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### Table II—Continued

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**Elimination of Title 50, Appendix**

Title 50, Appendix, War and National Defense, has been eliminated. The following acts listed below in order of appearance in the former Appendix, with their associated headings and Code citations, have been transferred to Title 50 (however, provisions that have been repealed or eliminated as obsolete are not being transferred):


In addition, the following dispositions were made in connection with the elimination of Title 50, Appendix:

Act June 19, 1951, ch. 144, § 6, 65 Stat. 54 (50 U.S.C. App. 473) was transferred and is set out as a note under section 113 of Title 10, Armed Forces.

Stabilization of Economy and Commodity Prices (50 U.S.C. App. 1911 et seq.), act Dec. 30, 1947, ch. 945, 61 Stat. 945, was transferred to a series of sections (§ 713d et seq.) in subchapter I of chapter 15 of Title 15, Commerce and Trade.

World War II License Agreements (50 U.S.C. App. 2271), act Aug. 16, 1950, ch. 716, 64 Stat. 448, was transferred and is set out as a note under section 301 of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

PROCLAMATIONS, EXECUTIVE ORDERS, JOINT RESOLUTIONS AND TREATIES RESPECTING WAR, NEUTRALITY AND PEACE

(The following public laws and executive order were repealed, terminated, or omitted as obsolete prior to the elimination of Title 50, Appendix.)


(Ex. Ord No. 8233, Sept. 5, 1938, 4 F.R. 3822, relating to regulations governing enforcement of neutrality of the United States.)

I. PROCLAMATIONS OF STATE OF WAR

Proc. No. 2374, Nov. 4, 1939, 12:04 p.m., 4 F.R. 4493, 54 Stat. 2671, proclaimed a state of war between Germany and France; Poland; and the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa.


Proc. No. 2407, June 10, 1940, 10:20 p.m., E.S.T., 5 F.R. 2191, 54 Stat. 2706, proclaimed a state of war between Italy and France and United Kingdom.

Proc. No. 2433, Nov. 15, 1940, 5 F.R. 4523, 54 Stat. 2763, proclaimed a state of war between Italy and Greece.

Proc. No. 2473, Apr. 10, 1941, 6 F.R. 1905, 55 Stat. 1627, proclaimed a state of war between Germany-Italy and Yugoslavia.


II. PROCLAMATIONS OF UNITED STATES NEUTRALITY

Proc. No. 2348, Sept. 5, 1938, 4 F.R. 3809, 54 Stat. 2629, proclaimed neutrality of United States in war between Germany and France; Poland; United Kingdom, India, Australia, and New Zealand.


Proc. No. 2408, June 10, 1940, 10:20 p.m., E.S.T., 5 F.R. 2191, 54 Stat. 2707, proclaimed neutrality of United States...
States in war between Italy and France and United Kingdom.

Proclamation No. 2444, Nov. 15, 1940, 5 F.R. 4523, 54 Stat. 2764, proclaimed neutrality of United States in war between Italy and Greece.

See, also, notes under the Neutrality Act of 1939 (22 U.S.C. 411 et seq.).

III. MISCELLANEOUS PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

NATIONAL EMERGENCY OF 1939

Proc. No. 2932, Sept. 8, 1939, 4 F.R. 3851, 54 Stat. 2648, which proclaimed national emergency in connection with enforcement of neutrality, was terminated by Proc. No. 2974, set out below.

NATIONAL EMERGENCY OF 1941

Proc. No. 2487, May 27, 1941, 6 F.R. 2617, 55 Stat. 1647, which proclaimed an unlimited national emergency relating to aggression directed toward the Western Hemisphere, was terminated by Proc. No. 2974, set out below.

Proc. No. 2685. REMOVAL OF ALIEN ENEMIES


1. In all cases in which the Secretary of State shall have ordered the removal of an alien enemy under the authority of this proclamation or in which the Attorney General shall have ordered the removal of an alien enemy under the authority of Proclamation No. 2655 of July 14, 1945, thirty days shall be considered, and is hereby declared to be, a reasonable time for such alien enemy to effect the recovery, disposal, and removal of his goods and effects, and for his departure.

