

# FOIA Marker

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PEADS (Presidential Emergency Action Documents): Search Results

Shipping Vessels

chains to a corner of said land of the United States of America; thence turning and running Southerly by said land of the United States of America, a distance of 30 chains to another corner of the same; thence turning and running Westerly by said land of the United States of America, a distance of 9.32 chains to the Easterly line of land now or late of the Whitney Estate (being the Dexter Land Grant); thence turning and running South 15° East by said land now or late of the Whitney Estate a distance of 20.71 chains to a corner, thence turning and running East by land of Owners Unknown, a distance of 22.96 chains to the point of beginning.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,

June 3, 1941.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 8770

ESTABLISHING THE LAKE MASON NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

MONTANA

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, it is ordered that all lands owned or controlled by the United States within the following-described area, comprising 6,884.12 acres, more or less, in Musselshell County, Montana, be, and they are hereby, reserved and set apart, subject to valid rights, for the use of the Department of the Interior as a refuge and breeding ground for migratory birds and other wildlife:

PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

- T. 10 N., R. 23 E.,
  - sec. 1, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
  - sec. 2, lot 4, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
  - sec. 3, lot 1;
  - sec. 12, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- T. 11 N., R. 23 E.,
  - sec. 20, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$  and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
  - sec. 21, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
  - sec. 27, all;
  - sec. 28, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
  - sec. 34, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
  - sec. 35, N $\frac{1}{2}$  and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- T. 9 N., R. 24 E.,
  - sec. 2, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
  - sec. 10, N $\frac{1}{2}$  and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
  - sec. 11, all fractional;
  - sec. 13, W $\frac{1}{2}$ ;
  - sec. 14, all fractional;
  - sec. 15, S $\frac{1}{2}$ ;
  - sec. 22, lots 1, 3, 4, and 6, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
  - sec. 23, lots 1 and 2;
  - sec. 24, N $\frac{1}{2}$ ;

- T. 10 N., R. 24 E.,
  - sec. 7, lot 2, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
  - sec. 17, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
  - sec. 18, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
  - sec. 20, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
  - sec. 21, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$  and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
  - sec. 28, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
  - sec. 34, NE $\frac{1}{4}$  and S $\frac{1}{2}$ .

It is unlawful for any person to pursue, hunt, trap, capture, willfully disturb, or kill any bird or wild animal of any kind whatsoever within the limits of the refuge, or to enter thereon, except under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

This reservation shall be known as the Lake Mason National Wildlife Refuge.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,

June 3, 1941.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 8771

AUTHORIZING THE UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION TO TAKE OVER CERTAIN FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

WHEREAS section 1 of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to authorize the acquisition by the United States of title to or the use of domestic or foreign merchant vessels for urgent needs of commerce and national defense, and for other purposes", approved June 6, 1941, provides, in part:

... during the existence of the national emergency declared by the President on September 8, 1939, to exist, but not after June 30, 1942, the President is authorized and empowered, through such agency or officer as he shall designate, to purchase, requisition, for any period during such emergency charter or requisition the use of, or take over the title to, or the possession of, for such use or disposition as he shall direct, any foreign merchant vessel which is lying idle in waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, including the Philippine Islands and the Canal Zone, and which is necessary to the national defense \* \* \*

AND WHEREAS I find that the foreign merchant vessels now lying idle in waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, including the Philippine Islands and the Canal Zone, are necessary to the national defense:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the aforesaid act, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. miss miss pow such miss duc chas use posse chan wate Unit. Islar tackl equip aboa there inaft  
2. the ( secti Cong law, direc term shall the r  
(a) sels, servi comr  
(b) such in ar any c vided charl gover Presi  
(c) vesse State West  
(d) sition the E  
(e) vesse essar said :  
3. term ers o with sation

1. The United States Maritime Commission (hereinafter called the "Commission") is hereby authorized and empowered, at such time or times and upon such terms and conditions as the Commission shall deem desirable and conducive to the national defense, to purchase, requisition, charter, requisition the use of, or take over the title to, or the possession of, any or all foreign merchant vessels which are lying idle in waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, including the Philippine Islands and the Canal Zone, including all tackle, apparel, furniture, spare parts and equipment, and all stores, including fuel, aboard such vessels or appertaining thereto, for the use and disposition hereinafter directed.

2. Without limiting the authority of the Commission under the provisions of sections 3, 4, and 5 of the said act of Congress or under any other provision of law, the Commission is authorized and directed, to such extent and upon such terms and conditions as the Commission shall deem desirable and conducive to the national defense:

(a) To operate any or all of such vessels, either directly or by agent, in any service of the United States, or in any commerce, foreign or coastwise.

(b) To charter or lease any or all of such vessels to any persons for operation in any service of the United States, or in any commerce, foreign or coastwise: *Provided*, that no vessel shall be transferred, chartered, or leased to any belligerent government without the approval of the President.

(c) To document any or all of such vessels under the laws of the United States or any neutral country of the Western Hemisphere.

(d) To make such other use or disposition of any or all of such vessels as the President may hereafter direct.

(e) To repair, equip, and man such vessels and to do whatever may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of the said act or this order.

3. The Commission is directed to determine and make to the owner or owners of any vessel taken in accordance with the provisions hereof, just compensation for such vessel, or the use thereof,

in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid act.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,

June 6, 1941.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 8772

[Exemption of Clarence H. Branscombe from compulsory retirement for age]

EXECUTIVE ORDER 8773

[AUTHORIZING AND DIRECTING THE SECRETARY OF WAR TO TAKE POSSESSION OF AND OPERATE THE INGLEWOOD PLANT OF NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION, INC.]

WHEREAS on the 27th day of May, 1941, a Presidential proclamation was issued, declaring an unlimited national emergency and calling upon all loyal citizens in production for defense to give precedence to the needs of the Nation to the end that a system of government which makes private enterprise possible may survive; and calling upon all our loyal workmen as well as employers to merge their lesser differences in the larger effort to insure the survival of the only kind of government which recognizes the rights of labor or of capital, and calling upon all loyal citizens to place the Nation's needs first in mind and in action to the end that we may mobilize and have ready for instant defensive use, all of the physical powers, all of the moral strength and all of the material resources of the Nation; and

WHEREAS North American Aviation, Inc., at its Inglewood plant in the City of Los Angeles, State of California, has contracts with the United States for the manufacture of military aircraft and other material and articles vital to the defense of the United States; and the United States owns aircraft in the course of production, raw material, machinery, and other property situated in the said Company's plant, and

WHEREAS a controversy arose at said plant over terms and conditions of employment between the company and the workers which they have been unable to adjust by collective bargaining; and whereas the controversy was duly certi-

Public Papers of the Presidents

March 1, 2004, Monday

Proclamation 7757--Expanding the Scope of the National Emergency and Invocation of Emergency Authority Relating to the Regulation of the Anchorage and Movement of Vessels Into Cuban Territorial Waters February 26, 2004

LENGTH: 1523 words

HIGHLIGHT:

This proclamation was published in the Federal Register on March 1. The Office of the Press Secretary also released a Spanish language version of this proclamation.

