SE 1/4 SW 1/4,  
 SE 1/4;  
 sec. 4 and 5, exclusive  
 of patented  
 mineral entries;  
 sec. 6, lots 1, 2, 3, 4,  
 exclusive of  
 patented mineral  
 entries, lots 5 to  
 8, inclusive;  
 sec. 7, NE 1/4 SW 1/4,  
 W 1/2 SE 1/4;  
 sec. 7, NE 1/4 NE 1/4,  
 SE 1/4 NW 1/4,  
 lots 1 to 4,  
 inclusive, E 1/2  
 SW 1/4, S 1/2;  
 sec. 13, SE 1/4;  
 sec. 8, NE 1/4, E 1/2  
 sec. 21, NW 1/4, SW 1/4  
 SW 1/4;

T. 17 S., R. 3 E.,

sec. 9, E 1/2 NW 1/4,  
 lots 1, 2;  
 sec. 10, E 1/2 SE 1/4;  
 sec. 11, SW 1/4;  
 sec. 12, W 1/2 NW 1/4;  
 sec. 15, S 1/2 NE 1/4,  
 lot 3;  
 sec. 14, W 1/2 NW 1/4;  
 sec. 17, lots 2, 3, 4, 7,  
 NE 1/4 SW 1/4;  
 sec. 18, NE 1/4, E 1/2  
 NW 1/4, lots 1 to  
 6, inclusive,  
 NE 1/4 SW 1/4,  
 N 1/2 SE 1/4;  
 sec. 19, lots 1 to 4,  
 inclusive, E 1/2  
 W 1/2, W 1/2  
 SE 1/4, SE 1/4  
 SE 1/4;  
 sec. 20, N 1/2 NE 1/4,  
 NE 1/4 NW 1/4,  
 SW 1/4 NE 1/4;

The reservation... shall  
 as to all... which...  
 any valid claim or with...  
 other than... shall  
 not interfere... or...  
 such claim or... the use...  
 part of any...  
 is legally...  
 force.

- sec. 21, SE 1/4 NE 1/4,  
E 1/2 SE 1/4;
- sec. 22, SW 1/4 NW 1/4,  
W 1/2 SW 1/4;
- sec. 23, lots 6, 7, 8,  
SW 1/4 SE 1/4,  
NE 1/4 SE 1/4;
- sec. 25, SW 1/4 SW 1/4;
- sec. 26, S 1/2 SE 1/4;
- sec. 30, NW 1/4 NE 1/4,  
lots 3, 6,  
SW 1/4 SE 1/4;
- sec. 32, S 1/2 SE 1/4;
- sec. 33, NE 1/4 SE 1/4,  
S 1/2 S 1/2;
- sec. 34, S 1/2 SE 1/4;
- sec. 35, NE 1/4;

- T. 17 S., R. 4 E., sec. 4, lots 1 to 4,  
inclusive,  
SW 1/4 NE 1/4,  
SE 1/4 NW 1/4,  
E 1/2 SW 1/4;
- sec. 5, lots 1, 2,  
SW 1/4 NE 1/4;
- sec. 7, E 1/2, lots 1 to  
4, inclusive,  
lots 9 to 12,  
inclusive;
- sec. 8, SW 1/4 NW 1/4,  
W 1/2 SW 1/4,  
SE 1/4 SW 1/4;
- sec. 12, W 1/2 NE 1/4,  
lots 1, 2, 9;
- sec. 31, lots 4, 9, 10,  
11;
- aggregating 19,074.97 acres.

The reservation made by this proclamation shall, as to all lands which are at this date embraced in any valid claim or withdrawn for any public purpose other than classification, be subject to and shall not interfere with or defeat legal rights under such claim or prevent the use for such public purpose of any land so withdrawn, so long as such claim is legally maintained or such withdrawal 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 7<sup>th</sup> day

of December, in the

year of our Lord

nineteen hundred

and thirty-five,

and of the

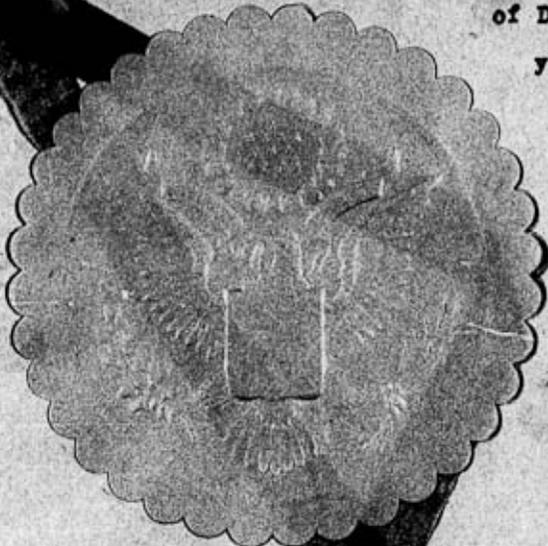
Independence

of the United

States of America

the one hundred and

sixtieth.