2. This proclamation supersedes Proclamation No. 2662 of September 8, 1945, entitled "Removal of Alien Enemies."

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

Proc. No. 2914. NATIONAL EMERGENCY, 1950

Proc. No. 2914, Dec. 16, 1950, 15 F.R. 9029, 64 Stat. 494 provided:

WHEREAS recent events in Korea and elsewhere constitute a grave threat to the peace of the world and imperil the efforts of this country and those of the United Nations to prevent aggression and armed conflict; and

WHEREAS world conquest by communist imperialism is the goal of the forces of aggression that have been loosed upon the world; and

WHEREAS, if the goal of communist imperialism were to be achieved, the people of this country would no longer enjoy the full and rich life they have with God's help built for themselves and their children; they would no longer enjoy the blessings of the freedom of worshipping as they severally choose, the freedom of reading and listening to what they choose, the right of free speech including the right to criticize their Government, the right to engage freely in collective bargaining, the right to engage freely in their own business enterprises, and the many other freedoms and rights which are a part of our way of life; and

WHEREAS the increasing menace of the forces of communist aggression requires that the national defense of the United States be strengthened as speedily as possible:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States of America, do proclaim the existence of a national emergency, which requires that the military, naval, air, and civilian defenses of this country be strengthened as speedily as possible to the end that we may be able to repel any and all threats against our national security and to fulfill our responsibilities in the efforts being made through the United Nations and otherwise to bring about lasting peace; and nothing herein shall be construed to affect any and all treaties between the United States and Great Britain, November 18, 1901:
NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 5 of the Panama Canal Act, approved August 24, 1912 (ch. 390, sec. 5, 37 Stat. 562), as amended by the act of July 5, 1932 (ch. 425, 47 Stat. 578), I hereby prescribe the following regulations governing the passage and control of vessels through the Panama Canal or any part thereof, including the locks and approaches thereto, in any war in which the United States is a neutral;

1. Whenever considered necessary, in the opinion of the Governor of the Panama Canal, to prevent damage or injury to vessels or to prevent damage or injury to the Canal or its appurtenances, or to secure the observance of the rules, regulations, rights, or obligations of the United States, the Canal authorities may at any time, as a condition precedent to transit of the Canal, inspect any vessel, belligerent or neutral, other than a public vessel, including its crew and cargo, and, for and during the passage through the Canal, place armed guards thereon, and take full possession and control of such vessel and remove therefrom the officers and crew thereof and all other persons not specially authorized by the Canal authorities to go or remain on board thereof during such passage.

2. A public vessel of a belligerent or neutral nation shall be permitted to pass through the Canal only after her commanding officer has given written assurance to the authorities of the Panama Canal that the rules, regulations, and treaties of the United States will be faithfully observed.

3. Possession of cameras on board vessels: photographing from vessels. While on board any vessel in transit through the Panama Canal, no person shall (a) have or remain in possession of any camera, or (b) make any photograph, sketch, picture, drawing, map, or graphical representation of any of the locks of the Panama Canal, or of any portion of any such lock, or of any area within or adjacent to any such lock, or of any object or structure within or upon any such area, without first obtaining the permission of the Governor of The Panama Canal, and promptly submitting the product obtained to the Governor for such action as he may deem necessary. The master of every vessel that transmits the Panama Canal (a) shall prior to the beginning of each transit cause all cameras on board such vessel, or which are brought on board by embarking passengers, or otherwise, to be collected and delivered to him, and shall retain the said cameras in his possession, in a secure and inaccessible place, until the disembarkation of the original possessors thereof or until the transit through the Canal is completed, and (b) shall destroy or remove from the vessel any photographs, sketches, or drawings of any part of the Canal obtained by any person not specially authorized by the Canal authorities to take any photograph, sketch, picture, drawing, map, or graphical representation which is forbidden by this paragraph; but these provisions shall not apply with respect to any person who has obtained permission as provided in this paragraph. Any person who shall violate any provision of this paragraph shall be punishable as provided in section 9 of title 2 of the [former] Canal Zone Code.