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

By the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, in order to expand the scope of the national emergency declared in Proclamation 6867 of March 1, 1996, based on the disturbance or threatened disturbance of the international relations of the United States caused by actions taken by the Cuban government; and in light of steps taken over the past year by the Cuban government to worsen the threat to United States international relations, and,

Whereas the United States has determined that Cuba is a state- sponsor of terrorism and it is subject to the restrictions of section 6(j)(1)(A) of the Export Administration Act of 1979, section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act;

Whereas the Cuban government has demonstrated a ready and reckless willingness to use excessive force, including deadly force, against U.S. citizens, in the ostensible enforcement of its sovereignty, including the February 1996 shoot-down of two unarmed U.S.-registered civilian aircraft in international airspace, resulting in the deaths of three American citizens and one other individual;

Whereas the Cuban government has demonstrated a ready and reckless willingness to use excessive force, including deadly force, against U.S. citizens and its own citizens, including on July 13, 1995, when persons in U.S.-registered vessels that entered into Cuban territorial waters suffered injury as a result of the reckless use of force against them by the Cuban military, and including the July 1994 sinking of an unarmed Cuban-registered vessel, resulting in the deaths of 41 Cuban citizens;

Whereas the Cuban government has impounded U.S.-registered vessels in Cuban ports and forced the owners, as a condition of release, to violate U.S. law by requiring payments to be made to the Cuban government;

Whereas the entry of any U.S.-registered vessels into Cuban territorial waters could result in injury to, or loss of life of, persons engaged in that conduct, due to the potential use of excessive force, including deadly force, against them by the Cuban military, and could threaten a disturbance of international relations;

Whereas the unauthorized entry of vessels subject to the jurisdiction of the United States into Cuban territorial waters is in violation of U.S. law and contrary to U.S. policy;

Whereas the objectives of U.S. policy regarding Cuba are the end of the dictatorship and a rapid, peaceful transition to a representative democracy respectful of human rights and characterized by an open market economic system;

Whereas a critical initiative by the United States to advance these U.S. objectives is to deny resources to the repressive Cuban government, resources that may be used by that government to support terrorist activities and carry out excessive use of force against innocent victims, including U.S. citizens;

Whereas the unauthorized entry of U.S.-registered vessels into Cuban territorial waters is detrimental to the foreign policy of the United States, which is to deny monetary and material support to the repressive Cuban government, and, therefore, such unauthorized entries threaten to disturb the international relations of the United States by facilitating the Cuban government's support of terrorism, use of excessive force, and continued existence;

Whereas the Cuban government has over the course of its 45-year existence repeatedly used violence and the threat of violence to undermine U.S. policy interests. This same regime continues in power today, and has since 1959 maintained a pattern of hostile actions contrary to U.S. policy interests. Among other things, the Cuban government established a military alliance with the Soviet Union, and invited Soviet forces to install nuclear missiles in Cuba capable of attacking the United States, and encouraged Soviet authorities to use those weapons against the United States; it engaged in military adventurism in Africa; and it helped to form and provide material and political support to terrorist organizations that sought the violent overthrow of democratically elected governments in Central America and elsewhere in the hemisphere allied with the United States, thereby causing repeated disturbances of U.S. international relations;

Whereas the Cuban government has recently and over the last year taken a series of steps to destabilize relations with the United States, including threatening to abrogate the Migration Accords with the United States and to close the U.S. Interests Section, and Cuba's most senior officials repeatedly asserting that the United States intended to invade Cuba, despite explicit denials from the U.S. Secretaries of State and Defense that such action is planned, thereby causing a sudden and worsening disturbance of U.S. international relations;

Whereas U.S. concerns about these unforeseen Cuban government actions that threaten to disturb international relations were sufficiently grave that on May 8, 2003, the United States warned the Cuban government that political manipulations that resulted in a mass migration would be viewed as a "hostile act;"

Now, Therefore, I, George W. Bush, President of the United States of America,

by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 1 of title II of Public Law 65-24, ch. 30, June 15, 1917, as amended (50 U.S.C. 191), sections 201 and 301 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, in order to expand the scope of the national emergency declared in Proclamation 6867 of March 1, 1996, and to secure the observance of the rights and obligations of the United States, hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of Homeland Security (the "Secretary") to make and issue such rules and regulations as the Secretary may find appropriate to regulate the anchorage and movement of vessels, and authorize and approve the Secretary's issuance of such rules and regulations, as authorized by the Act of June 15, 1917.

Section 1. The Secretary may make rules and regulations governing the anchorage and movement of any vessel, foreign or domestic, in the territorial waters of the United States, which may be used, or is susceptible of being used, for voyage into Cuban territorial waters and that may create unsafe conditions, or result in unauthorized transactions, and thereby threaten a disturbance of international relations. Any rule or regulation issued pursuant to this proclamation may be effective immediately upon issuance as such rule or regulation shall involve a foreign affairs function of the United States.

Sec. 2. The Secretary is authorized to inspect any vessel, foreign or domestic, in the territorial waters of the United States, at any time; to place guards on any such vessel; and, with my consent expressly hereby granted, take full possession and control of any such vessel and remove the officers and crew and all other persons not specifically authorized by the Secretary to go or remain on board the vessel when necessary to secure the rights and obligations of the United States.

Sec. 3. The Secretary may request assistance from such departments, agencies, officers, or instrumentalities of the United States as the Secretary deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this proclamation. Such departments, agencies, officers, or instrumentalities shall, consistent with other provisions of law and to the extent practicable, provide requested assistance.

Sec. 4. The Secretary may seek assistance from State and local authorities in carrying out the purposes of this proclamation. Because State and local assistance may be essential for an effective response to this emergency, I urge all State and local officials to cooperate with Federal authorities and to take all actions within their lawful authority necessary to prevent the unauthorized departure of vessels intending to enter Cuban territorial waters.

Sec. 5. All powers and authorities delegated by this proclamation to the Secretary may be delegated by the Secretary to other officers and agents of the United States Government unless otherwise prohibited by law.

Sec. 6. Any provisions of Proclamation 6867 that are inconsistent with the provisions of this proclamation are superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

Sec. 7. This proclamation shall be immediately transmitted to the Congress and published in the Federal Register.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord two thousand four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty- eighth.  
George W. Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:45 a.m., February 27, 2004]

LOAD-DATE: March 5, 2004

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH



title 2 of the Canal Zone Code, as amended by section 2 of the act of June 13, 1940, c. 358, 54 Stat. 389, I hereby prescribe the following regulations governing the payment of interest on postal-savings certificates issued by the Canal Zone Postal Service:

**SECTION 1. Rate of interest.** Postal-savings certificates issued by the Canal Zone Postal Service shall bear interest at the rate of one-half of one per centum for each period of three full calendar months from the date of issue.

**SECTION 2. Time of payment.** Interest on all postal-savings certificates shall be payable when the certificates are paid.

**SECTION 3. Application to outstanding deposit money orders.** The provisions of this order shall apply to all outstanding deposit money orders issued by the Canal Zone Postal Service prior to August 13, 1940.

**SECTION 4. Revocation of prior order.** Executive Order No. 7234 of November 25, 1935, entitled "Deposit Money Orders Issued by the Canal Zone Postal Service", is hereby revoked.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,

August 30, 1941.

#### EXECUTIVE ORDER 8880

AMENDMENT OF EXECUTIVE ORDER OF JANUARY 17, 1973, TO PERMIT AN OFFICER OR EMPLOYEE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO HOLD THE OFFICE OF CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 1753 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (U.S.C., title 5, sec. 631), and as President of the United States, the Executive Order of January 17, 1973, as amended, prohibiting, with certain exceptions, Federal officers and employees from holding State, Territorial, and municipal offices, is hereby further amended so as to permit any officer or employee of the Federal Government to hold the office of Chancellor of the University of Puerto Rico: *Provided*, that the holding of such office shall not in any manner interfere or conflict with the incumbent's performance

of his regular duties as an officer or employee of the Federal Government.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,

August 30, 1941.