*Antoine R. R. R.*

By the President:

*Cordell Hull*

Secretary of State.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT AREA NO. 5

-----  
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS section 1(a) of the Anti-Smuggling Act, approved August 5, 1935 (Public No. 238, 74th Congress), provides, among other things, that whenever the President finds and declares that at any place or within any area on the high seas adjacent to but outside customs waters any vessel or vessels hover or are being kept off the coast of the United States, and that, by virtue of the presence of any such vessel or vessels at such place or within such area, the unlawful introduction or removal into or from the United States of any merchandise or person is being or may be occasioned, promoted, or threatened, the place or area so found and declared shall constitute a customs-enforcement area for the purposes of this Act:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, do hereby find and declare:

1. That vessels hover or are being kept off the coast of the United States on the high seas adjacent to but outside customs waters within the area described as follows:

That area of waters of the North Atlantic Ocean

bounded by:

(a) The arc of a circle described with a radius of one hundred nautical miles from a center at Latitude forty-three degrees eight minutes North ( $43^{\circ}-08' N$ ) Longitude sixty-nine degrees seventeen minutes West ( $69^{\circ}-17' W$ ).

(b) That part of an irregular curve, included within the arc of the circle described in (a), which is the locus of outermost points twelve nautical miles offshore from low water mark of the coast of the United States.

(c) That part of an irregular curve, included within the arc of the circle described in (a), which is the locus of outermost points sixty-two nautical miles offshore from low water mark of the coast of the United States.

2. That the place or immediate area within the area described in paragraph 1 where such vessels are hovering or are being kept is:

That place or immediate area on the North Atlantic Ocean at Latitude forty-three degrees eight minutes North ( $43^{\circ}-08' N$ ) Longitude sixty-nine degrees seventeen minutes West ( $69^{\circ}-17' W$ ).

3. That the area described in paragraph 1 does not include any waters more than one hundred nautical miles from the place or immediate area where such vessels are and are hereby declared to be hovering or kept, and does not include any waters more than fifty nautical miles outward from the outer limit of customs waters.

4. That, by virtue of the presence of such vessels within the area described in paragraph 1, the unlawful introduction or removal into or from the United States of merchandise or persons is being or may be occasioned, promoted, or threatened.

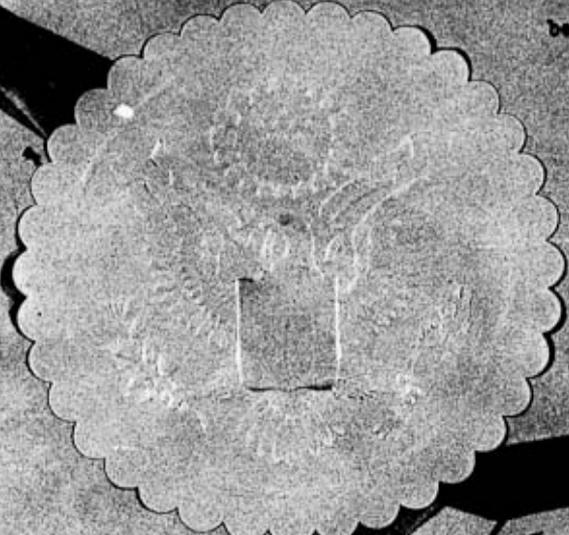
5. That all the waters within the area described in paragraph 1 are in such proximity to such vessels that such unlawful introduction or removal of merchandise or persons may be carried on by or to or from such vessels:

And I do hereby proclaim that under the terms of the said Anti-Smuggling Act, the area described in paragraph 1 constitutes a customs-enforcement area, to be designated as Customs Enforcement Area No. 5, and the provisions of law applying to the high seas adjacent to customs waters of the United States shall be enforced in such area upon any vessel, merchandise, or person found therein.

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

DOES at the City of Washington this 27<sup>th</sup> day of Decem-

ber, in the year of our  
Lord nineteen hundred  
and thirty-five, and  
of the Independence  
of the United  
States of America  
the one hundred  
and sixtieth.



By the President

*Franklin D. Roosevelt*

*W. Averell Harriman*  
Acting Secretary of State.

*W. J. ...*

EXTENDING POWERS CONFERRED BY SECTION 10  
OF THE GOLD RESERVE ACT OF 1934 AND SEC-  
TION 43 OF THE ACT APPROVED MAY 12, 1933.

-----

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, Section 10 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, approved January 30, 1934 (Public, Numbered 87, Seventy-third Congress), provides among other things:

"Sec. 10.

"(c) All the powers conferred by this section shall expire two years after the date of enactment of this Act, unless the President shall sooner declare the existing emergency ended and the operation of the stabilization fund terminated; 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, paragraph (b) (2), of Section 43, Title III, of the Act approved May 12, 1933 (Public, Numbered 10, Seventy-third Congress), as amended, provides among other things:

"(2) \* \* \* 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 1934 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, such emergency which existed on January 30, 1934, the date of approval of said Gold Reserve Act of 1934, has not been terminated by international monetary agreement or otherwise, but, on the contrary, continues and has been intensified in divers respects by unsettled conditions in international commerce and finance and in foreign exchange;

and

WHEREAS, by virtue of the continuance of such emergency, it is necessary to extend the period during which the powers conferred by said Section 10 of said Gold Reserve Act of 1934 and the powers specified in said paragraph (b) (2), of Section 45, Title III, of said Act approved May 12, 1933, as amended, may be exercised,