The foregoing regulations are in addition to the "Rules and Regulations for the Operation and Navigation of the Panama Canal and Approaches Thereto, including all Waters under its Jurisdiction" prescribed by Executive Order No. 314 of September 25, 1925, as amended, and the provisions of proclamations and executive orders pertaining to the Canal Zone issued in conformity with the laws and treaties of the United States.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Ex. Ord. No. 9723, TERMINATION OF PRESIDENT'S WAR RELIEF CONTROL BOARD
Ex. Ord. No. 9723, May 14, 1946, 11 F.R. 5345, provided:

Executive Order No. 9205 of July 25, 1942, is revoked, and the President's War Relief Control Board established by that order is hereby terminated. The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to liquidate all of the activities and obligations and wind up all of the affairs of the Board as rapidly as practicable, and to utilize therefore such of the personnel property, records, and unexpended appropriations of the Board as may be necessary.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

IV. DECLARATIONS OF WAR BY UNITED STATES

WAR BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND GERMANY

WAR BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

WAR BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND JAPAN

WAR BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND GERMANY

WAR BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND ITALY

WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BULGARIA

WAR BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND HUNGARY

WAR BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND RUMANIA

PROC. NO. 2563. PROCLAMATION OF STATE OF WAR BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND HUNGARY, BULGARIA, AND RUMANIA

V. TERMINATION OF STATE OF WAR

CESSION OF HOSTILITIES
The cessation of hostilities of World War II was officially proclaimed by the President of the United States, Proc. No. 2714, Dec. 31, 1946, 12 F.R. 1, 61 Stat. 1048, in the following language:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the cessation of hostilities of World War II, effective twelve o'clock noon, December 31, 1946.

TREATIES OF PEACE WITH ITALY, BULGARIA, HUNGARY, RUMANIA, AND FINLAND
On the 19th day of February 1947, separate Treaties of Peace were concluded by designated Allied and Associated Powers, including the United States of America, with Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania.

Each of these Treaties contained a recital in the Preambles that the Allied and Associated Powers named therein.

Have therefore agreed to declare the cessation of the state of war and for this purpose to conclude the present Treaty of Peace, and have accordingly appointed the undersigned Plenipotentiaries who,
after presentation of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following provisions: " * *
The full text of the Treaties of Peace with Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania and Finland are set out in 61 Stat. 1245, 1915, 2065, 1757.

On the same date a Treaty of Peace was concluded with Finland. The United States is not a signatory thereto.

**TREATY OF PEACE WITH JAPAN**

The Treaty of Peace with Japan signed at the city of San Francisco on the 8th day of September 1951, Chapter I, Article 1, provides:

(a) The state of war between Japan and each of the Allied Powers is terminated as from the date on which the present Treaty comes into force between Japan and the Allied Power concerned as provided for in Article 23.

Article 23 of Chapter VII, above referred to, provides:

(a) The present Treaty shall be ratified by the States which sign it, including Japan, and will come into force for all the States which have then ratified it, when instruments of ratification have been deposited by Japan and by a majority, including the United States of America as the principal occupying Power, of the following States [here would appear the names of such of the following States as are signatories to the present Treaty], namely Australia, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, France, India, Indonesia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America. The present Treaty shall come into force for each State which subsequently ratifies it, on the date of the deposit of its instrument of ratification.

(b) If the Treaty has not come into force within nine months after the date of the deposit of Japan's ratification, any State which has ratified it may bring the Treaty into force between itself and Japan by a notification to that effect given to the Government of Japan and of the United States of America not later than three years after the date of deposit of Japan's ratification.

**RATIFICATION OF JAPANESE PEACE TREATY**

The Treaty of Peace with Japan, signed at San Francisco on September 8, 1951, was ratified by the United States Senate on March 20, 1952. For Resolution of ratification, see Congressional Record, Vol. 98, No. 46, Thursday, March 20, 1952, p. 3634. According to Proc. No. 2974, eff. Apr. 29, 1952, 17 F.R. 3813, 66 Stat. c31, terminating the national emergencies proclaimed on September 8, 1939, and May 27, 1941, and set out above, such treaty came into force on Apr. 29, 1952.

**GERMANY**

**JOINT RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS**

Joint Res. Oct. 19, 1951, ch. 519, 65 Stat. 451, provided: "That the state of war declared to exist between the United States and the Government of Germany by the joint resolution of Congress approved December 11, 1941, is hereby terminated and such termination shall take effect on the date of enactment of this resolution [Oct. 19, 1951]: Provided, however, That notwithstanding this resolution and any proclamation issued by the President pursuant thereto, any property or interest which prior to January 1, 1947, was subject to vesting or seizure under the provisions of the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 411), as amended [50 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.] or which has heretofore been vested or seized under that Act, including accruals to or proceeds of any such property or interest, shall continue to be subject to the provisions of that Act in the same manner and to the same extent as if this resolution had not been adopted and such proclamation had not been issued. Nothing herein and nothing in such proclamation shall alter the status, as it existed immediately prior hereto, under that Act, of Germany or of any person with respect to any such property or interest."