#### EXECUTIVE ORDER 8881

AMENDING EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8771 OF JUNE 6, 1941 ENTITLED, "AUTHORIZING THE UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION TO TAKE OVER CERTAIN FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS"

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by the act of Congress entitled, "An Act to authorize the acquisition by the United States of title to or the use of domestic or foreign merchant vessels for urgent needs of commerce and national defense, and for other purposes", approved June 6, 1941 (Public Law 101, 77th Congress), Executive Order No. 8771 of June 6, 1941 entitled, "Authorizing the United States Maritime Commission to Take Over Certain Foreign Merchant Vessels" is hereby amended so that the provisions thereof shall be applicable to any or all foreign merchant vessels, including all appurtenances thereto as described in said order, lying idle in waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, including the Philippine Islands and the Canal Zone, at any time after June 6, 1941 and up to and including June 30, 1942.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,

September 2, 1941.

#### EXECUTIVE ORDER 8882

REGULATIONS GOVERNING WITHIN-GRADE SALARY ADVANCEMENTS

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 7 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended by the act of August 1, 1941, Public Law 200, 77th Congress, 1st Session, I hereby prescribe the following regulations for the administration of the within-grade salary advancement plan established by that section:

**SECTION 1.** In the administration of the said section 7, the following definitions of terms used therein shall apply:

(a) "Permanent positions" shall include all positions except those desig-

Public Papers of the Presidents

March 1, 1996

Proclamation 6867 -- Declaration of a National Emergency and Invocation of Emergency Authority Relating to the Regulation of the Anchorage and Movement of Vessels

CITE: 32 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 395

LENGTH: 764 words

HIGHLIGHT:

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Whereas, on February 24, 1996, Cuban military aircraft intercepted and destroyed two unarmed U.S.-registered civilian aircraft in international airspace north of Cuba;

Whereas the Government of Cuba has demonstrated a ready and reckless willingness to use excessive force, including deadly force, in the ostensible enforcement of its sovereignty;

Whereas, on July 13, 1995, persons in U.S.-registered vessels who entered into Cuban territorial waters suffered injury as a result of the reckless use of force against them by the Cuban military; and

Whereas the entry of U.S.-registered vessels into Cuban territorial waters could again result in injury to, or loss of life of, persons engaged in that conduct, due to the potential use of excessive force, including deadly force, against them by the Cuban military, and could threaten a disturbance in international relations;

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 1 of title II of Public Law 65-24, ch. 30, June 15, 1917, as amended (50 U.S.C. 191), sections 201 and 301 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, find and do hereby proclaim that a national emergency does exist by reason of a disturbance or threatened disturbance of international relations. In order to address this national emergency and to secure the observance of the fights and obligations of the United States, I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of Transportation (the "Secretary") to make and issue such rules and regulations as the Secretary may find appropriate to regulate the anchorage and movement of vessels, and delegate to the Secretary my authority to approve such rules and regulations, as authorized by the Act of June 15, 1917.

Section 1. The Secretary may make rules and regulations governing the anchorage and movement of any vessel, foreign or domestic, in the territorial waters of the United States, which may be used, or is susceptible of being used, for voyage into Cuban territorial waters and that may create unsafe conditions and threaten a disturbance of international relations. Any rule or regulation

issued pursuant to this proclamation may be effective immediately upon issuance as such rule or regulation shall involve a foreign affairs function of the United States.

Sec. 2. The Secretary is authorized to inspect any vessel, foreign or domestic, in the territorial waters of the United States, at any time; to place guards on any such vessel; and, with my consent expressly hereby granted, take full possession and control of any such vessel and remove the officers and crew, and all other persons not specifically authorized by the Secretary to go or remain on board the vessel when necessary to secure the rights and obligations of the United States.

Sec. 3. The Secretary may request assistance from such departments, agencies, officers, or instrumentalities of the United States as the Secretary deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this proclamation. Such departments, agencies, officers, or instrumentalities shall, consistent with other provisions of law and to the extent practicable, provide requested assistance.

Sec. 4. The Secretary may seek assistance from State and local authorities in carrying out the purposes of this proclamation. Because State and local assistance may be essential for an effective response to this emergency, I urge all State and local officials to cooperate with Federal authorities and to take all actions within their lawful authority necessary to prevent the unauthorized departure of vessels intending to enter Cuban territorial waters.

Sec. 5. All powers and authorities delegated by this proclamation to the Secretary may be delegated by the Secretary to other officers and agents of the United States Government unless otherwise prohibited by law.

Sec. 6. This proclamation shall be immediately transmitted to the Congress and published in the Federal Register.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninetysix, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:45 a.m., March 4, 1996]

NOTE: This proclamation will be published in the Federal Register on March 5.

LOAD-DATE: April 10, 1996

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH



THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES  
LITTERA SCRIPTA MANET  
OF THE UNITED STATES

# FEDERAL REGISTER

VOLUME 11                      1934                      NUMBER 172.

*Washington, Wednesday, September 4, 1946*

*The President*

**EXECUTIVE ORDER 9773**

**DISPOSAL OF THE U. S. S. LAFAYETTE  
(APV-4, Ex-NORMANDIE)**

WHEREAS the United States Maritime Commission, by virtue of the authority vested in it by Executive Order No. 8771 of June 6, 1941, issued under the authority of section 1 of the act of June 6, 1941, 55 Stat. 242, took over, as of December 16, 1941, the title to and possession of the U. S. S. LAFAYETTE (APV-4, Ex-NORMANDIE), a foreign merchant vessel lying idle in waters within the jurisdiction of the United States; and

WHEREAS the French Government requested that the said vessel be returned to its former owners when the United States should no longer have need therefor; and

WHEREAS Executive Order No. 9001-A of December 27, 1941, authorized the sale of the said vessel to the former owners thereof when the United States should no longer have need therefor; and

WHEREAS a settlement has been reached with the French Government with respect to French claims against the United States on account of the said vessel; and

WHEREAS the Navy Department, which heretofore has had possession and control of the said vessel, has declared it surplus for disposal by the United States Maritime Commission:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority contained in the said act of June 6, 1941, the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended; and the Surplus Property Act of 1944, and as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

The said Executive Order No. 9001-A of December 27, 1941, is revoked, and the United States Maritime Commission is authorized and directed to dispose of the U. S. S. LAFAYETTE (APV-4, Ex-NORMANDIE) in accordance with the provisions of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936,

as amended, and other laws authorizing the sale of vessels.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
September 3, 1946.

[F. R. Doc. 46-15784; Filed, Sept. 3, 1946;  
11:35 a. m.]

