

PUBLIC LAWS
ENACTED DURING THE
SECOND¹ SESSION OF THE SEVENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Thursday, September 21, 1939, and adjourned
without day on Friday, November 3, 1939*

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; SAM RAYBURN, Speaker of the House of Represent-
atives *pro tempore*, September 25–October 9, 1939.

[CHAPTER 11]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To make provision for certain expenses incident to the second session of the
Seventy-sixth Congress.

October 11, 1939
[H. J. Res. 384]
[Pub. Res., No. 53]

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of expenses incident to the second session of the Seventy-sixth Congress, namely:

Appropriations, cer-
tain expenses of sec-
ond session, Seventy-
sixth Congress.

For payment to Della Logan, widow of Honorable M. M. Logan, late a Senator from the State of Kentucky, \$10,000.

M. M. Logan.
Payment to widow.

To pay the widow of Thomas M. Eaton, late a Representative from the State of California, \$10,000.

Thomas M. Eaton.
Payment to widow.

To pay the widow of Thomas S. McMillan, late a Representative from the State of South Carolina, \$10,000.

Thomas S. Mc-
Millan.
Payment to widow.

The two foregoing sums to be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives.

For mileage of the President of the Senate and of Senators, \$51,000.

Mileage.

For mileage of Representatives, the Delegate from Hawaii, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, and for expenses of the Delegate from Alaska, \$171,000.

For the payment of twenty-one pages for the Senate and forty-eight pages for the House of Representatives, at \$4 per day each, for the period commencing September 21, 1939, and ending with the last day of the month in which the Seventy-sixth Congress adjourns sine die at the second session thereof, so much as may be necessary for each the Senate and House of Representatives.

Pages.

Approved, October 11, 1939.

¹[Extra session.]

[CHAPTER 2]

JOINT RESOLUTION

November 4, 1939
[H. J. Res. 306]
[Pub. Res., No. 54]

To preserve the neutrality and the peace of the United States and to secure the safety of its citizens and their interests.

Neutrality Act of
1939.
22 U. S. C., Supp.
V, §§245j—245j-19.
Preamble.

Whereas the United States, desiring to preserve its neutrality in wars between foreign states and desiring also to avoid involvement therein, voluntarily imposes upon its nationals by domestic legislation the restrictions set out in this joint resolution; and

Whereas by so doing the United States waives none of its own rights or privileges, or those of any of its nationals, under international law, and expressly reserves all the rights and privileges to which it and its nationals are entitled under the law of nations; and

Whereas the United States hereby expressly reserves the right to repeal, change or modify this joint resolution or any other domestic legislation in the interests of the peace, security or welfare of the United States and its people: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

PROCLAMATION OF A STATE OF WAR BETWEEN FOREIGN STATES

Proclamation of a
state of war between
foreign states.

SECTION 1. (a) That whenever the President, or the Congress by concurrent resolution, shall find that there exists a state of war between foreign states, and that it is necessary to promote the security or preserve the peace of the United States or to protect the lives of citizens of the United States, the President shall issue a proclamation naming the states involved; and he shall, from time to time, by proclamation, name other states as and when they may become involved in the war.

Revocation.

(b) Whenever the state of war which shall have caused the President to issue any proclamation under the authority of this section shall have ceased to exist with respect to any state named in such proclamation, he shall revoke such proclamation with respect to such state.

COMMERCE WITH STATES ENGAGED IN ARMED CONFLICT

Prohibition on des-
ignated use of Ameri-
can vessels.
Post, p. 866.

SEC. 2. (a) Whenever the President shall have issued a proclamation under the authority of section 1 (a) it shall thereafter be unlawful for any American vessel to carry any passengers or any articles or materials to any state named in such proclamation.

Penalty.

(b) Whoever shall violate any of the provisions of subsection (a) of this section or of any regulations issued thereunder shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$50,000 or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both. Should the violation be by a corporation, organization, or association, each officer or director thereof participating in the violation shall be liable to the penalty herein prescribed.

Export, etc., of arti-
cles or materials; ex-
ception.

(c) Whenever the President shall have issued a proclamation under the authority of section 1 (a) it shall thereafter be unlawful to export or transport, or attempt to export or transport, or cause to be exported or transported, from the United States to any state named in such proclamation, any articles or materials (except copyrighted articles or materials) until all right, title, and interest therein shall have been transferred to some foreign government, agency, institution, association, partnership, corporation, or national. Issuance of a bill of lading under which title to the articles or materials to be exported or transported passes to a foreign purchaser unconditionally upon the delivery of such articles or materials to a carrier,

Transfer of title, etc.

Bill of lading.