**PROCLAMATION NO. 2950**


**VI. AUTHORIZATION TO EMPLOY ARMED FORCES**

**TERMINATION OF HOSTILITIES IN INDOCHINA**

Pub. L. 92–126, title IV, § 401, Sept. 28, 1971, 85 Stat. 360, provided that: "It is hereby declared to be the sense of Congress that the United States terminate at the earliest practicable date all military operations of the United States in Indochina, and provide for the prompt and orderly withdrawal of all United States military forces at a date certain subject to the release of all American prisoners of war held by the Government of North Vietnam and forces allied with such Government, and an accounting for all Americans missing in action who have been held by or known to such Government or such forces. The Congress hereby urges and requests the President to implement the above expressed policy by initiating immediately the following actions:

"(1) Negotiate with the Government of North Vietnam for an immediate cease-fire by all parties to the hostilities in Indochina.

"(2) Negotiate with the Government of North Vietnam for the establishment of a final date for the withdrawal from Indochina of all military forces of the United States contingent upon the release at a date certain of all American prisoners of war held by the Government of North Vietnam and forces allied with such Government.

"(3) Negotiate with the Government of North Vietnam for an agreement which would provide for a series of phased and rapid withdrawals of United States military forces from Indochina subject to a corresponding series of phased releases of American prisoners of war, and for the release of any remaining American prisoners of war concurrently with the withdrawal of all remaining military forces of the United States by not later than the date established pursuant to paragraph (2) hereof."

**PROCLAMATION NO. 3504. INTERDICTION OF THE DELIVERY OF OFFENSIVE WEAPONS TO CUBA**

Proc. No. 3504, Oct. 23, 1962, 27 F.R. 10401, 77 Stat. 958, provided: "WHEREAS the peace of the world and the security of the United States and of all American States are endangered by reason of the establishment by the Sino-Soviet powers of an offensive military capability in Cuba, including bases for ballistic missiles with a potential range covering most of North and South America; and

WHEREAS by a Joint Resolution passed by the Congress of the United States and approved on October 3, 1962, it was declared that the United States is determined to prevent by whatever means may be necessary, including the use of arms, the Marxist-Leninist regime in Cuba from extending, by force or the threat of force, its aggressive or subversive activities to any part of this hemisphere, and to prevent in Cuba the creation or use of an externally supported military capability endangering the security of the United States; and

WHEREAS the Organ of Consultation of the American Republics meeting in Washington on October 23, 1962, recommended that the Member States, in accordance with Articles 6 and 8 of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, take all measures, individually and collectively, including the use of armed force,
which they may deem necessary to ensure that the
Government of Cuba cannot continue to receive from
the Sino-Soviet powers military material and related
ingredients which may threaten the peace and security of
the Continent and to prevent the missiles in Cuba with
offensive capability from ever becoming an active
threat to the peace and security of the Continent.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN F. KENNEDY, Presi-
dent of the United States of America, acting under and
by virtue of the authority conferred upon me by the
Constitution and statutes of the United States, in ac-
cordance with the aforementioned resolutions of the
United States Congress and of the Organ of Consulta-
tion of the American Republics, and to defend the secu-
ritv of the United States, do hereby proclaim that the
forces under my command are ordered, beginning at
2:00 P.M. Greenwich time October 24, 1962, to interdict,
subject to the instructions herein contained, the deliv-
ery of offensive weapons and associated material to
Cuba.

For the purposes of this Proclamation, the following
are declared to be prohibited matériel:
Surface-to-surface missiles; bomber aircraft; bombs,
air-to-surface rockets and guided missiles; warheads for
any of the above weapons; mechanical or electronic
equipment to support or operate the above items; and
any other classes of matériel hereafter designated by
the Secretary of Defense for the purpose of effectuating
this Proclamation.

To enforce this order, the Secretary of Defense shall
take appropriate measures to prevent the delivery of
prohibited matériel to Cuba, employing the land, sea
and air forces of the United States in cooperation with
any forces that may be made available by other Amer-
ican States.
The Secretary of Defense may make such regulations
and issue such directives as he deems necessary to en-
sure the effectiveness of this order, including the des-
ignation, within a reasonable distance of Cuba, of pro-
hibited or restricted zones and of prescribed routes.