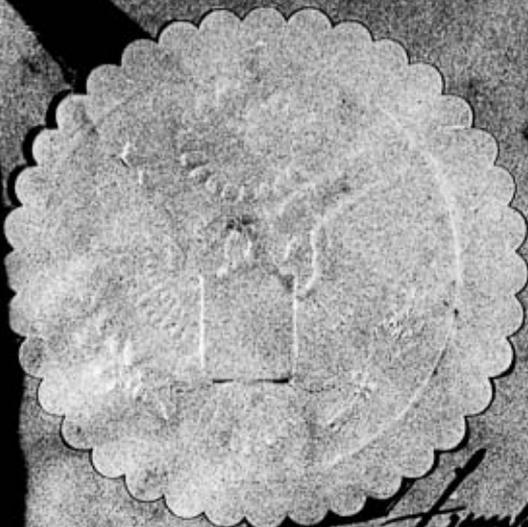
NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Acts of Congress above set forth, and by virtue of all other authority in me vested, recognizing the continuance of the emergency existing on January 30, 1934, do hereby proclaim, order, direct and declare:

That the period of two years within which the powers conferred by Section 10 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, and the powers specified in paragraph (b) (2), of Section 45, Title III, of the Act approved May 12, 1933, as amended, may be exercised be, and it hereby is, extended for one additional year from January 30, 1936.

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

Done at the City of Washington this 10 day of

January, in the year  
of our Lord nineteen  
hundred and thirty-six,  
and of the independence  
of the United States of  
America the one hundred  
and sixtieth.



*Franklin Roosevelt*

By the President:

*Cordell Hull*

Secretary of State.

1

**MERCHANDISE IN BONDED WAREHOUSE**

W. W. WILSON, Secretary of the Treasury, President of the United States of America, acting under authority of the President of the United States of America.

**BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**A PROCLAMATION**

That by this proclamation I declare an emergency to exist.

**WHEREAS** section 316 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (46 Stat. 696) provides:

"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 \* \* \*";

**AND WHEREAS** section 557 of the said Act provides:

"Any merchandise subject to duty, with the exception of perishable articles and explosive substances other than firecrackers, may be entered for warehousing and be deposited in a bonded warehouse at the expense and risk of the owner, importer, or consignee. Such merchandise may be withdrawn, at any time within three years (or ten months in the case of grain) from the date of importation, for consumption upon payment of the duties and charges accruing thereon at the rate of duty imposed by law upon such merchandise at the date of withdrawal \* \* \*

**Provided,** that the total period of time for which such merchandise may remain in bonded warehouse shall not exceed three years (or ten months in the case of grain) from the date of importation \* \* \*";

That by this proclamation I, under authority of section 557 of the Tariff Act of 1930, do extend the warehousing period 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, as extended for one year under the authority of Proclamation No. 2111, dated December 22, 1933, the authority vested in me by the foregoing provision of section 316 of the Tariff Act of 1930, do by this proclamation

(4) In the case of merchandise imported during the calendar year 1931 (except grain) and entered for warehousing

And I do hereby authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, under section 557 of the Tariff Act of 1930, to extend the warehousing period 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.

(1) In the case of merchandise imported during the calendar year 1930 and entered for warehousing under section 557 of the Tariff Act of 1922 (42 Stat. 977) or section 557 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (46 Stat. 744), except grain imported on or after June 18, 1930, to extend the warehousing period 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 Acts of 1922 and 1930, as extended for two years under the authority of Proclamation No. 2023, dated December 23, 1932, and further extended for one year under the authority of Proclamation No. 2109, dated December 21, 1934.

(2) In the case of merchandise imported during the calendar year 1931 (except grain) and entered for warehousing under section 557 of the Tariff Act of 1930, to extend the warehousing period 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, as extended for one year under the authority of Proclamation No. 2069, dated December 30, 1933, and further extended for one year under the authority of Proclamation No. 2110, dated December 21, 1934.

(3) In the case of merchandise imported during the calendar year 1932 (except grain) and entered for warehousing under section 557 of the Tariff Act of 1930, to extend the warehousing period 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, as extended for one year under the authority of Proclamation No. 2069, dated December 30, 1933, and further extended for one year under the authority of Proclamation No. 2110, dated December 21, 1934.

(4) In the case of merchandise imported during the calendar year 1931 (except grain) and entered for warehousing under section 557 of the Tariff Act of 1930, to extend the warehousing period 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, as extended for one year under the authority of Proclamation No. 2069, dated December 30, 1933, and further extended for one year under the authority of Proclamation No. 2110, dated December 21, 1934.

