

[CHAPTER 144]

AN ACT

To provide for the prevention of blindness in infants born in the District of Columbia.

April 27, 1937
[H. R. 5896]

[Public, No. 58]

District of Columbia.
Prevention of blindness in infants born in.
Health officer to furnish prophylactic.

Administration at birth.

Eye inflammation attended by discharge; transmission of information to health officer.

Duties of health officer.

Hospital care where parents unable to pay.

Treatment by other than registered physician.

Penalty provision.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the health officer of the District of Columbia shall cause to be provided in suitable containers a 1 per centum solution of silver nitrate or other preparation which in his opinion is suitable for use as a prophylactic against inflammation of the eyes of the new-born child, the contents of each container being the exact quantity necessary for the treatment of one eye and two such containers shall be furnished for use in each case of childbirth. It shall be the duty of each physician, midwife, or other person in attendance upon any case of childbirth to administer immediately upon delivery such solution as a prophylactic against inflammation of the eyes of said new-born child. It shall be the duty of each midwife or other person, except licensed physicians, to secure containers of such solution from the health officer for use in each case of childbirth.

SEC. 2. Whenever any physician, midwife, or other person in attendance upon any case of childbirth finds that the new-born child has inflammation of the eyes, attended by a discharge therefrom, such physician, midwife, or other person shall communicate such fact in writing to the health officer within six hours after the existence of such discharge becomes known to such physician, midwife, or other person. Upon receipt of such communication the health officer, unless he finds such report to be incorrect, shall issue an order directing the parents of such child (or other person charged with its care) either to (1) place such child in the care of a registered physician or (2) submit immediately satisfactory proof of inability to pay for such medical service. If the health officer finds that the parents or such other person are unable to pay for such medical treatment, he shall order the parents (or such other person) to place the child in a hospital to be designated by the Board of Public Welfare and at the expense of said Board.

SEC. 3. No person other than a registered physician shall treat any case of inflammation of the eyes, attended by a discharge therefrom, of a new-born child for any period longer than may be necessary to obtain the services of a registered physician.

SEC. 4. Any person convicted of violating any provision of this Act, or any order or regulation issued pursuant to the provisions of this Act, shall be fined not more than \$100 or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both.

Approved, April 27, 1937.

[CHAPTER 145]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making an appropriation for the control of outbreaks of insect pests.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for carrying out the purposes of and for expenditures authorized under the public resolution entitled "Joint resolution making funds available for the control of incipient or emergency outbreaks of insect pests or plant diseases, including grasshoppers, Mormon crickets, and chinch bugs", approved April 6, 1937, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1938: *Provided,* That, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, no part of

April 27, 1937
[H. J. Res. 319]

[Pub. Res., No. 26]

Insect pest and plant disease control.
Appropriation for expenses.
Ante, p. 57.
Post, p. 514.

Availability.
Provided.
State cooperation.

this appropriation shall be expended for control of grasshoppers, Mormon crickets, or chinch bugs in any State until such State has provided the organization or materials and supplies necessary for cooperation: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be expended under the personal supervision and direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, who shall make a detailed report to the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the several items of expenditures made hereunder: *Provided further*, That transportation of control materials purchased under this appropriation shall be under conditions and means determined by the Secretary of Agriculture as most advantageous to the Federal Government: *Provided further*, That procurements under this appropriation may be made by open market purchases notwithstanding the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5).

Supervision of expenditures.

Transportation of control materials.

Open market purchases.
 R. S. § 3709.
 41 U. S. C. § 5.

Approved, April 27, 1937.

[CHAPTER 146]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution providing for the prohibition of the export of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to belligerent countries; the prohibition of the transportation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war by vessels of the United States for the use of belligerent states; for the registration and licensing of persons engaged in the business of manufacturing, exporting, or importing arms, ammunition, or implements of war; and restricting travel by American citizens on belligerent ships during war", approved August 31, 1935, as amended.

May 1, 1937
 [S. J. Res. 51]
 [Pub. Res., No. 27]

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution providing for the prohibition of the export of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to belligerent countries; the prohibition of the transportation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war by vessels of the United States for the use of belligerent states; for the registration and licensing of persons engaged in the business of manufacturing, exporting, or importing arms, ammunition, or implements of war; and restricting travel by American citizens on belligerent ships during war", approved August 31, 1935, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

Neutrality Act of 1935, amendments.
 49 Stat. 1081.
 22 U. S. C., Supp. II, §§ 245a-245i.

"EXPORT OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR

"SECTION 1. (a) Whenever the President shall find that there exists a state of war between, or among, two or more foreign states, the President shall proclaim such fact, and it shall thereafter be unlawful to export, or attempt to export, or cause to be exported, arms, ammunition, or implements of war from any place in the United States to any belligerent state named in such proclamation, or to any neutral state for transshipment to, or for the use of, any such belligerent state.

Arms, ammunition, and implements of war.
 Export embargo upon, during a state of war.

"(b) The President shall, from time to time, by proclamation, extend such embargo upon the export of arms, ammunition, or implements of war to other states as and when they may become involved in such war.

Extension to other states.

"(c) Whenever the President shall find that a state of civil strife exists in a foreign state and that such civil strife is of a magnitude or is being conducted under such conditions that the export of arms, ammunition, or implements of war from the United States to such foreign state would threaten or endanger the peace of the United States, the President shall proclaim such fact, and it shall thereafter

Civil strife within a foreign state.