*Regulations*

**TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE**

Subtitle A—Office of Secretary of  
Agriculture

**PART 7—PRICE DECONTROL AND  
RECONTROL**

**ADJUSTMENTS IN MAXIMUM PRICES FOR DRY  
EDIBLE BEANS**

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and particularly by section 1A (e) (2) (A) of said act as added by the Price Control Extension Act of 1946, I hereby determine that continuation of maximum prices applicable to 1946 crop dry edible beans announced March 15, 1946, would impede the necessary production of such commodity and that adjustments in such prices are necessary to obtain the necessary production. I, therefore, recommend to the Price Administrator adjustments in such maximum prices for dry edible beans as follows:

Kind:	Adjusted Maximum Prices <sup>1</sup>
Pea and Medium White.....	\$9.00
Great Northern.....	8.65
Flat Small White.....	9.00
Small Red.....	9.00
Small White.....	9.00
Cranberry.....	9.00
Standard Lima.....	10.50
Baby Lima.....	8.75
Pinto.....	8.50
Pink.....	9.00
Red Kidney.....	10.50
Blackeye.....	8.25
Yelloweye.....	9.25
Marrow.....	10.25
White Kidney.....	11.35
Bayo.....	7.70

<sup>1</sup>All prices shown are basis 100-lbs. net U. S. No. 1, cleaned and bagged (in 100-lb. containers) with all charges paid, in carload lots, f. o. b. car at country shipping points.

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establishing the Air Medal, be, and it is hereby amended to read as follows:

"By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States and as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, it is hereby ordered that an Air Medal, with accompanying ribbons, be established for award to any person who, while serving in any capacity in or with the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard of the United States, subsequent to September 8, 1939, distinguishes, or has distinguished, himself by meritorious achievement while participating in an aerial flight."

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,

September 11, 1942.

#### EXECUTIVE ORDER 9243

##### PROVIDING FOR THE TRANSFER AND RELEASE OF FEDERAL PERSONNEL

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Civil Service Act (22 Stat. 403), and by section 1753 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (U.S.C., title 5, sec. 531), it is hereby ordered:

1. Effective on and after the fifteenth day following the date of this order, transfers of employees between departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the civilian executive branch of the Federal Government, the release of such employees to private enterprise, and the establishment, granting, and conditioning of reemployment rights in the event of such transfers and releases, shall be governed by policies and directives issued by the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission in conformity with Executive Order No. 9139 of April 18, 1942.

2. In conformity with the policies of the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall from time to time establish priority classifications of the several executive departments and agencies or parts or activities thereof, based upon the relative importance to the war program of the functions performed.

3. Executive Order No. 8973 of December 12, 1941, and Executive Order No. 9067 of February 20, 1942, are hereby revoked, effective on the fifteenth day following the date of this order; provided that nothing contained in this order shall be construed to affect reemployment

rights thereof acquired by any employee under Executive Orders Nos. 8973 and 9067.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,

September 12, 1942.

#### EXECUTIVE ORDER 9244

##### AMENDING EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 9054 ENTITLED "ESTABLISHING A WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION IN THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND DEFINING ITS FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES"

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States, including the First War Powers Act, 1941, approved December 18, 1941, and the Second War Powers Act, 1942, approved March 27, 1942, as President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and in order to assure the most effective utilization of the shipping of the United States for the successful prosecution of the war, Executive Order No. 9054 of February 7, 1942, is hereby amended as follows:

1. Section 2 of said Executive Order is hereby amended by adding thereto the following paragraphs:

"(h) Exercise the power, authority and discretion conferred upon the President by Section 902 (e) of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended.

"(i) With respect to all matters for which the Administrator may be responsible under terms of the Order, exercise in like manner as the United States Maritime Commission, all of the functions, powers and duties with respect to contracts and payments, and the audit of books and records, conferred upon the Commission by Executive Order No. 9001, December 27, 1941, and Executive Order No. 9127, April 10, 1942, and Section 403 of the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942 (Public Law 528, 77th Congress).

"(j) Exercise in like manner as the United States Maritime Commission all the functions, powers, authority and discretion with regard to the acquisition (including requisition) and disposition of property conferred upon the United States Maritime Commission by the Executive Orders No. 8942, No. 9138, and No. 9129 dated November 19, 1941, April 17, 1942, and April 13, 1942, respectively.

"(k) Exercise in like manner as the United States Maritime Commission all the functions, powers, duties, authority and discretion conferred on the Commission by the Suits in Admiralty Act approved March 9, 1920 (41 Stat. 525, Chapter 95)."

2. Section 2 of said Executive Order is hereby further amended by modifying Paragraph (c) thereof to read as follows:

"(c) Provide insurance and re-insurance pursuant to the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, as amended, Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, and the Act of June 6, 1941 (Public Law 101, 77th Congress)."

3. Section 3 of said Executive Order is hereby amended to read as follows:

"3. The functions, duties and powers conferred by law upon the United States Maritime Commission with respect to the operation, purchase, charter, insurance, repair, maintenance, and requisition of vessels and facilities required for the operation thereof and the issuance of warrants with respect thereto under the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, the Act of June 6, 1941 (Public Law 101, 77th Congress), the Act of July 14, 1941 (Public Law 173, 77th Congress), the Act of May 2, 1941 (Public Law 46, 77th Congress), the Act of October 16, 1941 (Public Law 274, 77th Congress), as amended, First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942 (Public Law 247, 77th Congress), the First War Powers Act, 1941, the Act of February 6, 1941 (Public Law 5, 77th Congress), Section 403 of the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942 (Public Law 528, 77th Congress), Executive Order No. 8771, dated June 6, 1941, as amended, Executive Order No. 9001, dated December 27, 1941, Executive Order No. 9127, dated April 10, 1942, and under any other provisions of law, including Executive Orders, are hereby transferred to the Administrator; and such part of the existing personnel of the United States Maritime Commission, together with such records and public property as the Administrator may deem necessary to the full exercise of his functions and duties prescribed by this Order are hereby assigned to the War Shipping Administration."

4. Section 5 of said Executive Order is hereby amended to read as follows:

"5. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Order, the Administrator is authorized to utilize the services of available and appropriate personnel of the United States Maritime Commission, the War and Navy Departments, and other government departments and agencies which are engaged in activities related to the operation of shipping. The Administrator may require, and other government departments and agencies are directed to make available to the Administrator, such information, reports and statistics regarding shipping requirements as the Administrator may deem necessary to enable him properly to determine and administer the allocation of vessels and space thereon, except in regard to vessels of the Army and Navy excluded in Section 2 and those engaged on special secret military missions."

5. Any provisions of pertinent Executive Orders conflicting with this Order are hereby superseded.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
September 16, 1942.

#### EXECUTIVE ORDER 9245

TRANSFERRING TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR THE FUNCTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States, particularly the First War Powers Act, 1941 (Public Law 354—77th Congress), it is hereby ordered that the functions, powers, and duties of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, together with the personnel, records, property, and funds of the office of the High Commissioner, be, and they are hereby, transferred to the Secretary of the Interior.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
September 16, 1942.

#### EXECUTIVE ORDER 9246

PROVIDING FOR THE COORDINATION AND CONTROL OF THE RUBBER PROGRAM

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes, particularly the Act of December 18, 1941,

Importation of  
Supplies



THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES  
LITTERA SCRIPTA MANET  
1934  
OF THE UNITED STATES

# FEDERAL REGISTER

VOLUME 7 NUMBER 67

*Washington, Tuesday, April 7, 1942*

*The President*

**PROCLAMATION 2545**

**FREE IMPORTATION OF JERKED BEEF**

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS codfish constitutes one of the basic staples in the diet of the low-income groups in Puerto Rico; and

WHEREAS the supply of codfish in Puerto Rico, practically all of which is imported from Canada, Newfoundland, and Labrador, will probably be substantially reduced as a result of the war; and

WHEREAS it is imperative that a substitute low-cost food be made available; and

WHEREAS jerked beef is a satisfactory substitute for codfish; and

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

Whenever the President shall by proclamation declare an emergency to exist by reason of a state of war, or otherwise, he may authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to extend during the continuance of such emergency the time herein prescribed for the performance of any act, and may authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to permit, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, the importation free of duty of food, clothing, and medical, surgical, and other supplies for use in emergency relief work:

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 above-quoted statutory provisions, do hereby declare an emergency to exist by reason of the present war, and do hereby authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to permit, until it shall be determined by the President and declared by his Proclamation that the emergency has terminated, under such regulations and subject to such conditions as he may deem necessary, the importation of

jerked beef free of duty when imported by or directly for the account of any public agency or any relief organization, not operated for profit, for distribution to consumers in Puerto Rico, or by or directly for the account of any dealer in foodstuffs for sale or distribution to consumers in that area.