(5) In the case of merchandise imported during the calendar year 1932 (except grain) and entered for warehousing under section 557 of the Tariff Act of 1930, to extend the warehousing period 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, as extended for one year under the authority of Proclamation No. 2069, dated December 30, 1933, and further extended for one year under the authority of Proclamation No. 2110, dated December 21, 1934.

the expiration of the three-year period prescribed in sections 557 and 559 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as extended for one year under the authority of Proclamation No. 2111, dated December 22, 1934,

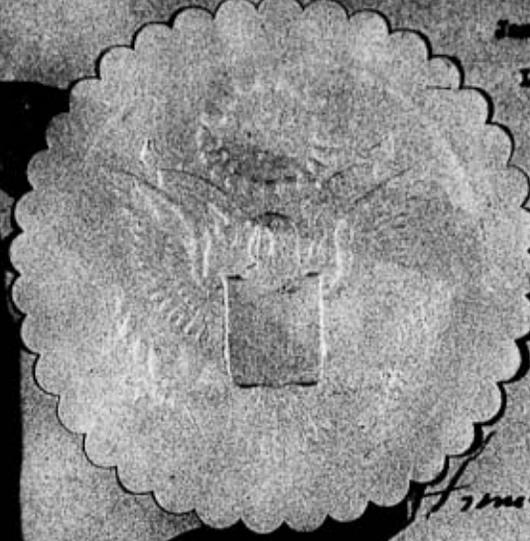
(4) In the case of merchandise imported during the calendar year 1933 (except grain) and entered for warehousing under section 557 of the Tariff Act of 1930, to extend the warehousing period for not more than one year from and after the expiration of the three-year period prescribed in sections 557 and 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 provided further, that the extensions of one year herein authorized shall not apply to any merchandise imported during the calendar years 1930, 1931, and 1932 as to which the periods of extension authorized by Proclamations Nos. 2109 and 2110, dated December 21, 1934, and Proclamation No. 2111, dated December 22, 1934, have expired, or to any merchandise imported during the calendar year 1933 as to which the three-year period prescribed in sections 557 and 559 of the Tariff Act of 1930 has expired.

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 11<sup>th</sup> day of

January, in the year of our  
Lord nineteen hundred and  
thirty-six, and of the  
Independence of  
the United States of  
America the one hundred  
sixtieth.



*Franklin D. Roosevelt*

By the President:

*Cordell Hull*

Secretary of State.

Wool of the world

\*\*\* may be imported under bond in an

amount to be fixed by the Secretary of the

**EXTENDING THE PERIOD FOR FURNISHING PROOF OF USE**  
Treasury and under such regulations as he shall

**IN MANUFACTURE OF BONDED WOOL AND CAMEL HAIR**  
prescribed, and if within three years from the

date of importation or withdrawal from bonded

**BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

the wools or hair have been used in the manu-

facture of yarns which have been used in the man-

ufacture of press cloth, camel's hair belting,

**WHEREAS** section 116 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (46

Stat. 696) provides:

"Whenever the President shall by proclama-

tion 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 here-

in prescribed for the performance of any act

\*\*\*;  
disclosure declares an emergency to exist.

**WHEREAS** paragraph 1101 of the Tariff Act of 1922

(42 Stat. 904) provides that wool of certain kinds

\*\*\* may be imported under bond in

an amount to be fixed by the Secretary of the

Treasury and under such regulations as he shall

prescribe; and if within three years from the

date of importation or withdrawal from bonded

warehouse satisfactory proof is furnished that

the wools have been used in the manufacture of

yarns, carpets, or any other class covering, then one

year from the duties shall be remitted as provided \*\*\*;

**AND WHEREAS** paragraph 1101 of the Tariff Act of 1930

(46 Stat. 646) provides that wools of certain kinds and

her 23, 1932, and further extended for one year from the

hair of the camel

may be imported under bond in any amount to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury and under such regulations as he shall prescribe; and if within three years from the date of importation or withdrawal from bonded warehouse satisfactory proof is furnished that the wools or hair have been used in the manufacture of yarns which have been used in the manufacture of press cloth, camel's hair bedding, rugs, carpets, or any other floor covering, or in the manufacture of knit or felt boots or heavy-furled lumbermen's socks, the duties shall be remitted or refunded \* \* \* January 7, 1933.

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 foregoing provision of section 318 of the Tariff Act of 1930, do by this proclamation declare an emergency to exist.

And I do hereby authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, until further notice:

- (1) In the case of wool imported or withdrawn from bonded warehouse during the calendar year 1930, under bond, under the provisions of paragraph 1161 of the Tariff Act of 1922, and wool or hair of the camel imported or withdrawn from bonded warehouse during the calendar year 1930, under bond, under the provisions of paragraph 1161 of the Tariff Act of 1930, to extend the period during which proof of use in manufacture may be furnished for not more than one year from and after the expiration of the three-year period prescribed in the said paragraphs as extended for two years under the authority of Proclamation No. 2023, dated December 23, 1932, and further extended for one year under the

provision of the said paragraph as extended for two years under the authority of Proclamation No. 2023, dated December 23, 1932, and further extended for one year under the

