

---

---

# PROCLAMATIONS

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

---

---

1687

# PROCLAMATIONS

[CONVENING THE CONGRESS IN EXTRA SESSION]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

March 5, 1933.

Preamble.

WHEREAS public interests require that the Congress of the United States should be convened in extra session at twelve o'clock, noon, on the Ninth day of March, 1933, to receive such communication as may be made by the Executive;

Now, Therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Congress of the United States to convene in extra session at the Capitol in the City of Washington on the Ninth day of March, 1933, at twelve o'clock, noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members thereof are hereby required to take notice.

Convening extra session of Congress, March 9, 1933.

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

Done at the City of Washington this Fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-three, and [SEAL] of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL

*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2038]

[BANK HOLIDAY, MARCH 6-9, 1933, INCLUSIVE]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

March 6, 1933.

WHEREAS there have been heavy and unwarranted withdrawals of gold and currency from our banking institutions for the purpose of hoarding; and

Bank holiday.  
Preamble.

WHEREAS continuous and increasingly extensive speculative activity abroad in foreign exchange has resulted in severe drains on the Nation's stocks of gold; and

WHEREAS these conditions have created a national emergency; and

WHEREAS it is in the best interests of all bank depositors that a period of respite be provided with a view to preventing further hoarding of coin, bullion or currency or speculation in foreign exchange and permitting the application of appropriate measures to protect the interests of our people; and

Trading with the  
Enemy Act.  
Regulation of foreign  
exchange, coin-export,  
etc.  
Vol. 40, p. 415.  
Post, p. 1691.

Penalties specified for  
violations.  
Vol. 40, p. 425.

Bank, etc., holiday  
declared March 6 to 9,  
1933.  
Ante, p. 1.

Banking transactions  
to be suspended during  
period.

Authority of Secre-  
tary of the Treasury to  
permit certain func-  
tions.

"Banking institu-  
tions" construed.

WHEREAS it is provided in Section 5(b) of the Act of October 6, 1917, (40 Stat. L. 411) as amended, "That the President may investigate, regulate, or prohibit, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, by means of licenses or otherwise, any transactions in foreign exchange and the export, hoarding, melting, or earmarkings of gold or silver coin or bullion or currency \* \* \*"; and

WHEREAS it is provided in Section 16 of the said Act "that whoever shall willfully violate any of the provisions of this Act or of any license, rule, or regulation issued thereunder, and whoever shall willfully violate, neglect, or refuse to comply with any order of the President issued in compliance with the provisions of this Act, shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$10,000, or, if a natural person, imprisoned for not more than ten years, or both; \* \* \*";

Now, THEREFORE, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, in view of such national emergency and by virtue of the authority vested in me by said Act and in order to prevent the export, hoarding, or earmarking of gold or silver coin or bullion or currency, do hereby proclaim, order, direct and declare that from Monday, the sixth day of March, to Thursday, the ninth day of March, Nineteen Hundred and Thirty Three, both dates inclusive, there shall be maintained and observed by all banking institutions and all branches thereof located in the United States of America, including the territories and insular possessions, a bank holiday, and that during said period all banking transactions shall be suspended. During such holiday, excepting as hereinafter provided, no such banking institution or branch shall pay out, export, earmark, or permit the withdrawal or transfer in any manner or by any device whatsoever, of any gold or silver coin or bullion or currency or take any other action which might facilitate the hoarding thereof; nor shall any such banking institution or branch pay out deposits, make loans or discounts, deal in foreign exchange, transfer credits from the United States to any place abroad, or transact any other banking business whatsoever.

During such holiday, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President and under such regulations as he may prescribe, is authorized and empowered (a) to permit any or all of such banking institutions to perform any or all of the usual banking functions, (b) to direct, require or permit the issuance of clearing house certificates or other evidences of claims against assets of banking institutions, and (c) to authorize and direct the creation in such banking institutions of special trust accounts for the receipt of new deposits which shall be subject to withdrawal on demand without any restriction or limitation and shall be kept separately in cash or on deposit in Federal Reserve Banks or invested in obligations of the United States.

As used in this order the term "banking institutions" shall include all Federal Reserve banks, national banking associations, banks, trust companies, savings banks, building and loan associations, credit unions, or other corporations, partnerships, associations or persons, engaged in the business of receiving deposits, making loans, discounting business paper, or transacting any other form of banking business.

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

Done in the City of Washington this 6th day of March—1 A.M. in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and [SEAL] Thirty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:  
CORDELL HULL  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2039]

[CONTINUING IN FORCE THE BANK HOLIDAY PROCLAMATION OF MARCH 6, 1933]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

March 9, 1933.

WHEREAS, on March 6, 1933, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, by Proclamation declared the existence of a national emergency and proclaimed a bank holiday extending from Monday the 6th day of March to Thursday the 9th day of March, 1933, both dates inclusive, in order to prevent the export, hoarding or earmarking of gold or silver coin, or bullion or currency, or speculation in foreign exchange; and

Bank holiday.  
Preamble.  
*Ante*, p. 1689.

WHEREAS, under the Act of March 9, 1933, all Proclamations heretofore or hereafter issued by the President pursuant to the authority conferred by section 5(b) of the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, are approved and confirmed; and

Statutory approval  
and authority.  
*Ante*, p. 1.  
Vol. 40, p. 415.

WHEREAS, said national emergency still continues, and it is necessary to take further measures extending beyond March 9, 1933, in order to accomplish such purposes:

Further measures  
necessary under present  
emergency.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, in view of such continuing national emergency and by virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 5(b) of the Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. L., 411) as amended by the Act of March 9, 1933, do hereby proclaim, order, direct and declare that all the terms and provisions of said Proclamation of March 6, 1933, and the regulations and orders issued thereunder are hereby continued in full force and effect until further proclamation by the President.

Bank holiday ex-  
tended beyond March  
9, 1933.

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

Done in the District of Columbia, this 9th day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty- [SEAL] three, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundredth and Fifty-seventh.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:  
CORDELL HULL  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2040]

## APPOINTING WILLIAM H. WOODIN DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

March 15, 1933.

## A PROCLAMATION

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ogden L. Mills has tendered his resignation as Director General of Railroads; and

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

Appointing William  
H. Woodin Director  
General of Railroads.

Vol. 41, p. 456; Vol.  
40, p. 451; Vol. 39, p.  
619.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the power and authority so vested in me under the Transportation Act of 1920, the unrepealed provisions of the Federal Control Act of March 21, 1918, and the act entitled "AN ACT Making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes," approved August 29, 1916, and of all other powers me hereto enabling, do hereby appoint, effective the 15th day of March, 1933, William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, to be Director General of Railroads in the stead of the said Ogden L. Mills, and do hereby delegate to and continue and confirm in him all powers and authority heretofore granted to and now possessed by the said Ogden L. Mills as Director General of Railroads; and do hereby authorize and direct the said William H. Woodin or his successor in office, 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 21, 1918, and the said Transportation Act of February 28, 1920, except the designation of the agent under section 206 thereof.

Effective date.

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 March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and  
[SEAL] of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:  
CORDELL HULL  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2041]

DESIGNATING AND APPOINTING WILLIAM H. WOODIN, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS, AND HIS SUCCESSOR IN OFFICE, AS THE AGENT PROVIDED FOR IN SECTION 206 OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED FEBRUARY 28, 1920

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

March 15, 1933.

## A PROCLAMATION

Preamble.  
Transportation Act,  
1920.  
Vol. 47, p. 64.  
Vol. 41, p. 460.

WHEREAS by proclamation dated February 12, 1932, Ogden L. Mills, Director General of Railroads, was designated as the agent provided for in section 206 of the Transportation Act, 1920; and

WHEREAS the said Ogden L. Mills, 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 power and authority vested in me by said act, and of all other powers me hereto enabling, do hereby designate and appoint, effective the 15th day of March, 1933, William H. Woodin, Director General of Railroads, and his successor in office, as the agent provided for in section 206 of said act, approved February 28, 1920. Appointment of agent.

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 March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2042]

CHILD HEALTH DAY

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

March 31, 1933.

WHEREAS the Congress by joint resolution has authorized and requested the President of the United States of America to proclaim annually that May Day is Child Health Day; and

Child Health Day, 1933.  
Preamble.  
Vol. 45, p. 617.

WHEREAS the health and welfare of our children concern not only their parents, but also the nation at large; and

WHEREAS the observance of such a day gives us opportunity to unite in furthering the health and protection of our children;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate May 1 of this year as Child Health Day, and call upon all agencies, public and private, and all individuals having the interest of children at heart, to set aside that day for earnest consideration of the needs of the children in their communities and in their homes and to inaugurate constructive activities to protect and promote the health and physical vigor of the youth of our nation.

Designating May 1, 1933.

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 thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, [SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2043]

DECREASING RATES OF DUTY ON AGRICULTURAL HAND TOOLS AND PARTS THEREOF

April 3, 1933.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Tariff on agricultural hand tools and parts thereof.  
Preamble.  
Statutory authorization.  
Vol. 46, p. 701.

WHEREAS under and by virtue of section 336 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, shovels, spades, scoops, forks, hoes, rakes, scythes, sickles, grass hooks, corn knives, and drainage tools, all the foregoing if agricultural hand tools, and parts thereof, composed wholly or in chief value of metal, whether partly or wholly manufactured, 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 Germany, 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 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;

Decreasing duty to equalize 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 (within the limit of total decrease provided for in said act) to equalize such differences in costs of production:

Vol. 46, p. 626.

A decrease in the rate of duty expressly fixed in paragraph 373 of Title I of said act on forks, hoes, and rakes, all the foregoing if agricultural hand tools, and parts thereof, composed wholly or in chief value of metal, whether partly or wholly manufactured, from 30 per centum ad valorem to 15 per centum ad valorem;

Vol. 46, p. 619.

A decrease in the rates of duty expressly fixed in paragraph 355 of Title I of said act on hay forks and 4-tined manure forks, all the foregoing, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for, with handles of any material other than those specifically mentioned in paragraph 355, if 4 inches in length or over, exclusive of handle, from 8 cents each and 45 per centum ad valorem to 4 cents each and 22-½ per centum ad valorem; and

A decrease in the rates of duty expressly fixed in paragraph 355 of Title I of said act on hay forks and 4-tined manure forks, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for, any of the foregoing without

handles, with blades 6 inches or more in length, from 8 cents each and 45 per centum ad valorem to 4 cents each and 22-½ 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 third day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:  
CORDELL HULL  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2044]

MOTHER'S DAY

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

May 2, 1933.

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

Mother's Day, 1933.  
Preamble.  
Vol. 38, p. 770.

WHEREAS Senate Resolution 16, adopted May 1, 1933, 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 these matters to the attention of our citizens on Mother's Day this year;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby issue my proclamation calling upon our citizens to express on Mother's Day, Sunday, May 14, 1933, our love and reverence for motherhood:

Observance of Sunday, May 14, 1933, as Mother's Day.

(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 2<sup>d</sup> day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:  
CORDELL HULL  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2045]



## PROCLAMATIONS, 1933.

## NATIONAL MARITIME DAY

May 20, 1933.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

National Maritime  
Day.  
Preamble,  
*Ante*, p. 73.

WHEREAS in Public Resolution 7, approved May 20, 1933, it is stated that on May 22, 1819, the steamship *The Savannah* departed 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 by said Resolution the President of the United States is authorized and requested annually to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe May 22 of each year as National Maritime Day;

Observance of May  
22, 1933.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby issue my proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe May 22, 1933, as National Maritime Day by displaying the flag at their homes or 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 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2046]

EMERGENCY BOARD, KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,  
TEXARKANA AND FORT SMITH RAILWAY COMPANY, ARKANSAS  
WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY—EMPLOYEES.

June 12, 1933.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

Labor disputes, Kan-  
sas City Southern, etc.,  
Railways and certain  
of their employees.

WHEREAS the President, having been duly notified by the Board of Mediation that disputes between the Kansas City Southern Railway Company, the Texarkana and Fort Smith Railway Company and the Arkansas Western Railway Company, carriers, and certain of their employees represented by

Order of Railway Conductors;  
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 Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana,

Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas, 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.

Emergency board created to investigate and report thereon.

Vol. 44, p. 586.  
U.S.C., p. 2110.

The members of this board shall be compensated for and on account of such duties in the sum of Fifty Dollars (\$50) for every day actually employed with or upon account of travel and duties incident to such board, from which will be deducted fifteen percent. (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 of 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.

Compensation, etc.

