

PROCLAMING THE NEUTRALITY OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE WAR  
BETWEEN ITALY, ON THE ONE HAND, AND FRANCE AND THE UNITED  
KINGDOM, ON THE OTHER HAND.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

June 10, 1940  
[No. 2408]

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS a state of war unhappily exists between Italy, on the one hand, and France and the United Kingdom, on the other hand;

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 Italy.

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 tenth day of June, 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

10.20 p. m E. S. T.

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

June 10, 1940  
[No. 2409]

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS section 11 of the joint resolution approved November 4, 1939, provides:

“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 Italy, on the one hand, and France and the United Kingdom, on the other hand;

Preamble.

Application of prior  
proclamation ex-  
tended.

*Ante*, p. 2629.

Preamble.

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

*Ante*, p. 2672.Application of prior  
proclamation ex-  
tended.Officers to prevent  
violations.

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;

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 Italy.

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 tenth day of June, 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  
10.20 p. m. E. S. T.

By the President:  
CORDELL HULL  
Secretary of State.

#### DEFINITION OF A COMBAT AREA

June 11, 1940  
[No. 2410]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

#### A PROCLAMATION

Preamble.  
*Ante*, p. 7.  
22 U. S. C., Supp. V,  
§ 245j-2.

WHEREAS section 3 of the joint resolution of Congress approved November 4, 1939, provides as follows:

“(a) Whenever the President shall have issued a proclamation under the authority of section 1 (a), and he shall thereafter find that the protection of citizens of the United States so requires, he shall, by proclamation, define combat areas, and thereafter it shall be unlawful, except under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed, for any citizen of the United States or any American vessel to proceed into or through any such combat area. The combat areas so defined may be made to apply to surface vessels or aircraft, or both.

“(b) In case of the violation of any of the provisions of this section by any American vessel, or any owner or officer thereof, such vessel, owner, or officer shall be fined not more than \$50,000 or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both. Should the owner of such vessel be a corporation, organization, or associa-