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 April in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-  
[SEAL] two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-sixth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President:

SUMNER WELLES,  
Acting Secretary of State.

[F. R. Doc. 42-2987; Filed, April 4, 1942;  
10:08 a. m.]

**PROCLAMATION 2546**

**CANCER CONTROL MONTH—1942**

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF  
AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS Public Resolution No. 82, 75th Congress, approved March 28, 1938 (52 Stat. 148), authorizes and requests the President to issue annually a proclamation setting apart the month of April of each year as Cancer Control Month and to invite similar action on the part of the Governors of the several States, Territories, and possessions of the United States; and

WHEREAS the victims of cancer are, for the most part, mature men and women, valued custodians of our American way of life, whose loss is a costly drain upon national strength and morale; and

WHEREAS American men and women should be urged by every educational means to make use of available facilities

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WHEREAS on October 22, 1946, the two Governments exchanged notes making certain clarifying amendments to the said agreement; and

WHEREAS the said agreement and the said notes were proclaimed by the President of the United States by Proclamations of December 17, 1946 and January 8, 1947, and entered into force on January 2, 1947; and

WHEREAS the act of July 5, 1954, entitled "An Act to provide for an extension on a reciprocal basis of the period of the free entry of Philippine articles in the United States", provides as follows:

"The duty-free treatment provided for in section 201 of the Philippine Trade Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 143) shall apply in lieu of the treatment specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a) of section 202 of that Act, to Philippine articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, in the United States for consumption during such period after July 3, 1954, but not after December 31, 1955, as the President may declare by proclamation to be a period during which United States articles, as defined in that Act, will be admitted into the Republic of the Philippines free of ordinary customs duty, as such duty is defined in that Act. Notwithstanding any such proclamation, paragraph (2) of such subsection shall be considered as having been in effect for the purpose of applying the provisions of paragraph (3) of such subsection."

NOW THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the said act of July 5, 1954, do hereby declare and proclaim on the basis of information received from the Government of the Philippines, that United States articles, as defined in the said Philippine Trade Act of 1946, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, in the Philippines for consumption, during the period from July 4, 1954, to December 31, 1955, both dates inclusive, will be admitted into the Philippines free of ordinary customs duty, as such duty is defined in the said Philippine Trade Act of 1946.

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

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DONE at the City of Washington this tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-four [SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventy-ninth.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

By the President:

JOHN FOSTER DULLES,  
*Secretary of State.*

#### PROCLAMATION 3061

TERMINATION OF PROCLAMATION No. 2545,<sup>1</sup>  
ENTITLED "FREE IMPORTATION OF JERKED BEEF"

WHEREAS Proclamation No. 2545 of April 1, 1942, issued under section 318 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (46 Stat. 696; 19 U. S. C. 1318), authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to permit, under such regulations and subject to such conditions as the Secretary may deem necessary, the importation of jerked beef free of duty for distribution or sale to consumers in Puerto Rico; and

WHEREAS it now appears that it would be in the public interest to terminate such proclamation as hereinafter provided:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 318 of the said Tariff Act of 1930, and as President of the United States, do hereby terminate the said Proclamation No. 2545, such termination to become effective on the thirty-fifth day following the date of this proclamation.

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 12th day of July in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-four [SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and seventy-ninth.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

By the President:

JOHN FOSTER DULLES,  
*Secretary of State.*

<sup>1</sup> 7 F. R. 2611, 3 CFR, 1943 Cum. Supp.

2. In that the offering sheet purports to describe interests in the Hayes-Highland # 1 and Russell Place # 1 tracts. Exhibit A designates the lease area as the Alta Vista # 2 and Burnham # 2. Exhibit B describes Roanoke Powell and Hayes Highland tracts;

3. In that Item 13 of Division II does not give the present number of producing wells in the field described;

It is ordered, pursuant to Rule 340 (a) of the Commission's General Rules and Regulations under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, that the effectiveness of the filing of said offering sheet be, and hereby is, suspended until the 27th day of February 1937 that an opportunity for hearing be given to the said respondent for the purpose of determining the material completeness or accuracy of the said offering sheet in the respects in which it is herein alleged to be incomplete or inaccurate, and whether the said order of suspension shall be revoked or continued; and

It is further ordered that Charles S. Lobingier, an officer of the Commission be, and hereby is, designated as trial examiner to preside at such hearing, to continue or adjourn the said hearing from time to time, to administer oaths and affirmations, subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, take evidence, consider any amendments to said offering sheet as may be filed prior to the conclusion of the hearing, and require the production of any books, papers, correspondence, memoranda, or other records deemed relevant or material to the inquiry, and to perform all other duties in connection therewith authorized by law; and

It is further ordered that the taking of testimony in this proceeding commence on the 12th day of February 1937 at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon at the office of the Securities and Exchange Commission, 18th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., and continue thereafter at such times and places as said examiner may designate.

Upon the completion of testimony in this matter the examiner is directed to close the hearing and make his report to the Commission.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

FRANCIS P. BRASSOR, *Secretary*.

[F. R. Doc. 37-329; Filed, February 1, 1937; 12:43 p. m.]

*United States of America—Before the Securities and Exchange Commission*

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission held at its office in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 29th day of January A. D. 1937.

IN THE MATTER OF AN OFFERING SHEET OF A ROYALTY INTEREST IN THE MILLS-BENNETT ET AL. BASSINGER FARM, FILED ON JANUARY 22, 1937, BY SUPREME OIL INC., RESPONDENT

SUSPENSION ORDER, ORDER FOR HEARING (UNDER RULE 340 (A)), AND ORDER DESIGNATING TRIAL EXAMINER

The Securities and Exchange Commission, having reasonable grounds to believe, and therefore alleging, that the offering sheet described in the title hereof and filed by the respondent named therein is incomplete or inaccurate in the following material respects, to wit:

(1) In that the phrase "or disapproved" is omitted from paragraph 2 of Division I.

(2) In that Item 12 (a), Division II, has omitted to state whether taxes are deducted from royalty runs, and if so, how.

(3) In that the rate of tax is incorrectly stated in Item 12 (b), Division II.

(4) In that certain information and statements appear to be improperly included in Item 13, Division II. Such statements as "seven pools of major importance" assure "long flowing life" and "high porosity, uniform saturation and high gravity" of Pettus sand, are not historical facts.

(5) In that a typographical error appears in the year shown in Item 15, Division II. The initial production was in April 1935 according to Item 14, Division II.

(6) In that in Item 16 (c), Division II, the net production figures for the smallest interest offered are miscalculated for the months of May to December 1936, inclusive.

(7) In that in Item 16 (d), Division II, the payoff for the smallest interest offered is miscalculated for the months of January to April 1936, inclusive.

(8) In that the explanation of the answer to Item 18 (a) (1), Division II, is omitted.