*Ante*, p. 8.

Vol. 47, p. 405.

All expenditures of the board shall be allowed and paid for out of the appropriation "emergency Boards, Railway Labor Act, May 20, 1926, 1933 and 1934" on the presentation of itemized vouchers properly approved by the chairman of the board hereby created.

Expenditures of board.

*Ante*, p. 236.

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 12<sup>th</sup> day of June 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-seventh.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS

*Acting Secretary of State.*

[No. 2047]

### IMMIGRATION QUOTAS

June 16, 1933.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor have reported to the President that pursuant to the duty imposed and the authority conferred upon them in and by subsection (2) of subdivision (c) of section 12 of the immigration act approved May 26, 1924 (43 Stat. 161), they jointly have made the revision provided for in subdivision (c) of section 12 of the said act and have fixed the quota of each respective nationality in accordance therewith to be as hereinafter set forth:

Immigration of aliens. Preamble. Vol. 43, p. 161; Vol. 44, p. 1455; Vol. 45, p. 400.

Now, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the power in me vested by the aforesaid act of Congress, do hereby proclaim and make known that the annual quota of each nationality for the

Annual quota of nationality to be admitted during fiscal year 1934.

fiscal year beginning July 1, 1933, and for each fiscal year thereafter, has been determined in accordance with the law to be, and shall be, as follows:

NATIONAL ORIGIN IMMIGRATION QUOTAS

<i>Country or Area</i>	<i>Quota</i>
Afghanistan.....	100
Albania.....	100
Andorra.....	100
Arabian peninsula (except Muscat, Aden Settlement and Protectorate, and Saudi Arabia).....	100
Australia (including Tasmania, Papua, and all islands appertaining to Australia).....	100
Austria.....	1, 413
Belgium.....	1, 304
Bhutan.....	100
Bulgaria.....	100
Cameroons (British mandate).....	100
Cameroon (French mandate).....	100
China.....	100
Czechoslovakia.....	2, 874
Danzig, Free City of.....	100
Denmark.....	1, 181
Egypt.....	100
Estonia.....	116
Ethiopia (Abyssinia).....	100
Finland.....	569
France.....	3, 086
Germany.....	25, 957
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	65, 721
Greece.....	307
Hungary.....	869
Iceland.....	100
India.....	100
Iraq (Mesopotamia).....	100
Irish Free State.....	17, 853
Italy.....	5, 802
Japan.....	100
Latvia.....	236
Liberia.....	100
Liechtenstein.....	100
Lithuania.....	386
Luxemburg.....	100
Monaco.....	100
Morocco (French and Spanish zones and Tangier).....	100
Muscat (Oman).....	100
Mauru (British mandate).....	100
Nepal.....	100
Netherlands.....	3, 153
New Guinea, Territory of (including appertaining islands) (Australian mandate).....	100
New Zealand.....	100
Norway.....	2, 377
Palestine (with Trans-Jordan) (British mandate).....	100
Persia.....	100
Poland.....	6, 524
Portugal.....	440
Ruanda and Urundi (Belgian mandate).....	100
Rumania.....	377

<i>Country or Area</i>	<i>Quota</i>
Russia, European and Asiatic.....	2, 712
Samoa, Western (mandate of New Zealand).....	100
San Marino.....	100
Saudi Arabia (Hejaz and Nejd and its Dependencies).....	100
Siam.....	100
South Africa, Union of.....	100
South-West Africa (mandate of the Union of South Africa).....	100
Spain.....	252
Sweden.....	3, 314
Switzerland.....	1, 707
Syria and the Lebanon (French mandate).....	123
Tanganyika Territory (British mandate).....	100
Togoland (British mandate).....	100
Togoland (French mandate).....	100
Turkey.....	226
Yap and other Pacific islands under Japanese mandate.....	100
Yugoslavia.....	845

The immigration quotas assigned to the various countries and quota areas are designed solely for purposes of compliance with the pertinent provisions of the Immigration Act of 1924 and are not to be regarded as having any significance extraneous to this object.

No extraneous significance attached.

This proclamation shall take effect July 1, 1933, and shall supersede Proclamation No. 1953 of June 19, 1931.

Effective date.  
Vol. 47, p. 20, superseded.

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 16 day of June, 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-seventh.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:

WILLIAM PHILLIPS

*Acting Secretary of State.*

[No. 2048]

## DECREASING RATE OF DUTY ON COTTON VELVETEENS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

Tariff on cotton velveteens.  
Preamble.  
Statutory authorization.  
Vol. 46, p. 701.

WHEREAS under and by virtue of section 336 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, velveteens and velvets, including velveteen or velvet ribbons, cut or uncut, whether or not the pile covers the entire surface, wholly or in chief value of cotton, 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 velveteens, wholly or in chief value of cotton, is Germany, 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 country, and has specified in its report the decreases 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 the decreased rates of duty on velveteens, wholly or in chief value of cotton, specified in said report 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 (within the limit of total decrease provided for in said act) in the rate of duty expressly fixed in paragraph 909 of Title I of said act on plain-back velveteens, cut or uncut, whether or not the pile covers the entire surface, wholly or in chief value of cotton, from 62-½ per centum ad valorem to 31-¼ per centum ad valorem; and

Decreasing duties to equalize differences in costs of production.

Vol. 46, p. 642.

A decrease in the rate of duty expressly fixed in paragraph 909 of Title I of said act on twill-back velveteens, cut or uncut, whether or not the pile covers the entire surface, wholly or in chief value of cotton, from 62-½ 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 24 day of June, 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-seventh.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:

WILLIAM PHILLIPS

*Acting Secretary of State.*

[No. 2049]

PINNACLES NATIONAL MONUMENT—CALIFORNIA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

July 11, 1933.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by adding to the Pinnacles National Monument, California, certain adjoining lands for the purpose of including within said monument additional lands on which there are located features of scientific interest and for administration purposes;

Pinnacles National Monument, Calif. Preamble.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section 2 of the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT For the preservation of American antiquities", approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225), do proclaim that, subject to all valid existing rights, the following-described lands in California be, and the same are hereby, added to and made a part of the Pinnacles National Monument:

Area enlarged. Vol. 34, p. 225.

MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN

Description.

- T. 16 S., R. 7 E., sec. 25, W½;
- sec. 26, NE¼;
- sec. 33, N½NW¼, SW¼NW¼, and NW¼SW¼;
- sec. 36, W½.
- T. 17 S., R. 7 E., sec. 1, lots 2, 3, NW¼SW¼ and S½SW¼;
- sec. 2, SE¼;
- sec. 11, E½;
- sec. 12, W½;
- sec. 13, W½;
- sec. 14, all;
- sec. 15, NE¼, E½NW¼, E½SW¼, and SE¼;
- sec. 22, all;
- sec. 23, all;
- sec. 24, W½.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

Reserved from settlement, etc.

Supervision.  
Vol. 39, p. 535; Vol.  
41, p. 732.  
U.S.C., p. 389.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument, as provided in the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535-536), and acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

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 July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-eighth.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:

WILLIAM PHILLIPS  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

[No. 2050]

EMERGENCY BOARD, LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY  
COMPANY—EMPLOYEES.

July 26, 1933.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Labor disputes, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas Railway Company and certain of its employees.  
Preamble.

WHEREAS the President, having been duly notified by the Board of Mediation that disputes between the Louisiana, Arkansas & Texas Railway Company, a carrier, and certain of its employees represented by

Order of Railway Conductors;  
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen;  
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers;  
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen;

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 Louisiana and Texas, to a degree such as to deprive that section of the country of essential transportation service;

Emergency board created to investigate and report thereon.  
Vol. 44, p. 586.

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.

Compensation, etc.

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 of 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.

Ante, p. 12.  
Reimbursement for expenses.

Vol. 47, p. 405.

All expenditures of the board shall be allowed and paid for out of the appropriation "emergency Boards, Railway Labor Act, May 20, 1926, 1933 and 1934" on the presentation of itemized vouchers properly approved by the chairman of the board hereby created.

Funds available.  
*Ante*, p. 236.

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 26th day of July in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-eighth.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS

*Acting Secretary of State.*

[No. 2051]

EXEMPTION OF VIRGIN ISLANDS FROM COASTWISE LAWS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

August 10, 1933.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS an act of Congress entitled "Merchant Marine Act, 1920", approved June 5, 1920 (41 Stat. 988), contained the following provisions:

Virgin Islands.  
Preamble.

"Sec. 21. That from and after February 1, 1922, the coastwise laws of the United States shall extend to the island Territories and possessions of the United States not now covered thereby, and the board is directed prior to the expiration of such year to have established adequate steamship service at reasonable rates to accommodate the commerce and the passenger travel of said islands and to maintain and operate such service until it can be taken over and operated and maintained upon satisfactory terms by private capital and enterprise: *Provided*, That if adequate shipping service is not established by February 1, 1922, the President shall extend the period herein allowed for the establishment of such service in the case of any island Territory or possession for such time as may be necessary for the establishment of adequate shipping facilities therefor."

Statutory provision.  
Vol. 41, p. 997.

Extending period.

AND WHEREAS an adequate shipping service to accommodate the commerce and the passenger travel of the Virgin Islands had not been established as provided by section 21 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920; and

WHEREAS the President of the United States, in accordance with the authority vested in him by section 21 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, has from time to time, to wit, on February 1, 1922, on May 18, 1922, on October 28, 1922, on October 25, 1923, on April 7, 1924, on October 23, 1924, on April 25, 1925, on November 24, 1925, on August 14, 1926, on August 9, 1927, on August 2, 1928, on July 26, 1929, on July 28, 1930, on August 19, 1931, and on August 18, 1932, issued proclamations extending the time for the establishment of such service and deferring the application of the coastwise laws to the Virgin Islands until September 30, 1933;

Vol. 42, pp. 2261, 2269, 2287; Vol. 43, pp. 1928, 1943, 1969; Vol. 44, pp. 2575, 2592, 2620; Vol. 45, pp. 2920, 2960; Vol. 46, pp. 3002, 3032; Vol. 47, pp. 2466, 2528.

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 section 21 of the above-mentioned act, do hereby declare and proclaim that the period for the establish-

Time for establishing shipping service to further extended to September 30, 1934.



ment of an adequate shipping service with the aforesaid Virgin Islands be further extended from September 30, 1933, to September 30, 1934.

Application of coastwise laws deferred.  
Vol. 41, p. 997.

And inasmuch as the extension of the coastwise laws of the United States to the Virgin Islands, as provided in section 21 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, is dependent upon the establishment of an adequate shipping service to such island possession, I do hereby further proclaim and declare that the extension of the coastwise laws of the United States to the Virgin Islands is deferred from September 30, 1933, to September 30, 1934.

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 10<sup>th</sup> day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and of [SEAL] 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.*

[No. 2052]

August 18, 1933.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### A PROCLAMATION

EXTENDING THE POWERS GRANTED TO THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY BY THE JOINT RESOLUTION OF FEBRUARY 25, 1933, FOR A PERIOD OF SIX MONTHS

National banking associations.  
Preamble.  
Statutory provision.  
Vol. 47, p. 908.

WHEREAS, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States passed a joint resolution which was duly approved February 25, 1933, authorizing the Comptroller of the Currency to exercise, with respect to National Banking Associations, any powers which state officials may have with respect to state banks, savings banks, and/or trust companies under state laws; and

WHEREAS, said resolution provides that the powers therein conferred shall terminate six months from the date of approval of the resolution by the President, but that the President may extend its force by Proclamation for an additional six months:

Designated authority of Comptroller of Currency over, extended.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim that the force of said resolution be, and the same hereby is, extended for an additional period of six months from August 25, 1933.

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

Done in the District of Columbia, this 18th day of August in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:  
WILLIAM PHILLIPS  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

[No. 2053]

CEDAR BREAKS NATIONAL MONUMENT—UTAH

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

August 22, 1933.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears desirable, in the public interest, to exclude certain lands from the Dixie National Forest, Utah, and include said lands within a national monument for the preservation of the spectacular cliffs, canyons, and features of scenic, scientific, and educational interest contained therein:

Cedar Breaks National Monument, Utah.  
Preamble.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section 2 of the act of Congress approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225), and the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 34), do proclaim and establish the Cedar Breaks National Monument and that, subject to all valid existing rights, the following-described lands in Utah be, and the same are hereby, excluded from the Dixie National Forest and included within the said national monument:

Establishment of, from excluded lands of Dixie National Forest. Vol. 34, p. 225; Vol. 30, p. 34.

