

PUBLIC LAWS

ENACTED DURING THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE SEVENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday, January 5, 1937, and adjourned without day on Saturday, August 21, 1937

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President; JOHN N. GARNER, Vice President; KEY PITTMAN, President of the Senate *pro tempore*; WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD, Speaker of the House of Representatives; LINDSAY C. WARREN, Speaker of the House of Representatives *pro tempore*, May 24--June 1, 1937.

[CHAPTER 1]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To prohibit the exportation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war from the United States to Spain.

January 8, 1937
[S. J. Res. 3]
[Pub. Res., No. 1]

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That during the existence of the state of civil strife now obtaining in Spain it shall, from and after the approval of this Resolution be unlawful to export arms, ammunition, or implements of war from any place in the United States, or possessions of the United States, to Spain or to any other foreign country for transshipment to Spain or for use of either of the opposing forces in Spain. Arms, ammunition, or implements of war, the exportation of which is prohibited by this Resolution, are those enumerated in the President's Proclamation No. 2163 of April 10, 1936.

Exportation of arms and war implements to Spain; prohibition during present civil strife.

Arms, etc., defined.
49 Stat. 3503.

Licenses heretofore issued under existing law for the exportation of arms, ammunition, or implements of war to Spain shall, as to all future exportations thereunder, ipso facto be deemed to be cancelled.

Existing licenses.

Whoever in violation of any of the provisions of this Resolution shall export, or attempt to export, or cause to be exported either directly or indirectly, arms, ammunition, or implements of war from the United States or any of its possessions, shall be fined not more than ten thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

Penalty for violation.

When in the judgment of the President the conditions described in this Resolution have ceased to exist, he shall proclaim such fact, and the provisions hereof shall thereupon cease to apply.

Termination of provisions.

Approved, January 8, 1937, at 12.30 p. m.

[CHAPTER 2]

JOINT RESOLUTION

January 14, 1937
[S. J. Res. 17]
[Pub. Res., No. 2]

To provide for the quartering, in certain public buildings in the District of Columbia, of troops participating in the inaugural ceremonies.

Inaugural ceremonies, 1937.
Temporary quartering of troops in public buildings during, authorized.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to allocate such space in any public building under his care and supervision as he deems necessary for the purposes of quartering troops participating in the inaugural ceremonies to be held on January 20, 1937, but such use shall not continue after January 22, 1937. Authority granted by this resolution may be exercised notwithstanding the provisions of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, approved April 28, 1902, prohibiting the use of public buildings in connection with inaugural ceremonies.

32 Stat. 152.
40 U. S. C. §§ 19, 31.

Approved, January 14, 1937.

[CHAPTER 4]

JOINT RESOLUTION

January 18, 1937
[H. J. Res. 106]
[Pub. Res., No. 3]

To exempt from the tax on admissions amounts paid for admission tickets sold by authority of the Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies on the occasion of the inauguration of the President-elect in January 1937.

Inaugural admission tickets.
Payments for, exempt from admissions tax.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all amounts paid for admission tickets sold by authority of the Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies of the Inauguration of the President-elect in January 1937, said committee to be appointed with the approval of the President-elect, shall be exempt from the tax on admissions imposed by section 500 of the Revenue Act of 1926, as amended, all the net proceeds from the sale of said tickets to be donated by the said committee to charity.

44 Stat. 91.
26 U. S. C. § 940.

Approved, January 18, 1937.

[CHAPTER 5]

AN ACT

January 23, 1937
[S. 416]
[Public, No. 1]

To extend the time within which the powers relating to the stabilization fund and alteration of the weight of the dollar may be exercised.

Gold Reserve Act of 1934, amendments.
48 Stat. 341.
31 U. S. C. § 822a.
Stabilization fund.
Duration of emergency powers of President concerning, extended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (c) of section 10 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, approved January 30, 1934, is amended to read as follows:

“(c) All the powers conferred by this section shall expire June 30, 1939, unless the President shall sooner declare the existing emergency ended and the operation of the stabilization fund terminated.”

Fixing weight of gold dollar.

Specified powers defined.

SEC. 2. The second sentence added to paragraph (b) (2) of section 43, title III, of the Act approved May 12, 1933, by section 12 of said Gold Reserve Act of 1934 is amended to read as follows: “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 June 30, 1939, unless the President shall sooner declare the existing emergency ended.”

Expiration.

Approved, January 23, 1937, 2 p. m.