(9) In that the required form for corporate signature is omitted at the end of Division II.

It is ordered, pursuant to Rule 340 (a) of the Commission's General Rules and Regulations under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, that the effectiveness of the filing of said offering sheet be, and hereby is, suspended until the 27th day of February 1937 that an opportunity for hearing be given to the said respondent for the purpose of determining the material completeness or accuracy of the said offering sheet in the respects in which it is herein alleged to be incomplete or inaccurate, and whether the said order of suspension shall be revoked or continued; and

It is further ordered that Charles S. Lobingier, an officer of the Commission be, and hereby is, designated as trial examiner to preside at such hearing, to continue or adjourn the said hearing from time to time, to administer oaths and affirmations, subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, take evidence, consider any amendments to said offering sheet as may be filed prior to the conclusion of the hearing, and require the production of any books, papers, correspondence, memoranda, or other records deemed relevant or material to the inquiry, and to perform all other duties in connection therewith authorized by law; and

It is further ordered that the taking of testimony in this proceeding commence on the 11th day of February 1937 at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Securities and Exchange Commission, 18th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., and continue thereafter at such times and places as said examiner may designate.

Upon the completion of testimony in this matter the examiner is directed to close the hearing and make his report to the Commission.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

FRANCIS P. BRASSOR, *Secretary*.

[F. R. Doc. 37-331; Filed, February 1, 1937; 12:44 p. m.]

Wednesday, February 3, 1937

No. 22

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

EMERGENCY DUE TO FLOOD CONDITIONS—FREE IMPORTATION OF FOOD, CLOTHING, AND MEDICAL, SURGICAL AND OTHER SUPPLIES FOR USE IN EMERGENCY WORK

By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS there have recently occurred and are occurring disastrous floods in various localities in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and tributaries thereof, resulting in great loss of life and property and causing much sickness, suffering, and privation among the residents of the stricken localities, making it necessary for charitable, philanthropic, relief, and other organizations to extend aid on a large scale to the flood sufferers;

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

"Whenever the President shall by proclamation declare an emergency to exist by reason of a state of war, or otherwise, he may authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to extend during the continuance of such emergency the time herein prescribed for the performance of any act, and may authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to permit, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, the importation free of duty of food, clothing,

and medical, surgical, and other supplies for use in emergency relief work. \* \* \*";

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the foregoing provisions of section 318 of the Tariff Act of 1930, do by this proclamation declare an emergency to exist, and I do hereby authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to permit, during the continuance of such emergency (the termination of which will be determined by the President and declared by his Proclamation), within such limits and subject to such conditions as he may deem necessary to meet the emergency, the importation free of duty of such food, clothing, and medical, surgical, and other supplies as he may designate and under such regulations as he may prescribe, when imported for use in such emergency relief work.

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 February in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-first.

By the President:

CORDELL HULL,  
Secretary of State.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

[No. 2223]

[F. R. Doc. 37-336; Filed, February 2, 1937; 10:48 a. m.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Bureau of Customs.

[T. D. 48787]

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AMENDED—TRADE-MARKS AND TRADE NAMES

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

Pursuant to the authority contained in section 251, Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 19, sec. 66), section 27 of the Trade-Mark Act of 1905 (U. S. C., title 15, sec. 106), section 6 of the Trade-Mark Act of 1920 (U. S. C., title 15, sec. 126); and sections 526 and 624 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (U. S. C., title 19, secs. 1526 and 1624), articles 519 and 521 (as amended by Treasury Decision 45658) and article 520 of the Customs Regulations of 1931 are amended to read as follows:

ART. 519. *Trade-Marks—Recording.*—(a) Domestic or foreign manufacturers or traders, to avail themselves of the privileges of the law concerning trade-marks, are required to register their trade-marks with the Commissioner of Patents before the Treasury Department can act.

(b) To record a trade-mark with the Treasury Department an application must be addressed to the Treasury Department, Bureau of Customs, Washington, D. C., (which may be in the form of a letter) stating therein the name, residence, and citizenship of the owner or owners (if a partnership, the citizenship of each partner; if a corporation or association, the country or state within which it was organized or created); the name of the locality in which the goods are manufactured, and the names of the ports of entry to which the applicant desires to have facsimiles of the trade-mark transmitted. The application must be accompanied by one certified copy of the original certificate of registration issued by the Commissioner of Patents in accordance with the Trade-Mark Act of February 20, 1905, or the Trade-Mark Act of March 19, 1920; such of the documents mentioned in paragraph (c) as are required to show the ownership of the applicant; three uncertified printed Patent Office facsimiles of the trade-mark for deposit in the Treasury Department, and a sufficient number of such facsimiles to enable the Bureau to forward copies to the port or ports of entry named in the application. The number of facsimiles necessary for each of the ports of entry is as follows:

Four facsimiles for each of the ports of New York and Chicago.  
Three facsimiles for each of the ports of Baltimore and Boston.  
Two facsimiles for each of the ports of Nogales, Buffalo, Tampa, Key West, Los Angeles, Portland, Me., Detroit, New Orleans, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Portland, Oreg., Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, San Antonio, San Francisco, St. Louis, St. Albans, Vt., Seattle, Milwaukee, and Saint Thomas, Virgin Islands.

One facsimile for each of the other ports of entry.  
No fee is charged for recording trade-marks in the Treasury Department.

(c) If ownership of a registered trade-mark is claimed by an applicant by virtue of an assignment of such trade-mark, there must be transmitted with the application for recording, in addition to the documents and information specified in paragraph (b) of this article, a certified abstract of title from the records of the United States Patent Office showing the ownership of the applicant. Similar documentary evidence must accompany an application for recording if the commercial name of the applicant has been changed subsequent to registration of the trade-mark. If the application for recording is presented after the expiration of the period for which the certificate of registration, or a renewal thereof, was issued, the application must be accompanied by a certified copy of a certificate of renewal from the United States Patent Office showing that the registration is in force. In order to continue to receive the protection of the trade-mark statutes with respect to imported merchandise, such a certified copy of a certificate of renewal must be filed with the Treasury Department if the period of protection expires after the trade-mark has been recorded.

ART. 520. *Trade Names—Recording.*—(a) To record the trade name (not a trade-mark) of a manufacturer or trader, an application must be addressed to the Treasury Department, Bureau of Customs, Washington, D. C. (which may be in the form of a letter), stating therein the trade name; the name, residence, and citizenship of the owner or owners (if a partnership, the citizenship of each partner; if a corporation or association, the country or state within which it was organized or created); a description of the class or kind of merchandise to which the trade name is applied, and the name of the locality in which the merchandise is manufactured. The application must be accompanied by supporting evidence, in the form of affidavits by the owner or owners and by at least two other persons having first-hand knowledge of the facts, showing that the applicant has used the trade name, in connection with the class or kind of merchandise described in the application, for a designated period of time and has the sole and exclusive right to the use of such trade name in connection with merchandise of such class or kind.

(b) Such affidavits accompanying an application to record the trade name of a manufacturer or trader located in a foreign country should be acknowledged before an American consular officer.

No fee is charged for recording trade names in the Treasury Department.

ART. 521. *Notice to Collectors—Action by Collectors.*—Upon receiving notice from the Bureau of the recording of a trade-mark or a trade name the collector will issue appropriate instructions to prevent the unauthorized importation or entry at the customhouse of articles bearing marks or names which violate the statutory rights of the owner of the recorded trade-mark or trade name.