SALT LAKE MERIDIAN

Description.

- T. 36 S., R. 9 W., sec. 15, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 22, E $\frac{1}{2}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$  lot 3, S $\frac{1}{2}$  lot 4, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 23, all;  
 sec. 24, W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ , and W $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 25, W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ , and W $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 26, all;  
 sec. 27, E $\frac{1}{2}$ , and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 34, E $\frac{1}{2}$ , and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 35, all;  
 sec. 36, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , and lots 1 to 7 inclusive.
- T. 37 S., R. 9 W., sec. 1, lot 4;  
 sec. 2, all (unsurveyed);  
 sec. 3, lots 1, 2, and 3;  
 sec. 10, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 11, N $\frac{1}{2}$  (unsurveyed), and N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 12, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ .

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

Reserved from settlement, etc.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), and acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

Supervision. Vol. 39, p. 535.

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 22<sup>d</sup> day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-eighth.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:  
 WILBUR J. CARR  
 Acting Secretary of State.

## COLONIAL NATIONAL MONUMENT—VIRGINIA

August 22, 1933.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

Colonial National  
Monument, Va.  
Preamble.  
Vol. 46, pp. 855, 3041.

WHEREAS, pursuant to the authority of the act of July 3, 1930 (46 Stat. 855), entitled "AN ACT To provide for the creation of the Colonial National Monument in the State of Virginia, and for other purposes", the President of the United States by Proclamation No. 1929, dated December 30, 1930, established the boundaries of the Colonial National Monument, in the State of Virginia, comprising Jamestown Island, parts of the city of Williamsburg, the Yorktown battlefield, and areas for highways to connect said island, city, and battlefield; and

WHEREAS it is provided in section 2 of said act of July 3, 1930, that the boundaries so established may be enlarged or diminished by subsequent proclamation or proclamations of the President upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior; and

Parkway changes.

WHEREAS, after further study of the boundaries of the said national monument as now established, the Secretary of the Interior has recommended that the parkway area of the monument between the city of Williamsburg and Jamestown Island be changed to a location running north and west of the city of Williamsburg to Jamestown Island instead of east and south of said city of Williamsburg as now provided:

Boundaries modified.  
Vol. 46, p. 1490.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, pursuant to the authority in me vested by the act of July 3, 1930, as amended March 3, 1931, do proclaim that the boundaries of the Colonial National Monument are hereby enlarged, diminished, and revised in accordance with the diagram attached hereto.

DONE at the City of Washington this 22<sup>d</sup> day of August, 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.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:

WILBUR J. CARR

*Acting Secretary of State.*

[No. 2055]

## NATIONAL FIRE PREVENTION WEEK—1933

August 28, 1933.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

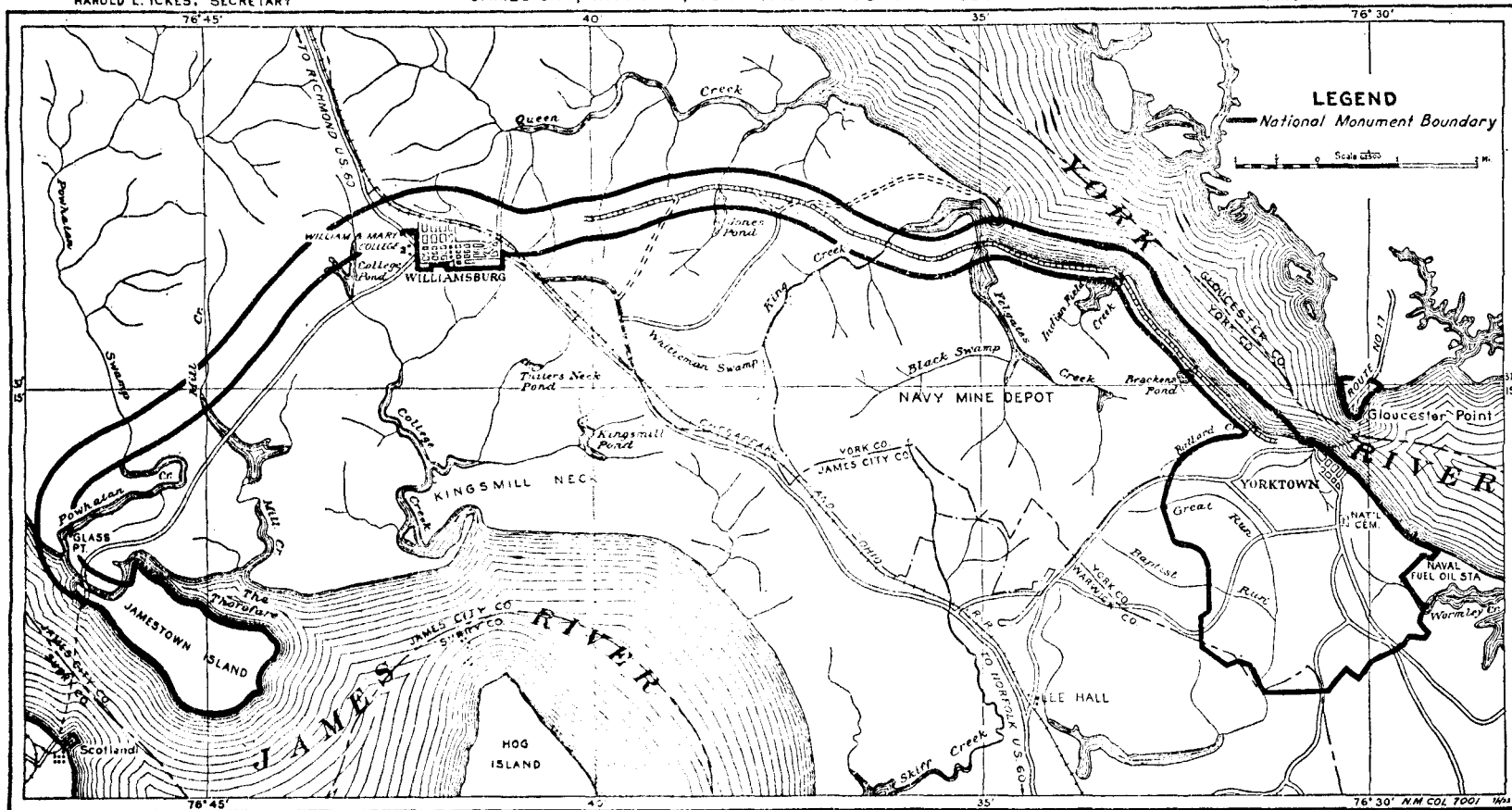
## A PROCLAMATION

National Fire Pre-  
vention Week, 1933.  
Preamble.

It has been a commendable custom for the President of the United States to request the annual observance of Fire Prevention Week throughout the country. It is a week set aside for the purpose of informing the public of the dangers of fire to life and property. Fires which are largely preventable take a cruel toll of many lives and destroy property exceeding \$400,000,000 in value each year. Of late, progress has been made in reducing the Nation's fire loss, and this fact should encourage continuous vigilance and alertness so necessary to decrease the hazards of fire.

# VIRGINIA

JAMES CITY, WARWICK, YORK AND GLOUCESTER COUNTIES.



COLONIAL NATIONAL MONUMENT

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning October 8, 1933, to be observed as Fire Prevention Week. To prevent our enormous waste by fire, the cooperation of all citizens is requested, and the organizations, groups, and individuals interested in fire prevention are asked to take the leadership in instructing the public in the simple precautionary measures advocated as fire-prevention safeguards.

Week beginning October 8, 1933, designated as.

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 28 day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and [SEAL] 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.*

[No. 2056]

AMENDING REGULATIONS ON MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

September 11, 1933.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Secretary of Agriculture, by virtue of the authority vested in him by section 3 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (40 Stat. 755; U.S.C., title 16, secs. 703-711), has submitted to me for approval regulations further amendatory of the regulations approved and proclaimed July 31, 1918, which the Secretary of Agriculture has determined to be suitable amendatory regulations permitting and governing the hunting, taking, capture, killing, possession, sale, purchase, shipment, transportation, carriage, and export of migratory birds and parts thereof and their nests and eggs, as follows:

Protection of migratory birds.  
Preamble.  
Vol. 40, p. 755;  
U.S.C., pp. 436-437.  
Vol. 39, p. 1702.

Regulation 3, "Means by Which Migratory Game Birds May Be Taken", is amended to read as follows:

Vol. 45, pp. 2901,  
2942; Vol. 46, p. 2880;  
Vol. 47, pp. 2440, 2520.

REGULATION 3.—MEANS BY WHICH MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS MAY BE TAKEN

Means of taking.

The migratory game birds specified in regulation 4 hereof may be taken during the open season with a gun only, not larger than no. 10 gauge, fired from the shoulder, except as specifically permitted by regulations 7, 8, 9, and 10 hereof; they may be taken during the open season from the land and water, with the aid of a dog, the use of decoys, and from a blind or floating device, except that in the taking of wild ducks not more than twenty-five (25) live duck decoys may be shot over, and in the taking of wild geese in California the use of live goose decoys is not permitted; but nothing herein shall be deemed to permit the use of an automobile, airplane, power boat, sailboat, any boat under sail, any floating device towed by power boat or sailboat, or any sinkbox (battery), except that sinkboxes (batteries) may be used in the taking of migratory waterfowl in coastal sounds and bays (including Back Bay, Princess Anne County, State of Virginia) and other coastal waters; and nothing herein shall be deemed to permit the

Regulations modified.

Wild ducks.

Wild geese in California.

use of an airplane, or a power boat, sailboat, or other floating device for the purpose of concentrating, driving, rallying, or stirring up migratory waterfowl; and mourning doves shall not be taken at, on, over, or within 100 yards of any place, area, or environment whatever whereat or whereon has been placed, scattered, or distributed any corn, wheat, or other grain, salt, or other food designed, intended, or effective to bait, lure, attract, or entice such doves.

Use of bait, etc.

Vol. 47, pp. 2442,  
2477, 2482.

Regulation 4, "Open Seasons on and Possession of Certain Migratory Game Birds", is amended to read as follows:

Open seasons.

**REGULATION 4.—OPEN SEASONS ON AND POSSESSION OF CERTAIN MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS**

Time construed.

For the purpose of this regulation, each period of time herein prescribed as an open season shall be construed to include the first and last days thereof.

Regulations extend-  
ed.

Waterfowl (except snow geese and brant in Florida and all States north thereof bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, Ross's goose, wood duck, ruddy duck, bufflehead duck, and swans), rails, coot, gallinules, woodcock, Wilson's snipe or jacksnipe, mourning doves, and band-tailed pigeons may be taken each day from half an hour before sunrise to sunset during the open seasons prescribed therefor in this regulation, except that the hour for the commencement of hunting waterfowl, rails, gallinules, coot, and Wilson's snipe on the opening day of the season shall be 12 o'clock noon; and they may be taken by the means and in the numbers permitted by regulations 3 and 5 hereof, respectively, and when so taken may be possessed in the numbers permitted by regulation 5 any day in any State, Territory, or District during the period constituting the open season where killed and for an additional period of 10 days next succeeding said open season, but no such bird shall be possessed in a State, Territory, or District at a time when such State, Territory, or District prohibits the possession thereof. Nothing herein shall be deemed to permit the taking of migratory birds on any refuge established under the Migratory Bird Conservation Act of February 18, 1929 (45 Stat. 1222-1226), nor on any area of the United States set aside by any other law, proclamation, or Executive order for use as a wild-life refuge except insofar as may be permitted by the Secretary of Agriculture under existing law, nor on any area adjacent to any such refuge when such area is designated as a closed area under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

Hunting on refuges  
forbidden.

Vol. 45, p. 1222,  
U.S.C., Supp. VI, p.  
230.

Geographical limita-  
tions.

