

PROCLAIMING THE NEUTRALITY OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE WAR
BETWEEN GERMANY, ON THE ONE HAND, AND NORWAY, ON THE
OTHER HAND.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

April 25, 1940

[No. 2399]

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS a state of war unhappily exists between Germany, on the one hand, and Norway, on the other hand;

Preamble.
Existence of state of war.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States and of its citizens and of persons within its territory and jurisdiction, and to enforce its laws and treaties, and in order that all persons, being warned of the general tenor of the laws and treaties of the United States in this behalf, and of the law of nations, may thus be prevented from any violation of the same, do hereby declare and proclaim that all of the provisions of my proclamation of September 5, 1939, proclaiming the neutrality of the United States in a war between Germany and France; Poland; and the United Kingdom, India, Australia and New Zealand apply equally in respect to Norway.

Application of previous proclamation extended.

Ante, p. 2629.

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 25th day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fourth.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL

Secretary of State.

USE OF PORTS OR TERRITORIAL WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES BY
SUBMARINES OF FOREIGN BELLIGERENT STATES

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

April 25, 1940

[No. 2400]

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS section 11 of the Joint Resolution approved November 4, 1939, provides:

Preamble.
Ante, p. 9.
22 U. S. C., Supp.
V, § 245j-10.

"Whenever, during any war in which the United States is neutral, the President shall find that special restrictions placed on the use of the ports and territorial waters of the United States by the submarines or armed merchant vessels of a foreign state, will serve to maintain peace between the United States and foreign states, or to protect the commercial interests of the United States and its citizens, or to promote the security of the United States, and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall thereafter be unlawful for any such submarine or armed merchant vessel to enter a port or the territorial waters of the United States or to depart therefrom, except under such conditions and subject to such limitations as the President may prescribe. Whenever, in his judgment, the conditions which have caused him to issue his proclamation have ceased to exist, he shall revoke his proclamation and the provisions of this section shall thereupon cease to apply, except as to offenses committed prior to such revocation."

WHEREAS there exists a state of war between Germany and Norway;

Ante, p. 2672.

WHEREAS the United States of America is neutral in such war; WHEREAS by my proclamation of November 4, 1939, issued pursuant to the provision of law quoted above, I placed special restrictions on the use of ports and territorial waters of the United States by the submarines of France; Germany; Poland; and the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa;

Application of previous proclamation extended.

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 11 of the Joint Resolution approved November 4, 1939, do by this proclamation declare and proclaim that the provisions of my proclamation of November 4, 1939, in regard to the use of the ports and territorial waters of the United States, exclusive of the Canal Zone, by the submarines of France; Germany; Poland; and the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, shall also apply to the use of the ports and territorial waters of the United States, exclusive of the Canal Zone, by the submarines of Norway.

Officers to prevent violations.

AND I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States, charged with the execution of the laws thereof, the utmost diligence in preventing violations of the said Joint Resolution, and this my proclamation issued thereunder, and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same.

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 25th day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fourth.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:
CORDELL HULL
Secretary of State.

NATIONAL MARITIME DAY—1940

April 30, 1940
[No. 2401]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Preamble.

WHEREAS the first successful transoceanic voyage under steam propulsion was made by the steamship *The Savannah*, which set sail from Savannah, Georgia, on May 22, 1819; and

36 U. S. C. § 145.

WHEREAS, in commemoration of the material contribution thus made to the advancement of ocean transportation, the Congress by a joint resolution of May 20, 1933 (48 Stat. 73), designated May 22 of each year as National Maritime Day and requested the President to issue annually a proclamation calling for the appropriate observance of the day; and

WHEREAS it is proper that public recognition should be given to the courage, vision, and achievements of the officers and seamen of the American merchant marine and to the eminence of American inventors and engineers in the science of navigation;

National Maritime Day.
Observance on May 22, 1940.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, do hereby call upon the people of the United States to observe May 22, 1940, as National Maritime