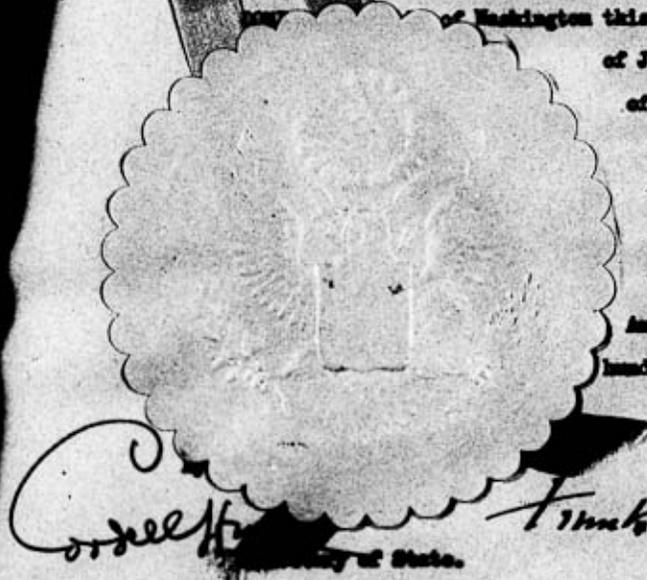


extension granted, shall either furnish to the collector of Customs for the district in which the bond was given the agreement of the sureties on such bond to remain bound under the terms and provisions of the bond to the same extent as if no extension were granted, or furnish an additional bond with acceptable sureties to cover the period of extension: And provided further, that the extensions of one year herein authorized shall not apply to any wools or hair of the camel imported or withdrawn from bonded warehouse under bond during the calendar years 1930, 1931, and 1932, in which the one-year period of extension authorized in the aforesaid proclamation of January 7, 1935, has expired, or to any wools or hair of the camel imported or withdrawn from bonded warehouse under bond during the calendar year 1933, in which the three-year period prescribed in paragraph 1 of the Tariff Act of 1930 has expired.

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 15<sup>th</sup> day

of January in the year  
of our Lord nineteen  
hundred and thirty-  
six and of the In-  
dependence of the  
United States of  
America the one  
hundred and sixtieth.



*Charles H. ...*  
Secretary of State.

*Franklin D. Roosevelt*

tion declares an emergency to exist.

**EXTENDING THE PERIOD FOR EXPORTATION OF**

**Merchandise for Drawback Purposes**

(1) In the case of articles manufactured or produced in the United States which are not exported or

**BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**A PROCLAMATION**

June 18, 1934, and as of before December 31, 1934, by

**WHEREAS** section 318 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (46 Stat. 696) provides:

"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 \* \* \*";

**AND WHEREAS** section 313(h) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (46 Stat. 694) provides:

"No drawback shall be allowed under the provisions of this section or of section 6 of the Act entitled 'An Act temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes,' approved March 8, 1902 (relating to drawback on shipments to the Philippine Islands), unless the completed article is exported, or shipped to the Philippine Islands, within three years after importation of the imported merchandise";

**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 foregoing provision of section 318 of the Tariff Act of 1930, do by this proclama-**

tion declare an emergency to exist.

And I do hereby authorize the Secretary of the Treasury:

(1) In the case of articles manufactured or produced in the United States with the use of imported or substituted merchandise for drawback purposes where the imported merchandise involved was imported on or after June 18, 1930, and on or before December 31, 1930, to extend the period for exportation, or shipment to the Philippine Islands, of the completed article for not more than one year from and after the expiration of the three-year period prescribed in section 313(h) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as extended for two years under the authority of Proclamation No. 2033, dated December 29, 1932, and further extended for one year under the authority of Proclamation No. 2121, dated April 1, 1935,

(2) In the case of articles manufactured or produced in the United States with the use of imported or substituted merchandise for drawback purposes where the imported merchandise involved was imported during the calendar year 1931, to extend the period for exportation, or shipment to the Philippine Islands, of the completed article for not more than one year from and after the expiration of the three-year period prescribed in the said section 313(h), as extended for one year under the authority of Proclamation No. 2033, dated December 29, 1932, and further extended for one year under the authority of Proclamation No. 2121, dated April 1, 1935,

(3) In the case of articles manufactured or produced in the United States with the use of imported or substituted merchandise for drawback purposes where the

imported merchandise involved was imported during the calendar year 1932, to extend the period for exportation, or shipment to the Philippine Islands, of the completed article for not more than one year from and after the expiration of the three-year period prescribed in the said section 213(h), as extended for one year under the authority of Proclamation No. 2121, dated April 1, 1935.

(A) In the case of articles manufactured or produced in the United States with the use of imported or substituted merchandise for drawback purposes where the imported merchandise involved was imported during the calendar year 1933, to extend the period for exportation, or shipment to the Philippine Islands, of the completed article for not more than one year from and after the expiration of the three-year period prescribed in the said section 213(h).

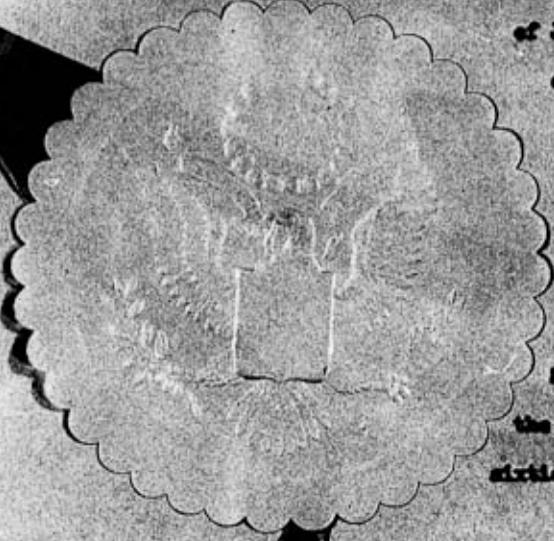
Provided, however, that the extensions of one year herein authorized shall not apply in any case involving merchandise imported in 1931 or 1932 where the one-year period of extension authorized in the said Proclamation of April 1, 1935, has expired, or in any case involving merchandise imported in 1933 where the three-year period prescribed in section 213(h) of the Tariff Act of 1930 has expired.