*Waterfowl (except snow geese and brant in Florida and all States north thereof bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, Ross's goose, wood duck, ruddy duck, bufflehead duck, and swans), Wilson's snipe or jacksnipe, and coot.*—The open seasons for waterfowl (except snow geese and brant in Florida and all States north thereof bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, Ross's goose, wood duck, ruddy duck, bufflehead duck, and swans), Wilson's snipe or jacksnipe, and coot shall be as follows:

In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Nevada, and that portion of Arizona comprising the counties of Mohave, Yavapai, Coconino, Navajo, and Apache, October 1 to November 30;

In Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York (except Long Island), Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Utah, Washington, Oregon, Idaho (except in the counties of Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, and Shoshone), and that portion of New Mexico lying north and west of a line beginning at the eastern boundary of the State where the Southern Pacific Railroad

crosses the State line, four miles northeast of Nara Visa, New Mexico; thence following the center of the main Southern Pacific Railroad track through the towns of Tucumcari, Santa Rosa, Vaughn, Corona, and Carrizozo, to the town of Tularosa, New Mexico, where said track is crossed by State Highway No. 52; thence west following said Highway No. 52 to Elephant Butte Dam, thence following a line running west through the towns of Hot Springs and Hermosa to the northeast corner of Grant County, thence continuing due west along the north line of Grant County to the State boundary line, October 16 to December 15;

In Wisconsin, North Dakota, and that portion of Idaho comprising the counties of Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, and Shoshone, September 21 to November 20;

In that portion of New York known as Long Island, and in Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, California, and that portion of Texas lying west and north of a line beginning on the Rio Grande directly west of the town of Del Rio, Texas; thence east to the town of Del Rio; thence easterly following the center of the main track of the Southern Pacific Railroad through the towns of Spofford, Uvalde, and Hondo; thence to the point where the Southern Pacific Railroad crosses the International & Great Northern Railroad at or near San Antonio; thence following the center of the track of said International & Great Northern Railroad in an easterly direction, to the point in the city of Austin where it joins Congress Avenue, near the International & Great Northern Railroad depot; thence across Congress Avenue to the center of the main track of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad where said track joins said Congress Avenue, at or near the Houston & Texas Central Railroad depot; thence following the center line of the track of said Houston & Texas Central Railroad in an easterly direction through the towns of Elgin, Giddings, and Brenham, to the point where said railroad crosses the Brazos River; thence with the center of said Brazos River in a general northerly direction to the point on said river where the Beaumont branch of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway crosses the same; thence with the center of the track of the said Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway in an easterly direction through the towns of Navasota, Montgomery, and Conroe, to the point at or near Cleveland where said Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad crosses the Houston East & West Texas Railroad; thence with the center of said Houston East & West Texas Railroad track to the point in said line where it strikes the Louisiana line, November 1 to December 31;

In New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Arizona (except in the counties of Apache, Coconino, Mohave, Navajo, and Yavapai), and in those portions of Texas and New Mexico lying south and east of the lines above described, November 16 to January 15;

In Florida, November 20 to January 15; and

In Alaska, September 1 to October 31.

*Rails and gallinules (except coot).*—The open season for sora and other rails and gallinules (except coot) shall be from September 1 to November 30, except as follows:

In Massachusetts, October 1 to December 15;

In Washington, October 1 to November 30;

In New York (except Long Island), October 16 to December 15;

In that portion of New York known as Long Island, November 1 to December 31;

In Wisconsin, September 21 to November 20;

Rails and gallinules.

In Louisiana, November 1 to January 31; and  
 In the District of Columbia, no open season.

Woodcock.

*Woodcock.*—The open seasons for woodcock shall be as follows:

In that portion of New York lying north of the tracks of the main line of the New York Central Railroad extending from Buffalo to Albany and north of the tracks of the main line of the Boston & Albany Railroad extending from Albany to the Massachusetts State line, and in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and North Dakota, October 1 to October 31;

In Wisconsin, September 23 to October 22;

In that portion of New York lying south of the line above described including Long Island and in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Iowa, October 15 to November 14;

In Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, October 20 to November 19;

In Missouri, November 10 to December 10;

In Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Arkansas, and Oklahoma, November 15 to December 15; and

In North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, December 1 to December 31.

Doves.

*Doves.*—The open seasons for mourning doves shall be as follows:

In Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, California, Nevada, Idaho, and Oregon, September 1 to December 15;

In that portion of Texas lying west and north of a line beginning on the Rio Grande directly west of the town of Del Rio, Texas; thence east to the town of Del Rio; thence easterly following the center of the main track of the Southern Pacific Railroad through the towns of Spofford, Uvalde, and Hondo; thence to the point where the Southern Pacific Railroad crosses the International & Great Northern Railroad at or near San Antonio; thence following the center of the track of said International & Great Northern Railroad in an easterly direction, to the point in the city of Austin where it joins Congress Avenue, near the International & Great Northern Railroad depot; thence across Congress Avenue to the center of the main track of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad where said track joins said Congress Avenue, at or near the Houston & Texas Central Railroad depot; thence following the center line of the track of said Houston & Texas Central Railroad in an easterly direction through the towns of Elgin, Giddings, and Brenham, to the point where said railroad crosses the Brazos River; thence with the center of said Brazos River in a general northerly direction to the point on said river where the Beaumont branch of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway crosses the same; thence with the center of the track of the said Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway in an easterly direction through the towns of Navasota, Montgomery, and Conroe, to the point at or near Cleveland where said Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway crosses the Houston East & West Texas Railway; thence with the center of said Houston East & West Texas Railway track to the point in said line where it strikes the Louisiana line, September 1 to October 31;

In that portion of Texas lying south and east of the aforesaid line, October 1 to November 30;

In North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama (except in Mobile, Baldwin, and Washington Counties), Mississippi, and Louisiana, September 1 to September 30 and November 20 to January 31;



In that portion of Alabama comprising Mobile, Baldwin, and Washington Counties and in that portion of Florida comprising all counties west of the Ochlockonee River, November 1 to January 31;

In Florida (except in Dade, Monroe, and Broward Counties and all counties west of the Ochlockonee River), November 20 to January 31; and

In that portion of Florida comprising Dade, Monroe, and Broward Counties, September 16 to November 15.

*Band-tailed pigeons.*—The open seasons for band-tailed pigeons shall be as follows:

Band-tailed pigeons.

In California and Arizona, December 1 to December 15;

In New Mexico, November 1 to November 15; and

In Washington and Oregon, October 16 to October 30.

Regulation 5, "Daily Bag and Possession Limits on Certain Migratory Game Birds", is amended to read as follows:

Vol. 47, pp. 2441, 2522, amended.

REGULATION 5.—DAILY BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS ON CERTAIN MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS

Bag and possession limits.

A person may take in any one day during the open seasons prescribed therefor in regulation 4 not to exceed the following numbers of migratory game birds, which numbers shall include all birds taken by any other person who for hire accompanies or assists him in taking migratory birds; and in the case of ducks, geese, brant, woodcock, and band-tailed pigeons, when so taken these may be possessed in the numbers specified as follows:

*Ducks (except wood duck, ruddy duck, and bufflehead duck).*—Twelve in the aggregate of all kinds, but not more than 5 eider ducks, and not more than 8 of any one, or 8 in the aggregate, of the following species—canvasback, redhead, greater scaup, lesser scaup, ringneck, blue-wing teal, green-wing teal, cinnamon teal, shoveler, and gadwall—may be taken in any one day; and any person at any one time may possess not more than 24 ducks in the aggregate of all kinds, but not more than 10 eider ducks and not more than 16 of any one, or 16 in the aggregate, of the following species—canvasback, redhead, greater scaup, lesser scaup, ringneck, blue-wing teal, green-wing teal, cinnamon teal, shoveler, and gadwall.

Ducks.

*Geese and brant (except snow geese and brant in Florida and all States north thereof bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, and Ross's goose).*—Four in the aggregate of all kinds, and any person at any one time may possess not more than 8 geese and brant in the aggregate of all kinds.

Geese and brant.

*Rails and gallinules (except sora and coot).*—Twenty-five in the aggregate of all kinds, but not more than 15 of any one species.

Rails, etc.

*Sora.*—Twenty-five.

*Coot.*—Twenty-five.

*Wilson's snipe or jacksnipe.*—Twenty.

*Woodcock.*—Four, and any person at any one time may possess not more than 12.

*Doves (mourning).*—Eighteen.

*Band-tailed pigeons.*—Ten, and any person at any one time may possess not more than 10.

Importations.

The possession limits hereinbefore prescribed shall apply as well to ducks, geese, brant, woodcock, and band-tailed pigeons taken in Canada and other foreign countries and brought into the United States as to those taken in the United States.

Regulation 6, "Shipment, Transportation, and Possession of Certain Migratory Game Birds", is amended to read as follows:

Vol. 47, pp. 2442, 2522, amended.

Shipment, transportation, and possession.

REGULATION 6.—SHIPMENT, TRANSPORTATION, AND POSSESSION OF CERTAIN MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS

Additional restrictions.

Waterfowl (except snow geese and brant in Florida and all States north thereof bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, Ross's goose, wood duck, ruddy duck, bufflehead duck, and swans), rails, coot, gallinules, woodcock, Wilson's snipe or jacksnipe, mourning doves, and band-tailed pigeons and parts thereof legally taken may be transported in any manner in or out of the State where taken during the respective open seasons in that State and when legally taken in and exported from Canada may be imported into the United States during the open season in the Province where taken; but not more than the number thereof that may be taken in 2 days, or 1 day in the case of band-tailed pigeons, or 3 days in the case of woodcock, by one person under these regulations shall be transported by one person in one calendar week out of the State where taken or from Canada into the United States; any such birds or parts thereof in transit during the open season may continue in transit such additional time immediately succeeding such open season, not to exceed 5 days, necessary to deliver the same to their destination, and may be possessed in any State, Territory, or District during the period constituting the open season where killed, and for an additional period of 10 days next succeeding said open season; and any package in which such birds or parts thereof are transported shall have the name and address of the shipper and of the consignee and an accurate statement of the numbers and kinds of birds or parts thereof contained therein clearly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof; but no such birds or parts thereof shall be transported from any State, Territory, or District to or through another State, Territory, or District or to or through a Province of the Dominion of Canada contrary to the laws of the State, Territory, or District in which they were taken or from which they are transported; nor shall any such birds or parts thereof be transported into any State, Territory, or District from another State, Territory, or District, or Province of the Dominion of Canada, or from any State, Territory, or District into any Province of the Dominion of Canada, at a time when any such State, Territory, or District, or Province of the Dominion of Canada into which they are transported prohibits the possession or transportation thereof.

Migratory game birds.

*Migratory game birds imported from countries other than Canada.*—Migratory game birds of a species for which an open season is prescribed by regulation 4, lawfully taken in and exported from a foreign country (other than Canada, for which provision is hereinbefore made), may be transported to and possessed in any State of the United States during the open season prescribed by regulation 4 in such State for that species and for a period of 10 days immediately succeeding such open season, and in the District of Columbia during the open season so prescribed for Maryland and 10 days thereafter, in numbers in any one calendar week not exceeding those permitted to be taken in 2 days by regulation 5, or possessed at any one time, as the case may be, if transportation and possession of such birds is not prohibited by the laws of such State or District and if imported and transported in packages marked as hereinbefore provided.

Vol. 40, p. 1816.

Migratory waterfowl. Permits to propagate, etc.

Paragraph 1 of regulation 8, "Permits to Propagate and Sell Migratory Waterfowl", is amended to read as follows:

1. A person may take at any time migratory waterfowl and their eggs for propagating purposes when authorized by a permit issued by the Secretary. Waterfowl and their eggs so taken may be possessed by the permittee and may be sold and transported by him for propagating purposes to any person holding a permit issued by the Secretary in accordance with the provisions of this regulation.

The first paragraph of regulation 9, "Permits to Collect Migratory Birds for Scientific Purposes", is amended to read as follows:

Vol. 47, p. 2443.

A person may take at any time migratory birds and their nests and eggs for scientific purposes when authorized by a permit issued by the Secretary, which permit shall be carried on his person when he is collecting specimens thereunder and shall be exhibited to any person requesting to see the same; except that nothing herein shall be deemed to permit the taking of any migratory game bird on any day from sunset to one-half hour before sunrise or the taking of migratory game birds with a gun larger than 10 gauge or from an automobile, airplane, power boat, sailboat, or any boat under sail.

Permits for collecting specimens.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, do hereby approve and proclaim the foregoing amendatory regulations.

Approval of amendments.

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 September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and [SEAL] 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.*

[No. 2057]

COPYRIGHT—PALESTINE (EXCLUDING TRANS-JORDAN)

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

September 29, 1933.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it is provided by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1909 (ch. 320, 35 Stat. 1075-1088), entitled "AN ACT To amend and consolidate the Acts respecting copyright", that the copyright secured by the act, except the benefits under section 1(c) thereof as to which special conditions are imposed, shall extend to the work of an author or proprietor who is a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation, only upon certain conditions set forth in section 8 of the act, to wit:

Copyrights. Preamble. Vol. 35, p. 1075.

"(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

Vol. 35, p. 1077.