[SEAL]

JAMES H. MOYLE,  
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved, January 28, 1937.

WAYNE C. TAYLOR,  
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 37-332; Filed, February 1, 1937; 3:57 p. m.]

[T. D. 48788]

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AMENDED—VESSEL SUPPLIES

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

Pursuant to sections 309 (a) and 624 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (U. S. C., secs. 1309 (a) and 1624), the Customs Regulations of 1931 are amended as follows:

Paragraph (c) of article 455, as amended by T. D. 48243, is amended to read as follows:

(c) A vessel is not considered to be actually engaged in the foreign trade, or in trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, or between the United States and its possessions, as the case may be, unless it is—

- (1) Operating on a regular schedule in a class of trade which entitles it to the privilege;
- (2) Actually transporting passengers or merchandise to or from a foreign port, a port on the opposite coast of the United States, or between a port in a possession of the United States and a port in the United States or in another of its possessions;
- (3) Documented for foreign trade, is proceeding in ballast to another domestic port to load passengers or cargo for a foreign port, and its last carriage of passengers or cargo prior to departure from the port of withdrawal was not exclusively between ports in the same great district; or
- (4) Departing in ballast from the port at which the withdrawal is made directly for a foreign port, a port on the opposite coast of the United States, a port in one of the possessions of the United States, or, where the port of withdrawal is in a possession of the United States, departing directly for a port in the United States or in another of its possessions.

East St. Louis Light & Power Co.) ; a hearing on said application having been held after appropriate notice; the record in this matter having been examined; the Commission having made and filed its findings herein:

It is ordered that the acquisition by applicant of the securities covered by said application is approved, subject to the terms and for the purposes represented by said application.  
By the Commission.

[SEAL]

FRANCIS P. BRASSOR, *Secretary*.

[F. R. Doc. 37-1578; Filed, May 28, 1936; 12:36 p. m.]

*United States of America—Before the Securities and Exchange Commission*

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission held at its office in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1937.

[File No. 43-43]

IN THE MATTER OF EAST ST. LOUIS LIGHT &amp; POWER CO.

## ORDER PERMITTING DECLARATION TO BECOME EFFECTIVE

East St. Louis Light & Power Co., a subsidiary company of The North American Company, a registered holding company, having filed a declaration pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 regarding the issue by it of 900,000 shares of its Common Stock, of the par value of \$20 per share, and 80,000 shares of its 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock, of a par value of \$100 per share, and regarding the assumption by it of \$250,000 aggregate principal amount of the 5 Per Cent. First Mortgage Twenty-Year Bonds of Alton Railway and Illuminating Company, due October 1, 1939, and \$250,000 aggregate principal amount of the 5 Per Cent. First Mortgage Forty-Year Bonds of Alton Railway, Gas and Electric Company, due October 1, 1939; a hearing on said declaration, as amended, having been held after appropriate notice; the record in this matter having been examined; and the Commission having made and filed its findings herein:

It is ordered that said declaration be and become effective forthwith, subject to the terms and for the purposes represented by said declaration.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

FRANCIS P. BRASSOR, *Secretary*.

[F. R. Doc. 37-1578; Filed, May 28, 1937; 12:36 p. m.]

*United States of America—Before the Securities and Exchange Commission*

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1937.

[File No. 43-48]

IN THE MATTER OF UNION ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY OF ILLINOIS

## ORDER PERMITTING DECLARATION TO BECOME EFFECTIVE

Union Electric Light and Power Company of Illinois having filed a declaration pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 with respect to the conversion of 625,000 shares of its Common Stock of the par value of \$20 per share, into 695,000 shares of Common Stock of the par value of \$20 per share, and the conversion of 80,000 shares of its 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock of a par value of \$100 per share, into 80,000 shares of 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock of a par value of \$100 of Union Electric Company of Illinois, pursuant to a proposed merger of declarant with said Union Electric Company of Illinois; a hearing on said declaration, as amended, having been held after appropriate notice; the record in this matter having been examined; and the Commission having filed its findings herein:

It is ordered that said declaration be and become effective forthwith, subject to the terms and for the purposes represented by said declaration.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

FRANCIS P. BRASSOR, *Secretary*.

[F. R. Doc. 37-1576; Filed, May 28, 1937; 12:37 p. m.]

Wednesday, June 2, 1937

No. 105

## PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

REVOCATION OF PROCLAMATION NO. 2223 OF FEBRUARY 1, 1937,  
AUTHORIZING FREE ENTRY OF SUPPLIES IMPORTED FOR USE  
IN EMERGENCY FLOOD RELIEF WORK

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS by Proclamation No. 2223 of February 1, 1937, issued under the authority of section 318 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (46 Stat. 696), an emergency was declared to exist on account of disastrous floods then occurring in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and tributaries thereof, making it necessary to extend aid on a large scale to the flood sufferers; and

WHEREAS by the said proclamation the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to permit during the continuance of the emergency, and within such limits and subject to such conditions as he might deem necessary, the importation free of duty of such food, clothing, and medical, surgical, and other supplies as he might designate, when imported for use in such emergency relief work; and

WHEREAS the said proclamation provides that the termination of the emergency shall be determined by the President and declared by his proclamation:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, have determined, and do hereby declare and proclaim, that the emergency on which Proclamation No. 2223 of February 1, 1937, was based no longer exists, and I do hereby revoke the said proclamation.

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

DONE at the City of Washington this 27th day of May in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-first.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President:

SUMNER WELLES,

*Acting Secretary of State.*

[No. 2240]

[F. R. Doc. 37-1593; Filed, May 29, 1937; 9:32 a. m.]

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Bureau of Customs.

[T. D. 48995]

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AMENDED—BOND—EXAMINATION OF MERCHANDISE

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS OF 1931, RELATING TO CONSUMPTION ENTRY BONDS, CUSTOMS FORMS 7551 AND 7553, AND TO THE EXAMINATION OF MERCHANDISE, RESPECTIVELY, FURTHER AMENDED

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

Pursuant to the authority contained in section 251, Revised Statutes, and section 624 of the Tariff Act of 1930

\*2 F. R. 228.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES  
LITTEA  
SCRIPTA  
MANET  
1934  
OF THE UNITED STATES

# FEDERAL REGISTER

VOLUME 11 NUMBER 211

Washington, Tuesday, October 29, 1946

*The President*

**PROCLAMATION 2703**

**EMERGENCY DUE TO HOUSING SHORTAGE—  
FREE IMPORTATION OF TIMBER, LUMBER,  
AND LUMBER PRODUCTS**

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the long-term housing shortage and the war have combined to create an unprecedented emergency shortage of housing, particularly for veterans of World War II and their families; and

WHEREAS section 1 of the Veterans' Emergency Housing Act of 1946 recognizes the aforesaid unprecedented emergency and

WHEREAS it is imperative that immediate action be taken on a temporary basis to increase the available supplies of timber, lumber, and lumber products for housing purposes:

NOW THEREFORE, I, HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and in particular by section 318 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (46 Stat. 590, 696) do hereby declare an emergency to exist, and do hereby authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to permit, until the termination of the provisions of the Veterans' Emergency Housing Act of 1946, or until the President shall have declared that the emergency declared herein has terminated, whichever shall first occur, under such regulations and subject to such conditions as the Secretary may deem necessary, the importation free of duty of any articles which the Housing Expediter designates and certifies as timber, lumber, or lumber products suitable for the construction or completion of housing accommodations.

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 25th day of October in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and [SEAL] forty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventy-first.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

By the President:

DEAN ACHESON,  
Acting Secretary of State.

[F. R. Doc. 46-18620; Filed, Oct. 29, 1946;  
10:51 a. m.]

**EXECUTIVE ORDER 9793**

**CREATING AN EMERGENCY BOARD TO INVESTIGATE DISPUTES BETWEEN THE ATLANTA & ST. ANDREWS BAY RAILWAY COMPANY AND OTHER CARRIERS, AND CERTAIN OF THEIR EMPLOYEES**

WHEREAS disputes exist between The Atlanta & St. Andrews Bay Railway Company and certain other carriers designated in list A attached hereto and make a part hereof, and certain of their employees represented by the fifteen co-operating railway labor organizations designated in list B attached hereto and made a part hereof; and

WHEREAS these disputes have not heretofore been adjusted under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, as amended; and

WHEREAS these disputes, in the judgment of the National Mediation Board, threaten substantially to interrupt interstate commerce to a degree such as to deprive the country of essential transportation service:

NOW THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 10 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U. S. C. 160) I hereby create a board of three members, to be appointed by me, to investigate the said disputes.

Each of the carriers involved shall be given independent consideration in such investigation, and the said labor organizations shall be permitted to function as a unit in proceedings before the board.

(Continued on p. 12637)

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**THE PRESIDENT**

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THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES  
LITTEA SCRIPTA MANET  
OF THE UNITED STATES

# FEDERAL REGISTER

VOLUME 12

NUMBER 129

Washington, Wednesday, July 2, 1947

### TITLE 3—THE PRESIDENT

#### PROCLAMATION 2735

##### FREE IMPORTATION OF TIMBER, LUMBER, AND LUMBER PRODUCTS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

##### A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS Proclamation No. 2708 of October 25, 1946, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to permit, under such regulations and subject to such conditions as the Secretary may deem necessary, the importation free of duty of any articles which the Housing Expediter designates and certifies as timber, lumber, or lumber products suitable for the construction or completion of housing accommodations; and

WHEREAS it now appears that it would be in the public interest to terminate the aforesaid proclamation on August 15, 1947:

NOW THEREFORE, I, HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and in particular by section 318 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (46 Stat. 590, 696) do hereby declare that Proclamation No. 2708 is hereby amended to provide that it shall terminate on August 15, 1947.

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 28th day of June in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and [SEAL] forty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventy-first.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

By the President:

G. C. MARSHALL,  
Secretary of State.

[F. R. Doc. 47-6233; Filed, June 30, 1947; 2:57 p. m.]

### EXECUTIVE ORDER 9869

AMENDMENT OF EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 9744B OF JUNE 29, 1946, PRESCRIBING REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE FURNISHING OF CLOTHING IN KIND OR PAYMENT OF CASH ALLOWANCES IN LIEU THEREOF TO ENLISTED PERSONNEL OF THE NAVY, THE COAST GUARD, THE NAVAL RESERVE, AND THE COAST GUARD RESERVE

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 10 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 (56 Stat. 359, 363) it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. Sections A1 (b) A2 (b) and A3 (b) of Executive Order No. 9744B of June 29, 1946, prescribing regulations governing the furnishing of clothing in kind or payment of cash allowances in lieu thereof to enlisted personnel of the Navy, the Coast Guard, the Naval Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve, are amended to read, respectively, as follows:

- "A1 (b) Enlisted men in other ratings..... \$124.25 \$12.00"
- "A2 (b) Within 30 days from date of enlistment or reporting for active duty ..... 175.75 20.00"
- "A3 (b) Within 30 days from date of enlistment or reporting for active duty ..... 175.75 20.00"

2. Paragraph 1 hereof shall become effective on July 1, 1947, and the said Executive Order No. 9744B as amended by Executive Order No. 9785 of October 1, 1946, and by this order shall continue in effect during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
June 30, 1947.

[F. R. Doc. 47-6282; Filed, July 1, 1947; 10:39 a. m.]

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**Work**

Public Papers of Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1934

**Document**

Proclamation 2093 Allowing Importation of Duty-Free Livestock Feed to Drought Areas.

**Author**

Franklin D. Roosevelt

**Date**

August 10, 1934

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**Proclamation 2093 Allowing Importation of Duty-Free  
Livestock Feed to Drought Areas.**

*August 10, 1934*

WHEREAS an unusual lack of rain in the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Texas, Missouri, Utah, and Nevada, and to a lesser extent in other States, has caused an acute shortage of feed for livestock, particularly in the affected area and elsewhere in the United States. . . .

Now, Therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the said Section [318] of the Tariff Act of 1930, and by virtue of all other authority vested in me, do hereby proclaim an emergency to exist and do hereby authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to permit, until June 30, 1935 (unless before that date it has been determined by the President and declared by his Proclamation that the emergency has terminated), within such limits and subject to such conditions as he may deem necessary to meet the emergency, the importation of such feed for livestock as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate and under such regulations as he may impose, free of duty when imported by or directly for the account of any owner of livestock in any drought affected area, or by or for the account of any relief organization, not operated for profit, for distribution among distressed owners of livestock.







States of America, in compliance with the aforesaid joint resolution of Congress, do invite the participation of the countries of the Americas in this Exposition.

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 15th day of November in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and [SEAL] thirty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-second.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL,  
*Secretary of State.*

PROCLAMATION 2262

DOMESTIC ANIMALS, TOGETHER WITH THEIR OFFSPRING, RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES

WHEREAS section 318 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (46 Stat. 696; U.S.C., title 19, sec. 1318) provides:

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

AND WHEREAS subparagraph (c) of paragraph 1606 of section 201 of the said act (46 Stat. 673; U.S.C., title 19, sec. 1201, par. 1606) provides:

Horses, mules, asses, cattle, sheep, and other domestic animals straying across the boundary line into any foreign country, or driven across such boundary line by the owner for temporary pasturage purposes only, together with their offspring, shall be dutiable unless brought back to the United States within eight months, in which case they shall be free of duty, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the foregoing provision of section 318 of the Tariff Act of 1930, do by this proclamation declare an emergency to exist.

And I do hereby authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, under such regulations as he may prescribe, to extend the

time in which horses, mules, asses, cattle, sheep, and other domestic animals, straying across the boundary line into any foreign country, or driven across such boundary line by the owner for temporary pasturage purposes only, together with their offspring, may be brought back into the United States free of duty, from eight months, as provided in subparagraph (c) of paragraph 1606 of the said act, to twelve months, if such animals are brought back on or before June 30, 1938.

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 6th day of December in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and [SEAL] thirty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-second.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL,  
*Secretary of State.*

PROCLAMATION 2263

CHATTAHOOCHEE NATIONAL FOREST—  
GEORGIA

WHEREAS it appears that certain lands within the State of Georgia, acquired by the United States, under the authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act, approved July 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 195), and the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, approved April 8, 1935 (49 Stat. 115), are suitable for forest purposes; and

WHEREAS it appears that it will be in the public interest to reserve such lands for national-forest purposes, and that they can be effectively and economically administered as part of the Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia, established by Proclamation of July 9, 1936 (1 F.R. 776):

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891, 26 Stat. 1095, 1103, as amended (16 U.S.C., sec. 471), the act of June 4, 1897, 30 Stat. 34, 36 (16 U.S.C., sec. 473), the said National Industrial Recovery Act, and the said Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, do proclaim that the following-described lands are hereby included in and