Any vessel or craft which may be proceeding toward
Cuba may be intercepted and may be directed to iden-
tify itself, its cargo, equipment and stores and its ports
of call, to stop, to lie to, to submit to visit and search,
or to proceed as directed. Any vessel or craft which
fails or refuses to respond to or comply with directions
shall be subject to being taken into custody. Any vessel
or craft which it is believed is on route to Cuba and
may be carrying prohibited matériel or may itself con-
stitute such matériel shall, wherever possible, be di-
rected to proceed to another destination of its own
choice and shall be taken into custody if it fails or re-
uses to obey such directions. All vessels or craft taken
into custody shall be sent into a port of the United
States for appropriate disposition.

In carrying out this order, force shall not be used ex-
cept in case of failure or refusal to comply with direc-
tions, or with regulations or directives of the Secretary
of Defense issued hereunder, after reasonable efforts
have been made to communicate them to the vessel or
craft, or in case of self-defense. In any case, force shall
be used only to the extent necessary.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my
hand and caused the Seal of the United States of Amer-
ica to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this first day of No-
ember, in the year of our Lord nineteen hun-
dred and sixty-two and of the Independence of
the United States of America the one hundred
and eighty-seventh.

[SEAL]

JOHN P. KENNEDY.

PROCL. NO. 3507. TERMINATING AUTHORITY GRANTED
 AND ORDERS ISSUED IN PROCL. NO. 3504

PROCL. NO. 3507, Nov. 21, 1962, 27 F.R. 11525, 77 Stat. 961,
provided:
I, JOHN F. KENNEDY, President of the United States of
America, acting under and by virtue of the authority
 vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the
United States, do hereby proclaim that at 11 p.m.,
Greenwich Time, November 20, 1962, I terminated
the authority conferred upon the Secretary of Defense by
Proclamation No. 3504, dated October 23, 1962 [set out
above], and revoked the orders contained therein to
forces under my command.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my
hand and caused the Seal of the United States of Amer-
ica to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this first day of No-
ember, in the year of our Lord nineteen hun-
dred and sixty-two and of the Independence of
the United States of America the one hundred
and eighty-seventh.

[SEAL]

JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

MIDDLE EAST STABILIZATION

Pub. L. 85–7, §§1–6, Mar. 9, 1957, 71 Stat. 5, set out as
chapter 24A (§1961 et seq.) of Title 22, Foreign Relations
and Intercourse, authorizes the President to provide
economic and military assistance, and, if he determines
it necessary, to use armed forces under certain circum-
stances to maintenance of national independence in the
Middle East.

CHAPTER 1—COUNCIL OF NATIONAL
DEFENSE

Sec.
1. Creation, purpose, and composition of coun-
cil.
2. Advisory commission.
3. Duties of council.
4. Rule and regulations; subordinate bodies and
committees.
5. Reports of subordinate bodies and commit-
tees; unvouched expenditures.
6. Repealed.

§1. Creation, purpose, and composition of coun-
cil

A Council of National Defense is established,
for the coordination of industries and resources
for the national security and welfare, to consist of
the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of
the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Sec-
retary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the
Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Sec-
retary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Com-
merce, and the Secretary of Labor.

(Aug. 29, 1916, ch. 418, §2, 39 Stat. 649; July 26,
1947, ch. 343, title II, §205(a), 61 Stat. 501.)

CODIFICATION

Sections 1 to 5 of this title are from section 2 of act
Aug. 29, 1916, popularly known as the Army Appropri-
ation Act for the fiscal year 1916.

CHANGE OF NAME

Department of War designated Department of the
Army and title of Secretary of War changed to Sec-
retary of the Army by section 205(a) of act July 26, 1947,
ch. 343, title II, 61 Stat. 501. Section 205(a) of act July
26, 1947, was repealed by section 33 of act Aug. 10, 1956,
ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 641. Section 1 of act Aug. 10, 1956,
entitled "Title 10, Armed Forces" which in sections 3010
to 3013 continued Department of the Army under ad-
ministrative supervision of Secretary of the Army.

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

For transfer of certain membership functions, insofar
as they pertain to Air Force, which functions were not
previously transferred from Secretary of the Army and
Department of the Army to Secretary of the Air Force
and Department of the Air Force, see Secretary of De-