WHEREAS it is provided by section 1(e) that the provisions of the act "so far as they secure copyright controlling the 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

Protection of, by  
Palestine (excluding  
Trans-Jordan).

WHEREAS satisfactory official assurances have been received that on and after October 1, 1933, citizens of the United States will be entitled to obtain copyright for their works in Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan) which is substantially equal to the protection afforded by the copyright laws of the United States, including rights similar to those provided by section 1(e);

Benefits extended to  
citizens of Palestine  
(excluding Trans-Jor-  
dan).

Vol. 35, pp. 1075,  
1077.

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

That on and after October 1, 1933, the conditions specified in section 8(b) and 1(e) of the act of March 4, 1909, will exist and be fulfilled in respect of the citizens of Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan) and that on and after October 1, 1933, citizens of Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan) shall be entitled to all the benefits of this act and acts amendatory thereof:

Conditions.

*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;

Mechanical music re-  
productions.

*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 October 1, 1933, on any contrivance 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 29 day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, [SEAL] 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.*

[No. 2058]

ARMISTICE DAY—1933

October 11, 1933.

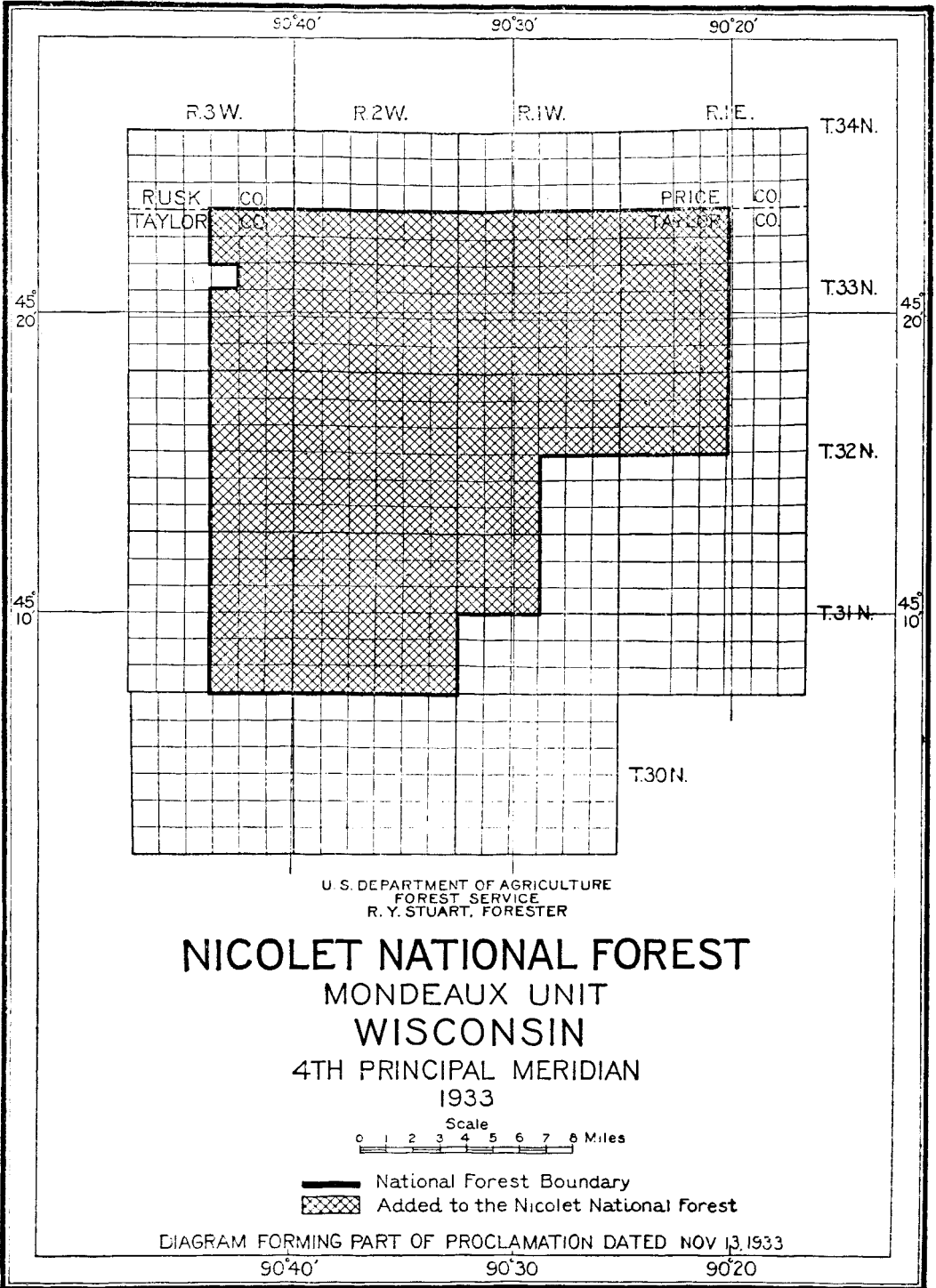
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Armistice Day, 1933.  
Preamble.

WHEREAS the 11th of November 1918 marked the cessation of the most destructive, sanguinary, and far-reaching war in human annals; and

WHEREAS it is fitting that the recurring anniversary of this day should be commemorated by exercises designed to perpetuate peace through good will and mutual understanding between nations; and



90°40' 90°30' 90°20'

R.3W. R.2W. R.1W. R.1E.

T.34N.

RUSK CO. PRICE CO.  
TAYLOR CO. TAYLOR CO.

45°  
20'

T.33N.

45°  
20'

45°  
10'

T.32N.

T.31N.

45°  
10'

T.30N.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
R. Y. STUART, FORESTER

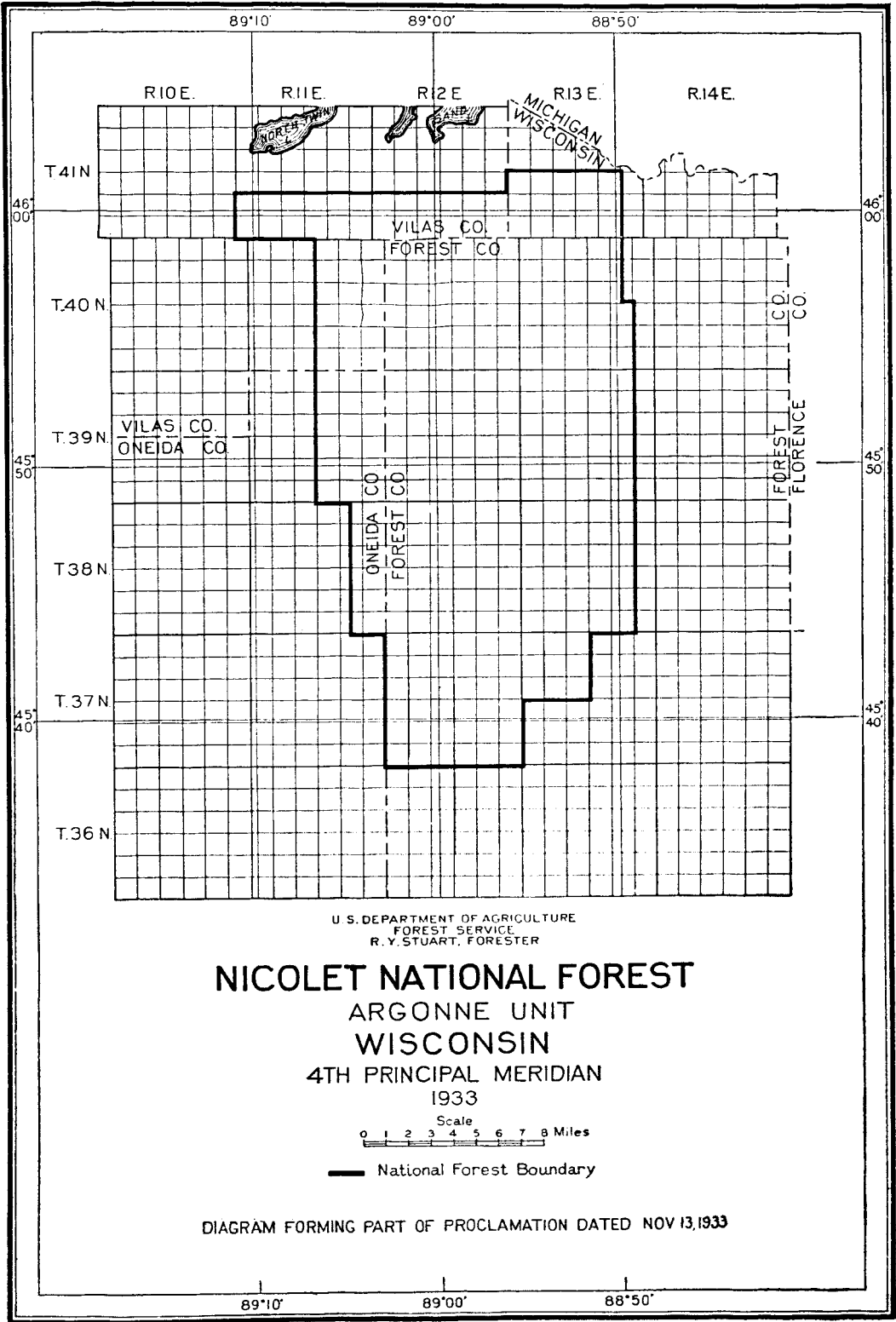
**NICOLET NATIONAL FOREST**  
MONDEAUX UNIT  
WISCONSIN  
4TH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN  
1933

Scale  
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Miles

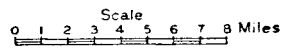
- National Forest Boundary
- ▨ Added to the Nicolet National Forest

DIAGRAM FORMING PART OF PROCLAMATION DATED NOV 13, 1933

90°40' 90°30' 90°20'



**NICOLET NATIONAL FOREST**  
**ARGONNE UNIT**  
**WISCONSIN**  
**4TH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN**  
**1933**



— National Forest Boundary

DIAGRAM FORMING PART OF PROCLAMATION DATED NOV 13, 1933

WHEREAS by concurrent resolution of the Senate and the House of Representatives, in 1926, the President was requested to issue a proclamation for the observance of Armistice Day:

Vol. 44, p. 1982.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, in pursuance of the said resolution, do hereby order that the flag of the United States be displayed on all Government buildings on Saturday, November 11, 1933, and do invite the people of the United States to observe the day in schools and churches, or in other suitable places, with appropriate ceremonies expressive of our gratitude for peace and our desire for the continuance of friendly relations with all other peoples.

Directing display of flag and inviting observance of, on November 11, 1933.

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 October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and [SEAL] 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.*

[No. 2059]

NICOLET NATIONAL FOREST—WISCONSIN

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

November 13, 1933.

A PROCLAMATION

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

Nicolet National Forest, Wis. Preamble. Vol. 47, p. 2559. Vol. 36, p. 961; Vol. 43, p. 654. U.S.C., p. 424.

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:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891 (ch. 561, 26 Stat. 1095, 1103, U.S.C., title 16, sec. 471), 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. 186, 36 Stat. 963, U.S.C., title 16, sec. 521), do proclaim that there are hereby reserved 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

Area modified. Vol. 26, p. 1103; Vol. 30, p. 36; Vol. 36, p. 963. U.S.C., pp. 418, 425.

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.

Prior rights not affected.

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, [SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-eighth.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:

WILLIAM PHILLIPS

*Acting Secretary of State.*

[No. 2060]

#### CHEQUAMEGON NATIONAL FOREST—WISCONSIN

November 13, 1933.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

#### A PROCLAMATION

Chequamegon National Forest, Wis. Preamble. Vol. 36, p. 961; Vol. 43, p. 654. U.S.C., p. 424.