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

51267

DONE at the City of Washington this 15<sup>th</sup> day

of January in the year  
of our Lord nineteen  
hundred and  
thirty-six and  
of the  
Independence  
of the United  
States of America  
the one hundred and  
sixtieth.



By the President

*Franklin D. Roosevelt*

*Correll Stuee*  
Secretary of State.

INCREASING RATE OF DUTY ON FROZEN SWORDFISH

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. 599, 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, swordfish, frozen (whether or not packed in ice), being wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of and with respect to a like or similar article wholly or in part the growth or product of the principal competing country; ~~found to be 5 cents per pound,~~

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 is Japan, and that the duty expressly fixed by statute does not

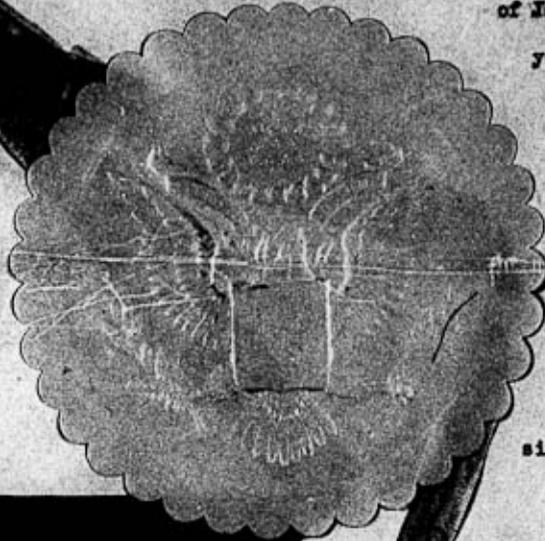
equalize the difference in the costs of production of the domestic article and the like or similar foreign article when produced in said principal competing country, and has specified in its report the increase in the rate of duty expressly fixed by statute found by the Commission to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such difference; and

WHEREAS in the judgment of the President such rate of duty is shown by such investigation of the Tariff Commission to be necessary to equalize such difference in costs of production:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, do hereby approve and proclaim an increase in the rate of duty expressly fixed in paragraph 717 (a) of title I of said act on frozen swordfish (whether or not packed in ice), whole, or beheaded or eviscerated or both, but not further advanced (except that the fins may be removed), from 2 cents per pound to 5 cents per pound, the rate found to be shown by said investigation to be necessary (within the limit of total increase provided for in said act) 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 of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 23rd day  
of January-, in the  
year of our Lord  
nineteen hundred  
and thirty-six,,  
and of the  
Independence  
of the United  
States of America  
the one hundred and  
sixtieth.



*Franklin D. Roosevelt*

By the President:

*Cordell Hull*

Secretary of State.

INCREASING DUTY ON WOOL KNIT GLOVES AND MITTENS

of production of the domestic articles and the like or similar foreign articles and produced in the said principal competing country; and that such differences can not be equalized by providing under the provisions of subsection (a) of the said section 556 under and by virtue of section 556 of Title III, Part II, of the Act of Congress approved June 17, 1950 (48 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, knit gloves and mittens, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of wool, 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 respect to such differences in costs of production;

WHEREAS the Commission has found it shown by said investigation that the principal competing country is Japan; that the duty expressly fixed in paragraph 1114 (b) of Title I of the said act on knit gloves and knit mittens, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of wool, valued at not more than \$1.75 per dozen pairs, does not equalize the difference in the costs

of production of the domestic articles and the like or similar foreign articles when produced in the said principal competing country; and that such difference can not be equalised by proceeding under the provisions of subdivision (a) of the said section 556;

WHEREAS the Commission has specified in its report the specific rate of duty and the ad valorem rate of duty based upon the American selling price as defined in section 402 (g) of Title IV of the said act of the domestic articles found by the Commission to be shown by said investigation to be necessary (within the limit provided in the said section 556) to equalise such difference in costs of production; and

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

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, do hereby approve the said report of the United States Tariff Commission and do proclaim that the rates of duty shown by the said investigation to be necessary (within the limit provided in said section 556) to equalise such difference on knit gloves and knit mittens, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of wool, valued as defined in subdivisions (o), (d), (e), and (f) of section 402 of the said act of June 17, 1930, in the order specified in section 402 (a) at not more than \$1.75 per dozen pairs, are 40 cents per pound and 55 per centum ad valorem based upon the American selling price as defined in the said section 402 (g) of knit gloves and knit mittens, finished

or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of wool, manufactured or produced in the United States.

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

at the City of Washington this 21st day

of February in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixtieth.



By the President:

*Cordeell Hull*

Secretary of State

*Franklin Roosevelt*

EXPORT OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR  
TO ETHIOPIA AND ITALY

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS section 1 of a joint resolution of Congress, entitled "JOINT RESOLUTION Providing for the prohibition of the export of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to belligerent countries; the prohibition of the transportation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war by vessels of the United States for the use of belligerent states; for the registration and licensing of persons engaged in the business of manufacturing, exporting, or importing arms, ammunition, or implements of war; and restricting travel by American citizens on belligerent ships during war", approved August 31, 1935, provides as follows:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That upon the outbreak or during the progress of war between, or among, two or more foreign states, the President shall proclaim such fact, and it shall thereafter be unlawful to export arms, ammunition, or implements of war from any place in the United States, or possessions of the United States, to any port of such belligerent states, or to any neutral port for transshipment to, or for the use of, a belligerent country.

"The President, by proclamation, shall definitely enumerate the arms, ammunition, or implements of war, the export of which is

prohibited by this Act.

"The President may, from time to time, by proclamation, extend such embargo upon the export of arms, ammunition, or implements of war to other states as and when they may become involved in such war.

"Whoever, in violation of any of the provisions of this section, shall export, or attempt to export, or cause to be exported, arms, ammunition, or implements of war from the United States, or any of its possessions, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both, and the property, vessel, or vehicle containing the same shall be subject to the provisions of sections 1 to 8, inclusive, title 8, chapter 30, of the Act approved June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 233-238; U.S.C., title 22, secs. 238-245).

"In the case of the forfeiture of any arms, ammunition, or implements of war by reason of a violation of this Act, no public or private sale shall be required; but such arms, ammunition, or implements of war shall be delivered to the Secretary of War for such use or disposal thereof as shall be approved by the President of the United States.

"When in the judgment of the President the conditions which have caused him to issue his proclamation have ceased to exist he shall revoke the same and the provisions hereof shall thereupon cease to apply.

"Except with respect to prosecutions committed or forfeitures incurred prior to March 1, 1936, this section and all proclamations issued thereunder shall not be effective after February 29, 1936."

AND WHEREAS section 1 of a joint resolution of Congress extending and amending the joint resolution approved August 31, 1935, which was approved February 29, 1936, provides as follows:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 1 of the joint resolution (Public Resolution Numbered 87, Seventy-fourth Congress) approved August 31, 1935, be, and the same hereby is, amended

by striking out in the first section, on the second line, after the word 'assembled' the following words: 'That upon the outbreak or during the progress of war between', and inserting therefor the words: 'Whenever the President shall find that there exists a state of war between'; and by striking out the word 'may' after the word 'President' and before the word 'from' in the twelfth line, and inserting in lieu thereof the word 'shall'; and by substituting for the last paragraph of said section the following paragraph: 'except with respect to offenses committed, or forfeitures incurred prior to May 1, 1937, this section and all proclamations issued thereunder shall not be effective after May 1, 1937.'

AND WHEREAS my proclamation of October 5, 1935, issued pursuant to section 1 of the joint resolution approved August 31, 1935, declared that a state of war unhappily existed between Ethiopia and the Kingdom of Italy.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred on me by the said joint resolution as amended by the joint resolution of Congress approved February 29, 1936, do hereby proclaim that a state of war unhappily continues to exist between Ethiopia and the Kingdom of Italy; and I do hereby admonish all citizens of the United States or any of its possessions and all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States or its possessions to abstain from every violation of the provisions of the joint resolution above set forth, hereby made effective and applicable to the export of arms, ammunition, or implements of war from any place in the United States or its possessions to Ethiopia or to the Kingdom of Italy, or to any Italian possession, or to any neutral port for transshipment to,

or for the use of, Ethiopia or the Kingdom of Italy.

And I do hereby declare and proclaim that the articles listed below shall be considered arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of section 1 of the said joint resolution of Congress:

Category I

(1) Rifles and carbines using ammunition in excess of caliber .22, and barrels for those weapons;

(2) Machine guns, automatic or auto-loading rifles, and machine pistols using ammunition in excess of caliber .22, and barrels for those weapons;

(3) Guns, howitzers, and mortars of all calibers, their mountings and barrels;

(4) Ammunition in excess of caliber .22 for the arms enumerated under (1) and (2) above, and cartridge cases or bullets for such ammunition; filled and unfilled projectiles or forgings for such projectiles for the arms enumerated under (3) above; propellants with a web thickness of .015 inch or greater for the projectiles of the arms enumerated under (3) above;

(5) Grenades, bombs, torpedoes and mines, filled or unfilled, and apparatus for their use or discharge;

(6) Tanks, military armored vehicles, and armored trains.

Category II

Vessels of war of all kinds, including aircraft carriers and submarines.

Category III

(1) Aircraft, assembled or dismantled, both heavier and lighter than air, which are designed, adapted, and intended for aerial combat by the use of machine guns or of artillery or for the carrying and dropping of bombs, or which are equipped with, or which by reason of design or construction are prepared for, any of the appliances referred to in paragraph (2) below;

(3) Aerial gun mounts and frames, bomb racks, torpedo carriers, and bomb or torpedo release mechanisms.

Category IV

(1) Revolvers and automatic pistols using ammunition in excess of caliber .38;

(3) Ammunition in excess of caliber .38 for the arms enumerated under (1) above, and cartridge cases or bullets for such ammunition.

Category V

(1) Aircraft, assembled or dismantled, both heavier and lighter than air, other than those included in Category III;

(2) Propellers or air screws, fuselages, hulls, wings, tail units, and under-carriage units;

(3) Aircraft engines, assembled or unassembled.

Category VI

(1) Livens projectors and flame throwers;

(2) Mustard gas (dichloroethylsulphide), lewisite (chlorovinylchloroarsine and dichlorodivinylchloroarsine), ethyldichloroarsine, methylchloroarsine, ethylidochloroarsine, brombenzylcyanide, diphenolchloroarsine, and diphenolcyanoarsine.

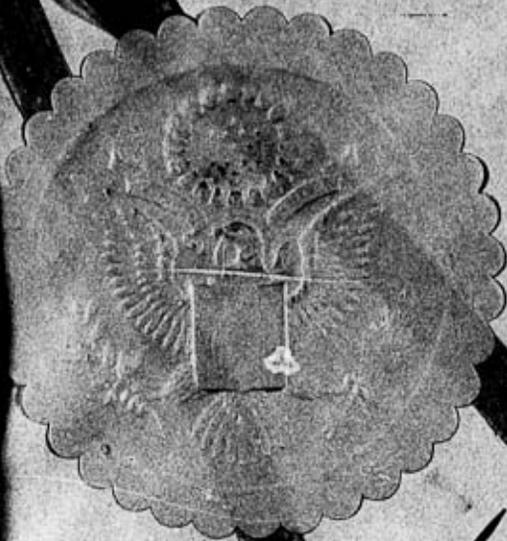
And I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States, charged with the execution of the laws thereof, the utmost diligence in preventing violations of the said joint resolution, and this my proclamation issued thereunder, and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same.

And I do hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the power of prescribing regulations for the enforcement of section 1 of the said joint resolution of August 31, 1935, as amended by section 1 of the joint resolution of Congress approved February 29, 1936, and as made effective by this my proclamation issued thereunder.

And I do hereby revoke my proclamation of October 5, 1935, concerning the export of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to Ethiopia and Italy, which was issued pursuant to the terms of section 1 of the joint resolution of Congress approved August 31, 1935, provided, however, that this action shall not have the effect of releasing or extinguishing any penalty, forfeiture or liability incurred under the aforesaid proclamation of October 5, 1935; and that the said proclamation shall be treated as remaining in force for the purpose of sustaining any proper action or prosecution for the enforcement of such penalty, forfeiture or liability.

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 29 day  
of February, in the  
year of our Lord  
nineteen hundred  
and thirty-six,  
and of the  
Independence  
of the United  
States of America  
the one hundred and  
thirtieth.



*Franklin D. Roosevelt*

By the President

*Cordell Hull*

Secretary of State.

ENLARGING THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

COLORADO

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the act of June 21, 1900, ch. 561, 46 Stat. 791, authorizes the President of the United States, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, and with respect to lands located in a national forest upon the joint recommendation of the Secretaries of the Interior and of Agriculture, to add to the Rocky Mountain National Park, in the State of Colorado, by Executive proclamation, any or all of the lands described in the said act; and

WHEREAS the Secretary of the Interior has recommended the addition to the said park of certain of the lands described in the said act not within a national forest; and

WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by including such lands within the said park for road purposes and administration as a part of the said park;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, do proclaim that the lands hereinafter described shall be, and are hereby, added to and included within the Rocky Mountain National Park, in the State of Colorado, and as part of the said park such lands shall be, and are hereby, made subject to the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), and

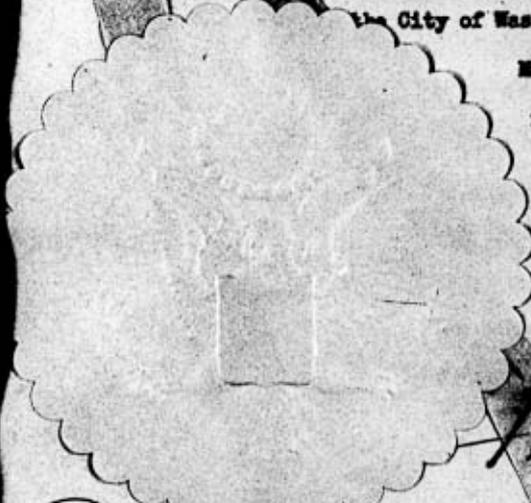
all acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof, and all other laws and rules and regulations applicable to the said park:

SIXTH PRINCIPAL BASE AND MERIDIAN

Beginning at a point S. 6° 48' E. 557 feet from the northeast corner of Lot No. 3, Section 4, T. 4 N., R. 75 W.; thence southeasterly 50.2 feet along the center line of the Thompson River; thence easterly 475.4 feet on the true arc of a curve right with a radius equal to 1582.5 feet; thence S. 84° 00' E. 267.9 feet; thence southeasterly 44.2 feet on the true arc of a curve left with radius equal to 527.5 feet; thence north 100.5 feet; thence northwesterly 55.8 feet on the true arc of a curve right with a radius equal to 427.5 feet; thence N. 84° 00' W. 267.9 feet; thence westerly 507.6 feet on the true arc of a curve left with a radius equal to 1482.5 feet to the center line of the Thompson River; thence southeasterly 50.2 feet along the center line of the Thompson River to the point of beginning; all of said tract being located in Lot No. 2, Section 4, T. 4 N., R. 75 W., in Larimer County, Colorado.

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

at the City of Washington this 5<sup>th</sup> day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-six and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixtieth.

By  *Cyrell H. ...*  
The Secretary of State.