

prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

Penalty.

SEC. 4. This Act may be cited as the "Fifth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1941".

Short title.

Approved, April 5, 1941.

[CHAPTER 42]

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make analyses of fiber properties, spinning tests, and other tests of the quality of cotton samples submitted to him.

April 7, 1941
[H. R. 568]
[Public Law 30]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to collect and publish statistics of the grade and staple length of cotton", approved March 3, 1927, as amended, is amended by inserting after section 3c thereof a new section to read as follows:

Cotton fiber properties.
50 Stat. 62.
7 U. S. C. § 473.

"SEC. 3d. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make analyses of fiber properties, spinning tests, and other tests of the quality of cotton samples submitted to him by cotton breeders and other persons, subject to such terms and conditions and to the payment by such cotton breeders and other persons of such fees as he may prescribe by regulations under this Act. The fees to be assessed hereunder shall be reasonable, and, as nearly as may be, to cover the cost of the service rendered."

Analyses and tests.

Approved, April 7, 1941.

[CHAPTER 43]

AN ACT

Relating to foreign accounts in Federal Reserve banks and insured banks.

April 7, 1941
[S. 390]
[Public Law 31]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (e) of section 14 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, is amended by inserting before the period at the end of the first sentence thereof the following: ", or for foreign banks or bankers, or for foreign states as defined in section 25 (b) of this Act".

Federal Reserve Act, amendments.
38 Stat. 265.
12 U. S. C. § 358.

SEC. 2. Section 25 (b) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:

48 Stat. 184.
12 U. S. C. § 632.

"Whenever (1) any Federal Reserve bank has received any property from or for the account of a foreign state which is recognized by the Government of the United States, or from or for the account of a central bank of any such foreign state, and holds such property in the name of such foreign state or such central bank; (2) a representative of such foreign state who is recognized by the Secretary of State as being the accredited representative of such foreign state to the Government of the United States has certified to the Secretary of

Disposition of property of foreign state in Federal Reserve banks.

State the name of a person as having authority to receive, control, or dispose of such property; and (3) the authority of such person to act with respect to such property is accepted and recognized by the Secretary of State, and so certified by the Secretary of State to the Federal Reserve bank, the payment, transfer, delivery, or other disposal of such property by such Federal Reserve bank to or upon the order of such person shall be conclusively presumed to be lawful and shall constitute a complete discharge and release of any liability of the Federal Reserve bank for or with respect to such property.

Disposition of property of foreign state in insured banks.

“Whenever (1) any insured bank has received any property from or for the account of a foreign state which is recognized by the Government of the United States, or from or for the account of a central bank of any such foreign state, and holds such property in the name of such foreign state or such central bank; (2) a representative of such foreign state who is recognized by the Secretary of State as being the accredited representative of such foreign state to the Government of the United States has certified to the Secretary of State the name of a person as having authority to receive, control, or dispose of such property; and (3) the authority of such person to act with respect to such property is accepted and recognized by the Secretary of State, and so certified by the Secretary of State to such insured bank, the payment, transfer, delivery, or other disposal of such property by such bank to or upon the order of such person shall be conclusively presumed to be lawful and shall constitute a complete discharge and release of any liability of such bank for or with respect to such property. Any suit or other legal proceeding against any insured bank or any officer, director, or employee thereof, arising out of the receipt, possession, or disposition of any such property shall be deemed to arise under the laws of the United States and the district courts of the United States shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, regardless of the amount involved; and any such bank or any officer, director, or employee thereof which is a defendant in any such suit may, at any time before trial thereof, remove such suit from a State court into the district court of the United States for the proper district by following the procedure for the removal of causes otherwise provided by law.

Jurisdiction over legal proceeding.

Designated Acts, etc., not affected.
31 U. S. C. § § 440-446; 448-448e.

40 Stat. 415.
12 U. S. C. § 95a.

Cases where licenses required.

“Nothing in this section shall be deemed to repeal or to modify in any manner any of the provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 (ch. 6, 48 Stat. 337), as amended, the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 (ch. 674, 48 Stat. 1178), as amended, or subdivision (b) of section 5 of the Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 411), as amended, or any actions, regulations, rules, orders, or proclamations taken, promulgated, made, or issued pursuant to any of such statutes. In any case in which a license to act with respect to any property referred to in this section is required under any of said statutes, regulations, rules, orders, or proclamations, notification to the Secretary of State by the proper Government officer or agency of the issuance of an appropriate license or that appropriate licenses will be issued on application shall be a prerequisite to any action by the Secretary of State pursuant to this section, and the action of the Secretary of State shall relate only to such property as is included in such notification. Each such notification shall include the terms and conditions of such license or licenses and a description of the property to which they relate.

Terms defined.
“Property.”

“Foreign state.”

“For the purposes of this section, (1) the term ‘property’ includes gold, silver, currency, credits, deposits, securities, choses in action, and any other form of property, the proceeds thereof, and any right, title, or interest therein; (2) the term ‘foreign state’ includes any foreign government or any department, district, province, county,

possession, or other similar governmental organization or subdivision of a foreign government, and any agency or instrumentality of any such foreign government or of any such organization or subdivision; (3) the term 'central bank' includes any foreign bank or banker authorized to perform any one or more of the functions of a central bank; (4) the term 'person' includes any individual, or any corporation, partnership, association, or other similar organization; and (5) the term 'insured bank' shall have the meaning given to it in section 12B of this Act."

Approved, April 7, 1941.

"Central bank."

"Person."

"Insured bank."
48 Stat. 168.
12 U. S. C. § 264.

[CHAPTER 49]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Affirming and approving nonrecognition of the transfer of any geographic region in this hemisphere from one non-American power to another non-American power, and providing for consultation with other American republics in the event that such transfer should appear likely.

April 10, 1941
[S. J. Res. 7]
[Public Law 32]

Whereas our traditional policy has been to consider any attempt on the part of non-American powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to the peace and safety not only of this country but of the other American republics; and Whereas the American republics agreed at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace held in Buenos Aires in 1936 and at the Eighth International Conference of American States held in Lima in 1938 to consult with one another in the event that the peace, security, or territorial integrity of any American republic should be threatened; and

Preamble.

51 Stat. 16.

Whereas the Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics at Panama October 3, 1939, resolved "That in case any geographic region of America subject to the jurisdiction of any non-American state should be obliged to change its sovereignty and there should result therefrom a danger to the security of the American Continent, a consultative meeting such as the one now being held will be convoked with the urgency that the case may require": Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (1) That the United States would not recognize any transfer, and would not acquiesce in any attempt to transfer, any geographic region of this hemisphere from one non-American power to another non-American power; and

Nonrecognition of certain transfers of regions of this hemisphere.

(2) That if such transfer or attempt to transfer should appear likely, the United States shall, in addition to other measures, immediately consult with the other American republics to determine upon the steps which should be taken to safeguard their common interests.

Consultations if transfer appears likely.

Approved, April 10, 1941.

[CHAPTER 59]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To carry out the obligations of the United States under the Inter-American Coffee Agreement, signed at Washington on November 28, 1940, and for other purposes.

April 11, 1941
[S. J. Res. 43]
[Public Law 33]

Whereas an Inter-American Coffee Agreement was signed at Washington on November 28, 1940, by representatives of the Governments of the United States of America, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, and Venezuela; and

Preamble.
Post, pp. 561, 754.