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:

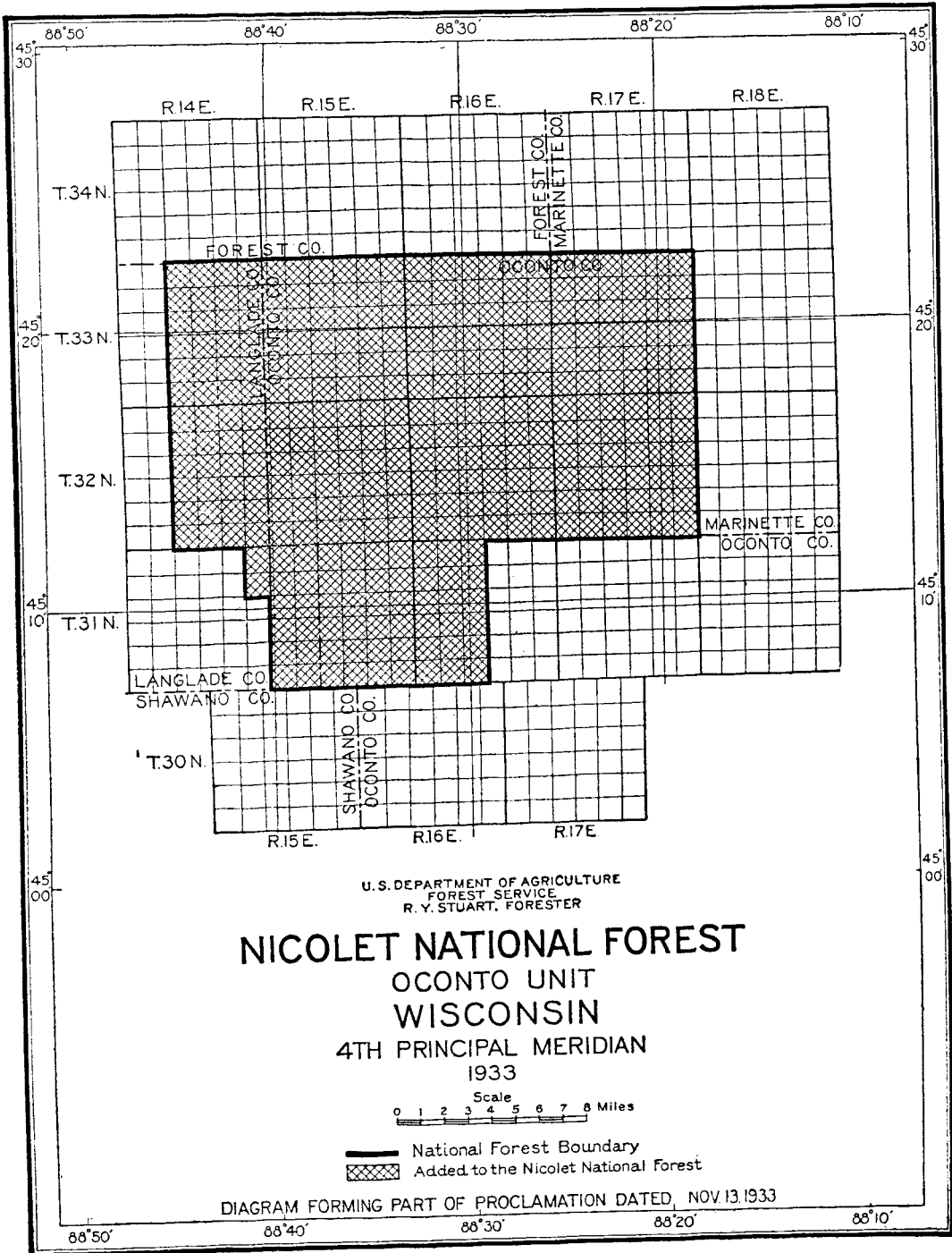
Reserving area for national forest. Vol. 26, p. 1103; Vol. 30, p. 36; Vol. 36, p. 963. U.S.C., pp. 418, 425.

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. 1095, 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. 186, 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 diagrams 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.

Prior rights, etc., not affected.

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.





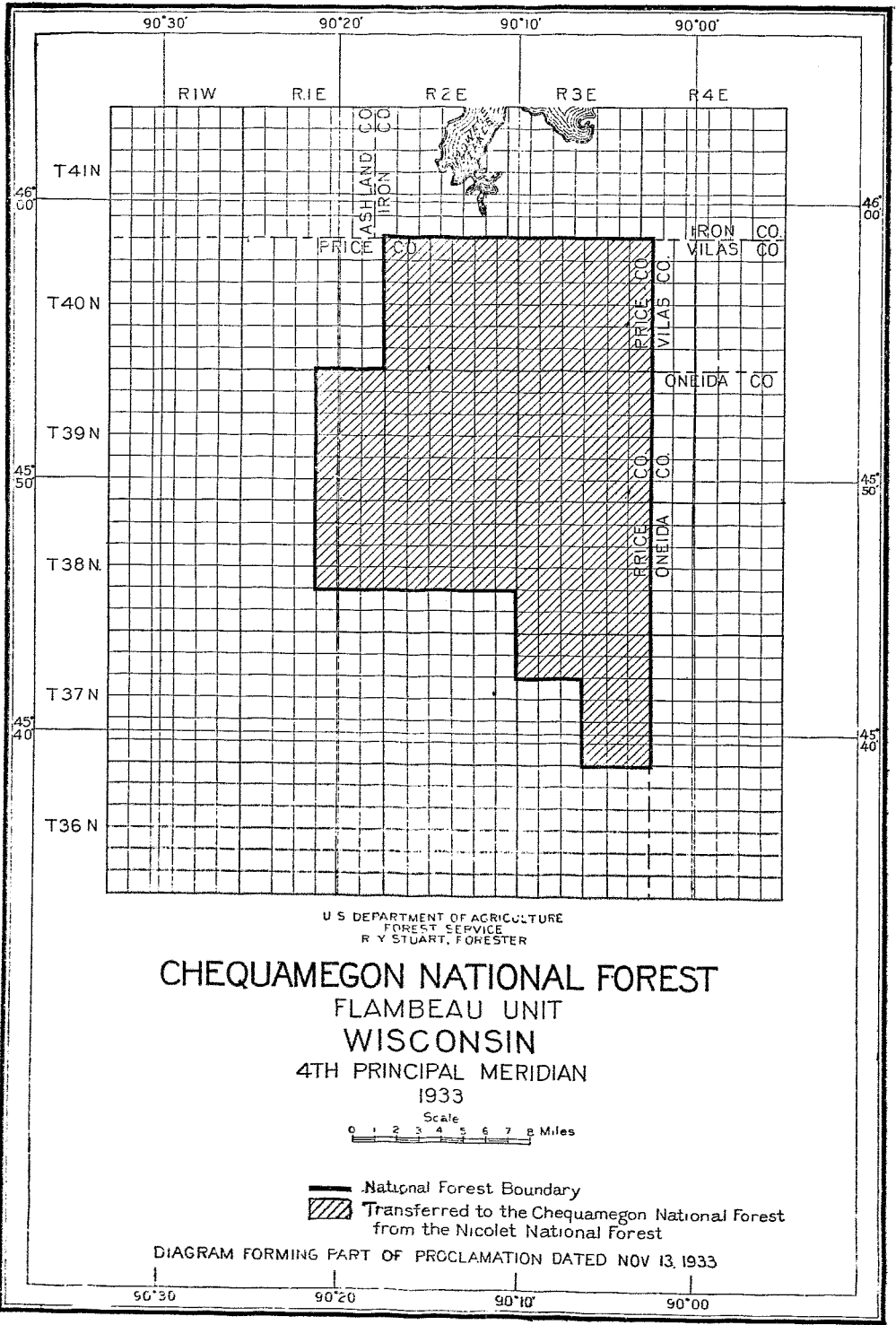
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
 FOREST SERVICE  
 R. Y. STUART, FORESTER

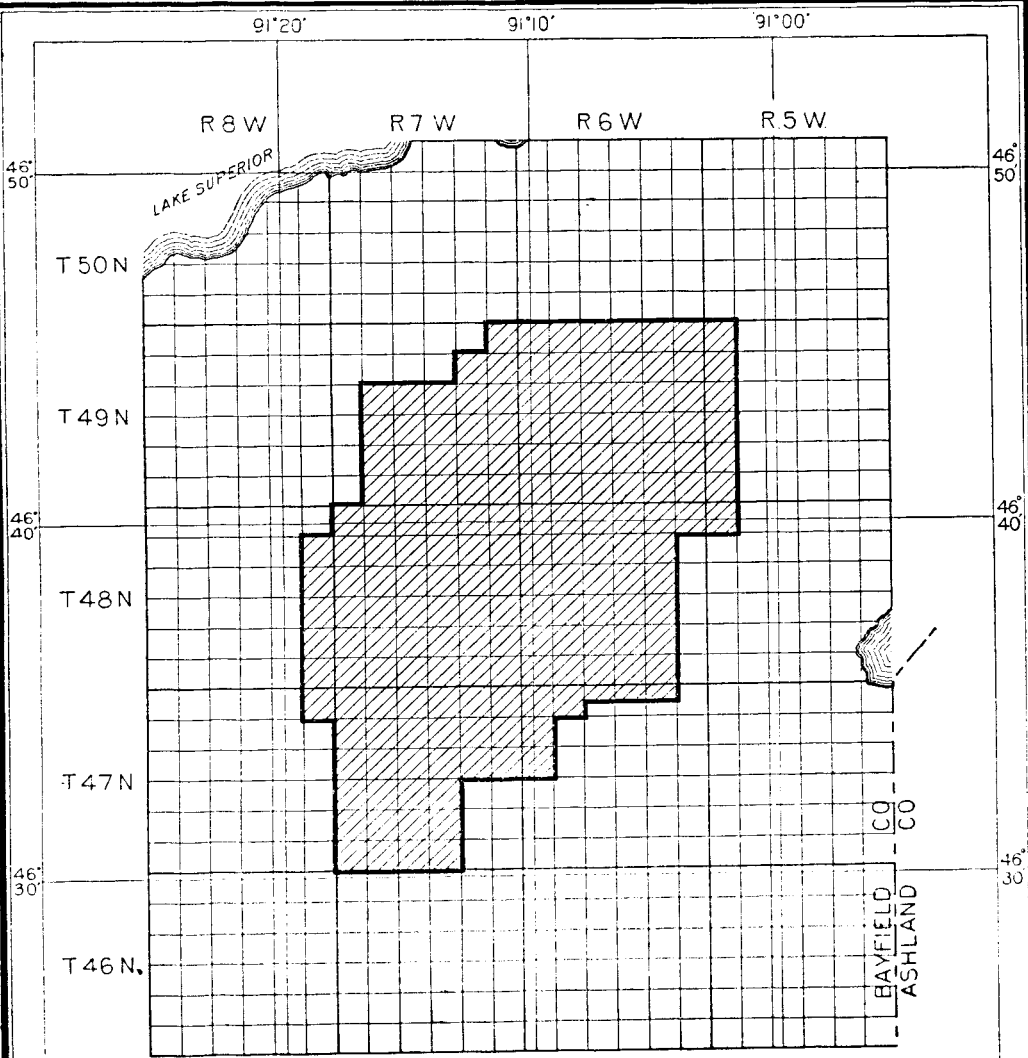
**NICOLET NATIONAL FOREST**  
**OCONTO UNIT**  
**WISCONSIN**  
 4TH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN  
 1933

Scale  
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Miles

— National Forest Boundary  
 ▨ Added to the Nicolet National Forest

DIAGRAM FORMING PART OF PROCLAMATION DATED, NOV. 13, 1933





U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
 FOREST SERVICE  
 R Y STUART FORESTER

**CHEQUAMEGON NATIONAL FOREST**  
**MOQUAH UNIT**  
**WISCONSIN**  
 4TH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN  
 1933



— National Forest Boundary


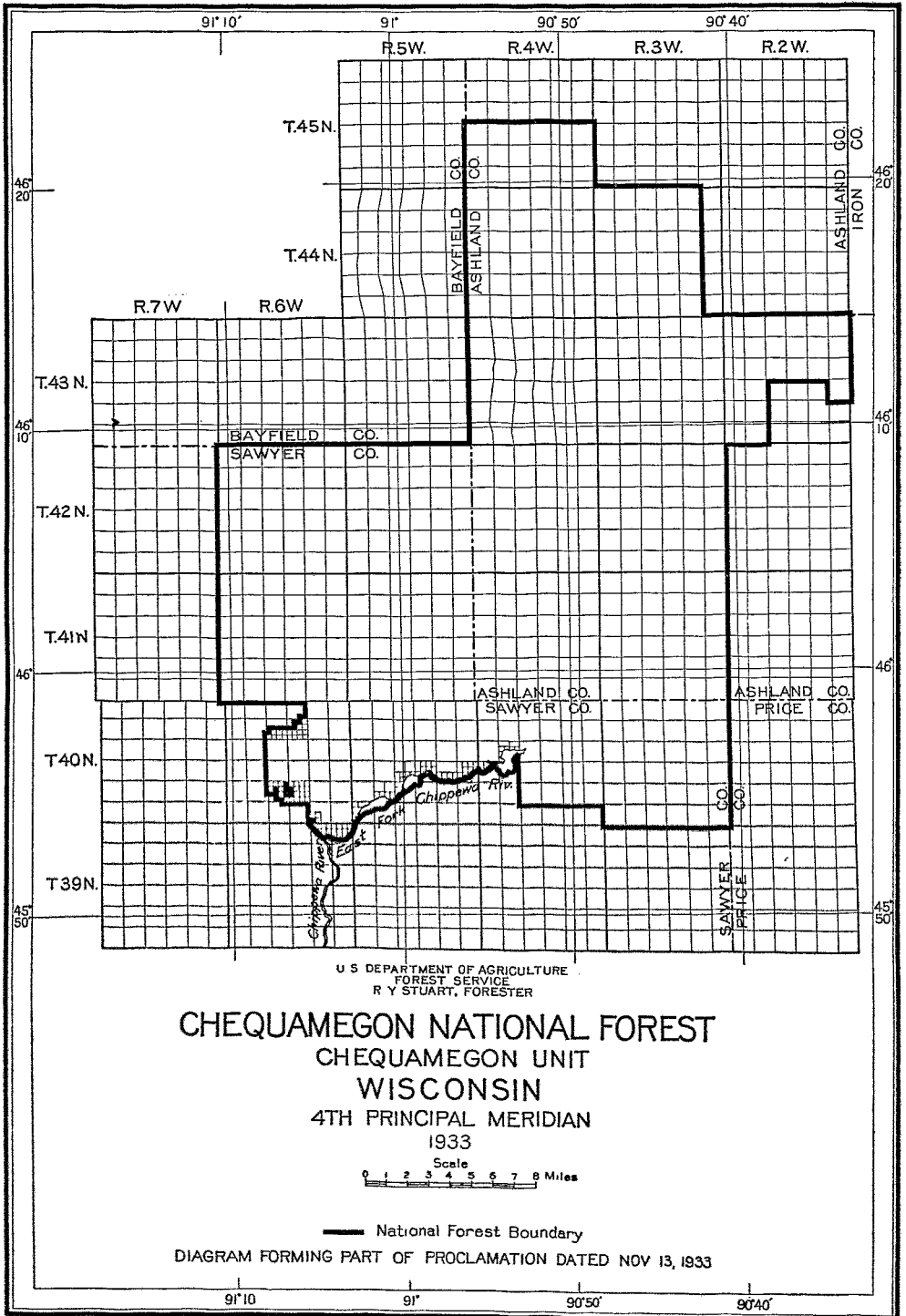
 Transferred to the Chequamegon Natl Forest from the Nicolet Natl Forest

DIAGRAM FORMING PART OF PROCLAMATION DATED NOV 13, 1933

91°20'                      91°10'                      91°00'



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<sup>th</sup> day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-eighth.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:

WILLIAM PHILLIPS

*Acting Secretary of State.*

[No. 2061]

THANKSGIVING DAY—1933

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

November 21, 1933.

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. Thursday, November 30, 1933, set aside as Thanksgiving Day.

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.

**Recommendations.**

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.

DONE at the City of Washington this twenty-first day of November, in the year of our Lord Nineteen hundred and thirty- [SEAL] three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the One hundred and fifty-eighth.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:

WILLIAM PHILLIPS

*Acting Secretary of State.*

[No. 2062]

EMERGENCY BOARD, SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES, (IN TEXAS AND LOUISIANA), TEXAS & NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD COMPANY,—  
EMPLOYEES

November 23, 1933.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Labor disputes, Southern Pacific Lines (in Texas and Louisiana), etc., and certain of its employees.

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;

Emergency board created to investigate and report thereon.

Vol. 44, p. 586.  
U.S.C., p. 2110.

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.

Compensation, etc.

*Ante*, p. 8.

Vol. 47, p. 405.

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 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.

Board's expenditures.  
*Ante*, p. 286.

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 23<sup>rd</sup> day of November in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and  
[SEAL] of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-eighth.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS

*Acting Secretary of State.*

EMERGENCY BOARD, MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY—  
EMPLOYEES.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

November 25, 1933.

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

Labor disputes, Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company and certain of its employees.

- 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, Drop Forgers and Helpers;
- Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America;
- International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, 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 organization of railway employees or any carrier, to investigate and report their findings to me within 30 days from this date.

Emergency board created to investigate and report thereon. Vol. 44, p. 586. U.S.C., p. 2110.

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 of 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.

Compensation, etc. Ante, p. 8.

Vol. 47, p. 405.

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.

Board's expenditures. Ante, p. 286.

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

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS

*Acting Secretary of State.*

[No. 2064]

DATE OF REPEAL OF THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, repeal. Preamble. Statutory citation. Vol. 47, p. 1625.

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.”

National Industrial Recovery Act. Ante, p. 208.

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.”



WHEREAS it appears from a certificate issued December 5, 1933, by the Acting Secretary of State that official notices have been received in the Department 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.

December 5, 1933,  
proclaimed repeal date.

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 respect 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.

Cooperation for  
greater respect for law  
and order enjoined.

Observance of this request, which I make personally to every individual and every family in our Nation, will result in the consumption of alcoholic beverages which have passed Federal inspection, in the break-up and eventual destruction of the notoriously evil illicit liquor traffic, and in the 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 [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-eighth.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:

WILLIAM PHILLIPS

*Acting Secretary of State.*

## INCREASING DUTY ON FISH PACKED IN OIL

December 14, 1933.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

Tariff on fish, packed  
in oil, etc.  
Preamble.  
Statutory authoriza-  
tion.  
Vol. 46, p. 701.

WHEREAS under and by virtue of section 336 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:

Increasing duties to  
equalize 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 30 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.

Vol. 46, p. 633.

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 fourteenth 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:

WILLIAM PHILLIPS

*Acting Secretary of State.*

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

[No. 2066]

[COINAGE OF SILVER]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

December 21, 1933.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, by paragraph (2) of section 43, title III, of the Act of Congress, approved May 12, 1933 (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

Coinage of silver.  
Preamble.  
Statutory authorization.  
*Ante*, p. 52.

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

Stabilizing domestic prices; protection against depreciated foreign currencies, etc.

WHEREAS, a resolution presented by the Delegation of the United States of America was unanimously adopted at the World Economic and Monetary Conference in London on July 20, 1933, by the representatives of sixty-six Governments, which in substance provided that 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

Resolution of World Economic and Monetary Conference.

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 35,000,000 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

Separate agreements with designated silver-using countries.  
Limitations imposed.

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 35,000,000 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 35,000,000 ounces the United States was to absorb annually at least 24,421,410 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 coinage mint shall receive for coinage 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 percent as seigniorage and for services performed by the Government of the United States relative to the coinage and delivery of silver dollars. The balance of such silver so received, that is, fifty percent 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 depositor of such silver. The fifty percent 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 23, 1918, (40 Statutes at Large, page 535), 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 or 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.

Necessity declared.  
Execution of agree-  
ments.

Directing opening of  
mints to the coinage of  
newly mined domestic  
silver.

Seigniorage, etc.,  
charges.

Fifty percent to be  
coined into standard  
silver dollars.

Remainder to be re-  
tained as bullion; ex-  
ception.

Regulations to be  
prescribed.  
Vol. 40, p. 535.

Duration.

Ratio to be main-  
tained.  
U.S.C., p. 935.

Right reserved.

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 21<sup>st</sup> day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, [SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-eighth.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:

WILLIAM PHILLIPS

*Acting Secretary of State.*

[No. 2067]

(GRANTING PARDON TO PERSONS CONVICTED OF CERTAIN WAR-TIME OFFENSES)

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

December 23, 1933.

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.

Persons convicted of certain war-time offenses.

Preamble. Provisions of the Constitution.

Violations specified.

Seditious acts, etc. Vol. 40, p. 219; U.S.C., p. 1691. Espionage, etc. Vol. 40, p. 553.

Selective draft. Vol. 40, pp. 80, 955.

Full pardon granted, if sentence imposed has been complied with.

Proviso. Restriction.

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 23<sup>rd</sup> 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.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS

*Acting Secretary of State*

[No. 2068]

MERCHANDISE IN BONDED WAREHOUSE, BONDED CARPET WOOL  
AND CAMEL HAIR, AND DRAWBACK EXPORTATIONS

December 30, 1933.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Bonded warehouses,  
etc.  
Preamble.  
Statutory authoriza-  
tion.  
Vol. 46, p. 696.

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 \* \* \*";

Emergency declared.

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.

Time extended for  
withdrawing merchan-  
dise, imported during  
1931, for warehousing.  
Vol. 46, p. 744.

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.

*Proviso.*  
Conditions imposed.

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 1931 conditionally free of duty, under bond, under paragraph 1101 of the Tariff Act of 1930 for use in the manufacture of press cloth, camel's-hair belting, rugs, carpets, or other floor coverings, or in the manu-

Bonded wool, condi-  
tionally free, for desig-  
nated manufacture.  
Time extended for  
proof of use.  
Vol. 46, p. 646.

facture of knit or felt boots or heavy fulled lumbermen's socks, there shall be permitted 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 furnished 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 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.

*Proviso.  
Terms.*

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 substituted merchandise for drawback purposes a further period for exportation (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 313 (h) of the Tariff Act of 1930.

*Drawback.*

*Time extended on  
merchandise for ship-  
ment to Philippine  
Islands.  
Vol. 46, p. 694.*

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 30<sup>th</sup> day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-eighth.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:  
WILLIAM PHILLIPS  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

[No. 2069]

(AMENDING PROCLAMATIONS OF MARCH 6 AND MARCH 9, 1933, AND THE EXECUTIVE ORDER OF MARCH 10, 1933 AND ALL ORDERS AND REGULATIONS PURSUANT THERETO)

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

December 30, 1933.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, on March 6, 1933, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, by virtue of authority vested in me by the Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. L. 411), as amended, issued a Proclamation declaring that an emergency existed and that a National banking holiday be observed;

*Banking operations.  
Preamble.  
Ante, p. 1689.  
Vol. 40, p. 415; Ante,  
p. 1.*

WHEREAS, on March 9, 1933, I issued a Proclamation continuing the terms and conditions of said Proclamation of March 6, 1933, in full force and effect until further proclamation by the President;

*Ante, p. 1691.*

State banks not members of Federal Reserve system. Executive Order No. 6073.

WHEREAS, on March 10, 1933, I issued an Executive order authorizing the appropriate authority having immediate supervision of banking institutions in each State or any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to permit any banking institution not a member of the Federal Reserve System to perform any or all of its usual banking functions except as otherwise provided;

Licenses.

WHEREAS, the Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to authority granted by other provisions of the said Executive order of March 10, 1933, has acted upon all requests for licensing of banks members of the Federal Reserve System;

Admittance to membership of Fund granted to State banks.

WHEREAS, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation has acted upon all applications to it for membership in the Temporary Federal Deposit Insurance Fund as provided for in Section 12B (y) of the Federal Reserve Act as amended by Section 8 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

*Ante*, p. 179.

Responsibility of State.

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

Authority of State over State nonmember banks reestablished.

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 hoarding, 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.

Designated Proclamations and Executive Orders amended.

*Proviso.* Gold impounding reservation.

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

Done in the City of Washington this 30<sup>th</sup> day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fifty-eighth.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:

WILLIAM PHILLIPS

*Acting Secretary of State.*

[No. 2070]



UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—SUSPENSION OF TONNAGE DUES

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

January 16, 1934.

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas section 4228 of the Revised Statutes (U.S.C., title 46, sec. 141) in part provides as follows:

“Upon satisfactory proof being given to the President, by the government of any foreign nation, that no discriminating duties of tonnage or imposts are imposed or levied in the ports of such nation upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, or upon the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported in the same from the United States or from any foreign country, the President may issue his proclamation, declaring that the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and impost within the United States are suspended and discontinued, so far as respects the vessels of such foreign nation, and the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported into the United States from such foreign nation, or from any other foreign country; the suspension to take effect from the time of such 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 21, 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 21, 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 16<sup>th</sup> day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-four, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-eighth.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:

WILLIAM PHILLIPS

*Acting Secretary of State.*

Tonnage dues.  
Preamble.

Statutory authoriza-  
tion.  
R. S., sec. 4228, p. 814.  
Vol. 30, p. 214.  
U. S. C., p. 1469.

Suspension of dis-  
criminating duties on  
vessels of the Union of  
Soviet Socialist Repub-  
lics.

January 31, 1934.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
A PROCLAMATION

Gold Reserve.  
Preamble.  
Vol. 31, p. 45.

Ante, p. 51.  
Statutory authority  
of President.

WHEREAS, by virtue of Section 1 of the Act of Congress approved March 14, 1900 (31 Stat. L. 45), 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 12, 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 \$3,000,000,000 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 (c) 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 (c). 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—

\* \* \*

"(2) 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, 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 so 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 60 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 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

Duration of powers conferred.

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<sup>5</sup>/<sub>21</sub> 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 12, 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<sup>5</sup>/<sub>21</sub> 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.

Weight of gold dollar reduced. *Ante*, p. 52.

Weight of silver dollar not affected.

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.

Modification, etc., provisions.

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

DONE in the City of Washington at 3.10 o'clock in the afternoon, Eastern Standard Time, this 31 day of January, in the year [SEAL] of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fifty-eighth.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:  
CORDELL HULL  
*Secretary of State.*

EMERGENCY BOARD, DENVER & RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILROAD  
COMPANY—EMPLOYEES

February 1, 1934.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

Labor disputes, Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad Company and certain of its employees.  
Preamble.

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;

Emergency board created to investigate and report thereon.  
Vol. 44, p. 686.

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.

Compensation, etc.

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 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.

Ante, p. 12.

Reimbursement for expenses.  
Vol. 47, p. 401.

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 [SEAL] 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.

[No. 2073]

APPOINTING HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR. DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

February 7, 1934.

A PROCLAMATION

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

Preamble.

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 21, 1918 (ch. 25, 40 Stat. 451), and the Transportation Act, 1920 (ch. 91, 41 Stat. 456), 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 continue and confirm 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 21, 1918, and the said Transportation Act, 1920, except designating the agent provided for in section 206 of said act.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr. Appointed Director General of Railroads. Vol. 40, p. 451; Vol. 41, p. 456. Effective date.

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 February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-four, and of [SEAL] 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.*

[No. 2074]

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

February 7, 1934.

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

Transportation Act, 1920. Preamble. Act, p. 1692. Vol. 41, p. 461.

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;

Appointing Henry  
Morgenthau, Jr., as  
agent.

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 7<sup>th</sup> day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-four, and of [SEAL] 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.*

[No. 2075]

EXTENDING FOR 1 YEAR THE PERIOD WITHIN WHICH ADVANCES  
MAY BE MADE UNDER SECTION 10(B) OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE  
ACT AS AMENDED

February 16, 1934.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Federal Reserve  
Banks.  
Vol. 47, pp. 56, 794;  
*Ante*, p. 7; U.S.C.,  
Supp. VII, p. 172.

Advances authorized  
to member banks when  
acceptable assets not  
available for rediscount.

Security.

Interest.

Duration.

Continuation deem-  
ed advisable.

Provisions extended  
one year.

WHEREAS section 10(b) of the Federal Reserve Act as amended by the act of February 27, 1932 (ch. 58, 47 Stat. 56), by the act of February 3, 1933 (ch. 34, 47 Stat. 794), and 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."; and

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 16<sup>th</sup> day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-four, and of [SEAL] 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.*

[No. 2076]

EMERGENCY BOARD, DELAWARE AND HUDSON RAILROAD CORPORATION—EMPLOYEES

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

March 5, 1934.

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 organization 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 authorized to make expenditures for 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.

Labor disputes, Delaware and Hudson Railroad Corporation and certain of its employees.

Emergency board created to investigate, and to report thereon.

Vol. 44, p. 596.  
U.S.C., p. 2110.

Compensation, etc.

*Ante*, p. 3.

Vol. 47, p. 405.

Expenditures of the board.  
*Ante*, p. 296.

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 [SEAL] 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.*

[No. 2077]

CHILD HEALTH DAY

April 6, 1934.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Child Health Day.  
Preamble.  
Vol. 45, p. 617.

WHEREAS the Congress by Joint Resolution of May 18, 1928, 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;

Setting aside May 1,  
1934, as, and recom-  
mending observance of.

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.

DONE at the City of Washington this 6<sup>th</sup> day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-four, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-eighth.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL

*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2078]



COPYRIGHT—FREE CITY OF DANZIG

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

April 7, 1934.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it is provided by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1909 (ch. 320, 35 Stat. 1075-1088), entitled "AN ACT To amend and consolidate the Acts respecting copyright", that the copyright secured by the act, except the benefits under section 1(e) thereof as to which special conditions are imposed, shall extend to the work of an author or proprietor who is a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation, only upon certain conditions set forth in section 8 of the act, to wit:

Copyrights.  
Preamble.  
Vol. 35, p. 1075.

"(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

Vol. 35, p. 1077.

"(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

WHEREAS it is provided by section 1(e) that the provisions of the act "so far as they secure copyright controlling the 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

Action by Free City of Danzig.

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 1(e) of the act of March 4, 1909:

Similar rights under law.

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

Benefits extended to citizens of the Free City of Danzig.

That on and after April 7, 1934 the conditions specified in section 8(b) and 1(e) 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 entitled to all the benefits of this act and acts amendatory 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;

Conditions.

Mechanical musical  
works included.

*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 contrivance 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 7<sup>th</sup> day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-four, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-eighth.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:  
CORDELL HULL  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2079]

DECREASING RATES OF DUTY ON LAMINATED PRODUCTS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

April 23, 1934.

Tariff on laminated  
products.  
Preamble.  
Vol. 46, p. 701.

WHEREAS under and by virtue of section 336 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, 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 respect to such differences in costs of production;

WHEREAS the Commission has found it shown by said investigation that the principal competing country is Germany, and that the duties expressly fixed by statute do 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 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 difference; 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 difference in costs of production;

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 1539 (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 30 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.

Decreasing duty to equalize differences in costs of production.  
Vol. 46, p. 668.

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 23<sup>d</sup> day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-four, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-eighth.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:

WILLIAM PHILLIPS

*Acting Secretary of State.*

[No. 2080]

CHANGING DUTY ON CANNED CLAMS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

May 1, 1934.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS under and by virtue of section 336 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, 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;

Canned clams.  
Preamble.  
Vol. 46, p. 701.

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 razor 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 clams other than razor clams, and clams in combination with other substances (except clam chowder), packed in air-tight containers, 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;

American selling  
prices.  
Vol. 46, p. 710.

WHEREAS the Commission has specified in its report the decreased rate of duty on razor clams (*siliqua patula*), packed in air-tight containers, and the ad valorem rate of duty based on the American selling price, as defined in section 402 (g) of said act, of the domestic articles, on clams other than razor clams, and clams in combination with other substances (except clam chowder), packed in air-tight containers, found by the Commission to be shown by said investigation 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;

Decreasing duty on  
canned clams.  
Vol. 46, p. 634.

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 clams (*siliqua patula*), packed in air-tight containers, from 35 per centum ad valorem to 23 per centum ad valorem; and assessment of the rate of 35 per centum ad valorem expressly fixed in said paragraph, title, and act on clams other than razor clams, and clams in combination with other substances (except clam chowder), packed in air-tight containers, upon the American selling price, as defined in section 402 (g) of said act, of clams other than razor clams, and clams in combination with other substances (except clam chowder), packed in air-tight containers, manufactured or produced in the United States.

Vol. 46, p. 710.

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 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-four, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-eighth.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:  
CORDELL HULL  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2081]

EXTENDING FOR ONE YEAR THE EFFECTIVE PERIOD OF TITLE I OF  
THE EMERGENCY RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION ACT, 1933.

May 2, 1934.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Emergency Railroad  
Transportation Act,  
1933.  
Preamble.

WHEREAS section 17 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, 15(a) and 19(a) of the Interstate Commerce Act as amended", approved June 16, 1933 (c. 91, 48 Stat. 211, 217), reads as follows:

*Ante*, p. 217.

"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 thereunder shall continue in effect until vacated by the Commission or set aside by other lawful

authority, but notwithstanding the provisions of section 10 no such order shall operate to relieve any carrier from the effect of any State law or of any order of a State commission enacted 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, 15(a) and 19(a) of the Interstate Commerce Act as amended", approved June 16, 1933 (c. 91, 48 Stat. 211, 217), is extended for one year after June 16, 1934.

Extension of Title I, one year.

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 2<sup>d</sup> day of May in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-four and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-eighth.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL

*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2082]

MOTHER'S DAY

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

May 3, 1934.

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

Mother's Day, 1934.  
Preamble.  
Vol. 38, p. 770

WHEREAS Senate Resolution 218, 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:

Observance of Sunday, May 13, 1934, as Mother's Day.

(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 3<sup>rd</sup> day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-four, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-eighth.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL

*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2083]

---

NATIONAL MARITIME DAY

May 4, 1934.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

National Maritime Day. Preamble.

*Ante*, p. 73.

Observance of May 22, 1934, as.

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, I, 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 4<sup>th</sup> day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-four, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-eighth.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL

*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2084]

---

DECREASING RATES OF DUTY ON SUGAR

May 9, 1934.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Tariff on sugar. Preamble. Statutory authorization. Vol. 46, p. 701.

WHEREAS under and by virtue of section 336 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, raw and refined sugar, molasses, and related articles, 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 Cuba, 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 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:

Decreasing duty to equalize 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, tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, 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 1.284375 cents per pound; and

Vol. 46, p. 630.

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 polariscopic 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.*

[No. 2085]

## GENERAL LAFAYETTE MEMORIAL DAY

May 18, 1934.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

General Lafayette  
Memorial Day.Observance, re-  
quested.  
*Ante*, p. 784.Inviting observance  
of.

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 18<sup>th</sup> day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-four, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-eighth.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL

*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2086]

## SALE OF ARMS AND MUNITIONS OF WAR TO BOLIVIA AND PARAGUAY

May 28, 1934.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

Sale of arms, etc.  
Preamble.*Ante*, p. 811.

WHEREAS section 1 of a joint resolution of Congress, entitled "Joint Resolution To prohibit the sale of arms or munitions of war in the United States under certain conditions", approved May 28, 1934, provides as follows:

"That if the President finds 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 re-establishment of peace between those countries, and if after consultation with the governments of other American Republics and with their cooperation, as well as that of such other governments as he may deem necessary, he makes proclamation to that effect, it shall be unlawful to sell, except under such limitations and exceptions as the President prescribes, any arms or munitions of war in any place in the United States to the countries now engaged in that armed conflict, or to any person, company, or association acting in the interest of either country, until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress."



AND WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 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.”

*Anti*, p. 811.

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.

Announcement of President.

Warning to abstain from violation of law.

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 May 28, 1934, as made effective by this my proclamation issued thereunder.

Exceptions and limitations.

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, [SEAL] 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.*

[No. 2087]

SUSPENDING THE PROVISIONS OF THE DAVIS-BACON ACT OF MARCH 3, 1931

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS section 1 of the Davis-Bacon Act of March 3, 1931 (ch. 411, 46 Stat. 1494), provides:

“\* \* \* Every contract in excess of \$5,000 in amount, to which the United States or the District of Columbia is a party, which requires or involves the employment of laborers or mechanics in the construction, alteration, and/or repair of any public buildings of the

Davis-Bacon Act of March 3, 1931. Vol. 46, p. 1494. Labor wage rates, building contracts.

June 5, 1934.

Stipulation not to be less than prevailing rates.

National Industrial Recovery Act.  
*Ante*, p. 204.  
Contract provisions.

United States or the District of Columbia within the geographical limits of the States of the Union or the District of Columbia, shall contain a provision to the effect that the rate of wage for all laborers and mechanics employed by the contractor or any subcontractor on the public buildings covered by the contract shall be not less than the prevailing rate of wages for work of a similar nature in the city, town, village, or other civil division of the State in which the public buildings are located, or in the District of Columbia if the public buildings are located there \* \* \*."

WHEREAS section 206 of the National Industrial Recovery Act (ch. 90, 48 Stat. 195, 204) provides:

"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;

Authority of President in emergencies.

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

WHEREAS I find that a national emergency exists:

Provisions of Davis-Bacon Act suspended.

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 of March 3, 1931, as to all contracts made or to be made, except those entered into prior to June 16, 1933, and those entered into on or subsequent to June 16, 1933, which contain the provisions required by the said act of March 3, 1931.

Executive Order 5778 suspended.

And I do hereby suspend until otherwise provided the provisions of Executive Order No. 5778, of January 19, 1932, 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 5<sup>th</sup> day of June, 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:

WILLIAM PHILLIPS,

*Acting Secretary of State.*

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT