for two detention dormitories to be constructed at a total cost of not to exceed $268,000, fiscal year 1945, $12,000; and the unexpended balance of the appropriation of $28,000 for a new deep well, water treatment, and extension of water supply line, and the improvement and extension of the water system, in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, is continued available for the same purposes during the fiscal year 1945; in all, $26,000.

PUBLIC WORKS

Capital outlay, Refuse Division: For an additional amount for all necessary expenses for preparation of plans, specifications, surveys, and estimates for the extension of the proposed incinerator numbered 3 for refuse in parcel 141/13, and so forth, including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945, and including the employment of consulting engineering services by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil-service and classification laws, fiscal year 1945, $8,000.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of claims in excess of $250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500), as set forth in House Document Numbered 744 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, $1,664.50.

JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgment for costs rendered against the District of Columbia in the case of David G. Busey and Orville J. Richie, $222.05.

AUDITED CLAIMS

For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under an appropriation the balance of which has been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), being for the service of the fiscal year 1942:

Fire Department, expenses, District of Columbia, 1942, fire fighting apparatus, $8,257.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal years for which such sums are provided.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

(22)~~The funds appropriated in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945, under the head "Conserva-~~

~~tion and use of agricultural land resources", notwithstanding any allocation thereof heretofore made by departmental order may be used to discharge in full payments and grants earned by farmers' in carrying out authorized soil and water conservation practices.~~

For an additional amount, notwithstanding the limitations contained in the item "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources" contained in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, including the objects specified under the same item in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945, $13,000,000.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for salaries and expenses, Office of Information, (23)~~$7,353~~ *$8,650*, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945.

LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for salaries and expenses, Library, Department of Agriculture, (24)~~$6,375~~ *$7,500*, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Agricultural engineering investigations: For an additional amount for agricultural engineering investigations, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945, (25)~~$61,100~~ *$83,000*, of which sum not to exceed (26)~~$23,100~~ *$45,000* may be expended for the construction of a building to replace one destroyed by fire at the United States Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Mississippi.

EXTENSION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for salaries and expenses, (27)~~$34,000~~ *$40,000*, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Crop and livestock estimates: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for crop and livestock estimates, $235,000, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945.

00004

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(28)*Forest insects: For an additional amount for forest insects, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945, $47,000.*

Foreign plant quarantines: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for foreign plant quarantines, $102,000, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

(29)~~Supply and distribution of farm labor: The authority and funds provided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944, as amended, are hereby continued through December 31, 1945, for carrying out the purposes of said Act, without regard to the limitation on the amount which may be used for administrative expenses, and, in addition to the amount hereby continued available, the War Food Administrator may, prior to July 1, 1945, enter into contracts for the same objects for which prior appropriations have been made under this head to an amount not in excess of $10,000,000.~~

Supply and distribution of farm labor: The authority and funds provided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944, as amended, are hereby continued through

December 31, 1945, for carrying out the purposes of said Act, and, in addition to the amount hereby continued available, there is hereby appropriated an additional $22,000,000 for such purposes, to be merged with the funds heretofore appropriated for the farm labor supply program: Provided, That not less than $7,000,000 and not more than $11,000,000 of such additional funds shall be apportioned among the several States in the manner and for the purposes specified in section 2 of said Act: Provided further, That not more than $100,000 of the additional amount so apportioned may be expended by the State agricultural extension services for the construction of labor supply centers under the limitations of said section 2: Provided further, That in addition to the amounts heretofore made available for administrative expenses pursuant to section 3 (c) of said Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944, as supplemented, there is hereby made available the amount of $605,228 for the purposes of said section.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Rural Electrification Administration, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945, $696,000.

000005

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for printing and binding, $75,000.

(30)*BUREAU OF THE CENSUS*

Census of agriculture: For an additional amount for census of agriculture, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $5,000,000, to remain available until December 31, 1946.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

General administration: For an additional amount for general administration, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945; and including not to exceed $2,500 for entertainment of officials in the field of aviation of other countries when specifically authorized and approved by the Administrator, (31)~~$207,718~~ *$900,000.*

Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for establishment of air-navigation facilities, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, (32)~~$152,860~~ *$560,000.*

Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, (33)~~$180,163~~ *$559,000.*

Technical development: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for technical development, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $62,000.

Enforcement of safety regulations: For an additional amount for enforcement of safety regulations for the fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, and including expenses of transportation of the immediate families of employees transferred from one station in continental United States to another official station outside continental United States and return, (34)~~$282,737~~ *$467,000.*

(35)*Advisory services to States and other agencies: Not to exceed $240,000 of the consolidated appropriation "Development of landing areas" in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, available for administrative expenses, shall be available also for furnishing advisory services to State and other public and private agencies in connection with the construction and operation of airports and landing areas.*

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Field expense, coastal surveys: For an additional amount for field expense, coastal surveys, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $102,000.

Geodetic control surveys: For an additional amount for geodetic control surveys, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $70,000.

Office force: For an additional amount for office force, fiscal year 1945, $69,000.

Office expenses: For an additional amount for office expenses, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, (36)~~$34,000~~ *$40,000.*

Aeronautical charts: The limitation in the appropriation "Aeronautical charts" in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, upon the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased from $500,000 to $535,000.

PATENT OFFICE

Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, Patent Office, fiscal year 1945, $6,200.

Photolithographing: For an additional amount for photolithographing, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $80,000.

Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount for miscellaneous expenses, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, (37)~~$71,000~~ *$80,000.*

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Research and development: For an additional amount for research and development, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $200,000.

WEATHER BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $320,000.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, Civil Aeronautics Board, fiscal year 1945, $7,800.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DIVISION OF TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

Salaries: For an additional amount for personal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1945, $14,082.

(38)*GRAZING SERVICE*

Salaries and expenses: The limitation of not to exceed $12,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby increased to not to exceed $21,500.

UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

For an additional amount for maintenance of the office of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $12,000, and the amount available for expenditure in the discretion of the High Commissioner is hereby increased from $5,200 to $10,000.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Salaries: For an additional amount for personal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1945, $20,000.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

For deposit by the Secretary of the Treasury to the official trust fund checking account of the special disbursing agent of the Rosebud Indian agency, Rosebud, South Dakota, for disposition as provided by and subject to the provisions of the Act of June 22, 1944 (Private Law 307), $2,382.77.

For compensation and expenses of an attorney employed by the Colorado River Tribe of Indians of the Colorado River Reservation, Arizona, under a contract approved by the Secretary of the Interior on July 24, 1944, $800, fiscal year 1944, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the tribe.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

For additional amounts for construction of the following projects, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under the head "Administrative provisions and limitations, Bureau of Reclamation" in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, to be expended from the general fund of the Treasury, to remain available until expended, and to be reimbursable under the reclamation law:

(39)*Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, $2,000,000.*

(40)*Colorado River project, Texas, $126,000.*

Columbia Basin project, Washington, (41)~~$1,000,000~~ *$2,000,000.*

Yakima project, Washington, Roza Division, $421,000.

(42)*FORT PECK PROJECT, MONTANA*

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for construction of the Fort Peck project, Montana, $400,000, to remain available until expended, and to be expendable as specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945.

RECLAMATION FUND, SPECIAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

For additional amounts for construction of the following projects, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under the head "Administrative provisions and limitations, Bureau of Reclamation" in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, to be expended from the Reclamation Fund, to remain available until expended, and to be reimbursable under the reclamation law:

Sun River project, Montana, $110,000.

Klamath project, Oregon-California, $400,000.

(43)*HUNGRY HORSE PROJECT, MONTANA*

For work preliminary to construction of Hungry Horse project, Montana, as authorized by section 1 of the Act of June 5, 1944 (Public Law 329), fiscal year 1945, to remain available until expended, $50,000.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Gaging streams: For an additional amount for gaging streams, fiscal year 1945, $80,000; and the amount that shall be available only for cooperation with States or municipalities is hereby increased to $1,180,000.

(44)*BUREAU OF MINES*

(45)*Synthetic liquid fuels: The appropriation for synthetic liquid fuels in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby made available in an amount not to exceed*

$50,000 for temporary employment of engineers, architects, and technical consultants or firms or corporations thereof, by contract or otherwise, without regard to civil-service and classification laws.

(46)*Mining experiment stations: For an additional amount for mining experiment stations, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $160,000.*

(47)*NATIONAL PARK SERVICE*

National parks: For an additional amount for the furnishing and refurnishing of official residences in Acadia National Park, Maine, for fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $4,000.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

Insane of Alaska: For an additional amount for insane of Alaska, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $17,300: *Provided*, That the limitation under said head of $840 per capita per annum for the care of patients by contract during the fiscal years 1944 and 1945 is hereby rescinded.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DAMAGE CLAIM

Damage claim: For the payment of a claim for damages adjusted and determined by the Attorney General of the United States under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation", approved March 20, 1936 (31 U. S. C. 224b), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 789, Seventy-eighth Congress, $50.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, fiscal year 1940, $2,462.40.

Lands Division, salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Lands Division, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1942, $499.97.

Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1944, $190,400.

Claims Division, salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, Claims Division, fiscal year 1945, $63,300.

Board of Immigration Appeals, salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, Board of Immigration Appeals, fiscal year 1945, $2,000.

Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws: For an additional amount for enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1945, $150,000.

FEDERAL PRISON PERSONNEL

Support of United States prisoners: For an additional amount for support of United States prisoners, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1942, $5,060.04.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses (national defense): For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics (national defense), fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1945, $1,162,000.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

For additional amounts for appropriations for the Navy Department, and naval service, fiscal years 1940, 1943, and 1945, to be supplemental to the appropriations and

funds in the respective Naval Appropriation Acts for such fiscal years, including the objects and subject to the limitations specified under the respective heads and to the provisions under the head, "General provisions," contained in such acts, except as otherwise provided herein, as follows:

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property arising from collisions with naval vessels", approved December 28, 1922, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 791, Seventy-eighth Congress, $13,605.50.

Not to exceed $400,000 of the appropriation "Naval emergency fund, 1945," shall be available for the acquisition of interests of lessees of lands within the present boundaries of Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 1.

BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

Training, education, and welfare, Navy, 1945: Additional amount for welfare and recreation, $2,500,000, to be charged to subhead "Instruction" under this appropriation head.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel, 1943, $10,000,000.

Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1940, for payment of claim of Frank B. Hall and Company, Incorporated, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, $62,454.11.

Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1943, $800,000.

Fuel and transportation, Navy, 1943, $25,750,000.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks, 1945, $250,000,000, and, in addition, $50,000,000 by transfer from the appropriation "Naval Reserve, 1945", all toward $1,474,931,400 contract authorization granted in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1945, to remain available until expended, which, together with unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made under this head, shall be accounted for as one fund.

BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

The limitation on the amount of contract authorization contained under the appropriation "Aviation, Navy, 1945," is hereby reduced from $3,600,000,000 to $1,600,000,000, of which latter amount not to exceed $25,000,000 may be

used for expansion of and facilities in public or private plants.

INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS

Armor, armament, and ammunition: The Secretary of the Navy is authorized, in addition to appropriations hitherto made and contract authorizations provided for such purpose, to enter into contracts for tools, equipment, and facilities in, and land for, public and private plants for the manufacture or production of ordnance materials, munitions, and equipment, in an amount not exceeding $60,000,000.

COAST GUARD

Damage claims: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims for damages resulting from the operation of vessels of the Coast Guard and the Public Health Service, in sums not exceeding $3,000 in any one case", approved June 15, 1936, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 798, Seventy-eighth Congress, $523.06.

GENERAL PROVISION

For the fiscal year 1945 and prior years occupancy of emergency housing facilities under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department or the National Housing Agency, on a rental basis, by personnel of the services mentioned in the

title of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, or by their dependents, shall not deprive such personnel of money allowances for rental of quarters.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the Postal Revenues)

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal year 1945, Office of the Postmaster General, $9,500.

SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal year 1945, Office of the Chief Inspector, $7,350.

For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal year 1945, Bureau of Accounts, $38,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

For an additional amount for contingent and miscellaneous expenses, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1945, and including $660 additional for expenses of the purchasing agent and of the Solicitor and attorneys connected with his office while traveling on business of the Department, $10,000.

FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Compensation to postmasters: For an additional amount for compensation to postmasters, fiscal year 1943, including

1 the objects specified under this head in the Post Office
2 Department Appropriation Act, 1943, $10,000.
3 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL
4 Domestic Air Mail Service: For an additional amount
5 for Domestic Air Mail Service, fiscal year 1945, including
6 the objects specified under this head in the Post Office
7 Department Appropriation Act, 1945, and including
8 $11,200 additional for supervisory officials and clerks at air
9 mail transfer points, $11,400.
10 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL
11 Domestic mail indemnities: The unobligated balance of
12 the appropriation "Indemnities, domestic mail, 1944", shall
13 be merged with the appropriation "Indemnities, domestic
14 mail, 1945", and the latter appropriation shall be available
15 for the objects for which made for prior fiscal years.
16 Unpaid money orders: For an additional amount for
17 unpaid money orders more than one year old, fiscal year
18 1945, $474,000.
19 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL
20 Post-office equipment, stationery, and supplies: For an
21 additional amount for post-office stationery, equipment, and
22 supplies, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified
23 under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation
24 Act, 1945, $340,000.
25 Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia:

1 For an additional amount for equipment shops, Washing-
2 ton, District of Columbia, fiscal year 1945, including the
3 same objects specified under this head in the Post Office
4 Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $675,000.
5 DEPARTMENT OF STATE
6 FOREIGN SERVICE
7 Salaries, ambassadors and ministers: For an additional
8 amount for salaries of ambassadors and ministers, fiscal year
9 1945, including the objects under this head in the Depart-
10 ment of State Appropriation Act, 1945, and in the Second
11 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, $102,000.
12 Salaries and clerks, Foreign Service: For an additional
13 amount for salaries of clerks, Foreign Service, fiscal year
14 1945, including the objects under this head in the Depart-
15 ment of State Appropriation Act, 1945, $420,000.
16 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:
17 For an additional amount for miscellaneous salaries and
18 allowances, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1945, including the
19 objects under this head in the Department of State Appro-
20 priation Act, 1945, $143,000.
21 Foreign Service quarters: For an additional amount for
22 Foreign Service quarters, fiscal year 1945, including the
23 objects under this head in the Department of State Appro-
24 priation Act, 1945, $140,000.

000013

1 Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: For an addi-
2 tional amount for cost of living allowances, Foreign Service,
3 fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this head in the
4 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, $340,000.

5 Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For an ad-
6 ditional amount for representation allowances, Foreign
7 Service, fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this
8 head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945,
9 $139,000.

10 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an additional
11 amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, fiscal year
12 1945, including the objects under this head in the Depart-
13 ment of State Appropriation Act, 1945, and including the
14 purchase of fifteen additional passenger automobiles at not to
15 exceed $3,000 each, $1,900,000: *Provided*, That reimburse-
16 ments incident to the maintenance of commissary service
17 authorized under said head shall be credited to the appropria-
18 tion for this purpose current at the time obligations are
19 incurred or current at the time such amounts are received.

20 INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

21 Salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commis-
22 sion, United States and Mexico: For an additional amount
23 for salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commis-
24 sion, United States and Mexico, fiscal year 1945, including

1 the objects specified under this head in the Department of
2 State Appropriation Act, 1945, $35,000.

3 Cultural relations with China and the neighboring coun-
4 tries and countries of the Near East and Africa: For all
5 expenses, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
6 Statutes, necessary to enable the Secretary of State inde-
7 pendently or in cooperation with other agencies of the
8 Government to carry out a program of cultural relations
9 with China and the neighboring countries and with countries
10 of the Near East and Africa, fiscal year 1945, $600,000 (pay-
11 able from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the Presi-
12 dent", contained in the First Supplemental National Defense
13 Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended),
14 including the purchase of books, publications, scientific and
15 other equipment, and educational and cultural materials;
16 contributions of money and materials to, and contracts with,
17 educational, cultural, and nonprofit institutions and organi-
18 zations of the United States and the above countries, directly
19 or through independent agencies; compensation, allowances,
20 and grants to citizens of the United States and the above
21 countries who are students, professors, or technical experts,
22 at such rates and under such regulations as may be deter-
23 mined by the Secretary of State, including expenses incurred
24 by such persons in traveling between places of residence,

000014

1 Washington, District of Columbia, and posts of duty abroad,
2 and including travel expenses of citizens of the above countries
3 without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regu-
4 lations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended;
5 advance of moneys without regard to section 3648 of the Re-
6 vised Statutes; printing and binding without regard to section
7 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (40 Stat. 1270); and not to
8 exceed $10,000 shall be available for temporary employ-
9 ment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise,
10 without regard to the civil-service and classification laws.

11 Conference of Allied Ministers of Education in London:
12 For all necessary expenses of the participation by the
13 United States in the Conference of Allied Ministers of Educa-
14 tion in London, including personal services in the District
15 of Columbia and elsewhere without regard to civil-service
16 and classification laws; travel expenses without regard to
17 the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the
18 Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; allowances
19 for living and quarters for temporary and permanent per-
20 sonnel in accordance with standardized regulations pre-
21 scribed by the President for civilian officers and employees
22 of the Government temporarily stationed in foreign coun-
23 tries and in accordance with the Acts of June 26, 1930,
24 and February 23, 1931; entertainment, stenographic re-
25 porting, and other services by contract, books of reference

1 and periodicals, and rent of office space without regard to
2 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding;
3 and the share of the United States in the expenses of the
4 secretariat of the Conference; fiscal year 1945, $43,000,
5 payable from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the
6 President", contained in the First Supplemental National
7 Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and
8 amended.

9 (48) *United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War*
10 *Crimes: For all necessary expenses of the participation by*
11 *the United States in the United Nations Commission for the*
12 *Investigation of War Crimes, including personal services*
13 *without regard to civil-service and classification laws; travel-*
14 *ing expenses without regard to the Standardized Government*
15 *Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926,*
16 *as amended, allowances for living and quarters for temporary*
17 *and permanent personnel in accordance with standardized*
18 *regulations prescribed by the President for civilian officers*
19 *and employees of the Government temporarily stationed in*
20 *foreign countries and in accordance with the Acts of June*
21 *26, 1930, and February 23, 1931; entertainment, steno-*
22 *graphic reporting and other services by contract, books of*
23 *reference and periodicals, and rent of office space without*
24 *regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; printing and*
25 *binding; and the share of the United States in the expenses*

000015

of the Secretariat of the Commission; fiscal year 1945, $30,000, payable from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President", contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended.

Cooperation with the American republics: The sum of $300,000 of the $400,000 of the appropriation for this purpose for 1944 which was continued available for 1945 in the Department of State Appropriation Act for 1945 is consolidated with and made a part of the appropriation for 1945 as of July 1, 1944.

United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus: For an additional amount for United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus, fiscal year 1945, to meet the contribution of the United States to the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, $90,087.97.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Office of the Secretary

Not to exceed $21,296.92 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation "Reimbursement to carriers of deficits during Federal control" in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby made available to pay the claim of the Tremont and Gulf Railroad Company certified to the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with section

204 of the Transportation Act of 1920, as amended by the Act of January 7, 1941.

(49) *Smaller War Plants Corporation, capital stock: For an additional amount to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to make payment for capital stock of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, $100,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1945.*

To pay the claim of Reverend James T. Denigan, of Long Island City, New York, in accordance with the authority and subject to the provisions of Private Law 356, approved July 1944, fiscal year 1945, $6,500.

Fiscal Service

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $1,500,000.

Printing and binding, Division of Disbursement: For an additional amount for printing and binding, Division of Disbursement, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $35,000.

Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered: For an additional amount for refund of moneys erroneously

received and covered, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $125,000.

Payment of unclaimed moneys (trust fund): For an additional amount for payment of unclaimed moneys, fiscal year 1945, $50,000, payable from funds held by the United States in trust fund receipt account, "Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown."

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for collecting the revenue from customs, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $850,000: *Provided,* That the limitation of $1,300 upon the unit price which may be paid by the Bureau of Customs for motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, specified in the appropriation, is hereby increased to $1,500.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Salaries and expenses: The limitations under collecting the internal revenue on the amounts which may be expended for printing and binding and stationery, fiscal year 1944, are hereby increased from $1,970,000 to $2,066,526 and from $1,218,870 to $1,306,034, respectively.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

Federal property utilization: For an additional amount

for Federal property utilization, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, and including expenses of care and handling and other necessary expenses of the Procurement Division incident to the disposal of property under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of such Division, purchase (including exchange) of lawbooks, purchase (not to exceed 116), maintenance, repair and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and actual transportation and other necessary expenses, and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence, of persons serving while away from their permanent homes or regular places of business in an advisory capacity to or employed by such Division without other compensation from the United States, or at $1 per annum, $11,430,000: *Provided,* That the limitations on the amounts which may be expended for stationery and for printing and binding are hereby increased from $45,000 to $90,000, and for $40,000 to $100,000, respectively.

WAR DEPARTMENT

Military Activities

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or

death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of the War Department or of the Army", approved July 3, 1943 (Public Law 112), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 795, Seventy-eighth Congress, $276,702.96.

CIVIL FUNCTIONS

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Rivers and harbors and flood control: The limitation contained in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1945, under the head "Rivers and harbors and flood control" on expenditures from the various appropriations for rivers and harbors and flood control for the payment of services of technical and clerical personnel in the office of the Chief of Engineers is hereby increased for the fiscal year 1945 from $760,000 to $788,500.

Rivers and harbors: For an additional amount for rivers and harbors, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1945, $2,780,000, to be available until expended.

Flood control: For an additional amount for flood control, general, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1945, $7,230,000, to be available until expended.

THE PANAMA CANAL

Civil government: For an additional amount for Civil government, Panama Canal and Canal Zone, for the fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1945, $10,400, to remain available until expended.

TITLE II—PENALTY MAIL COSTS

SEC. 201. For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for costs of penalty mail, fiscal year 1945, as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), as follows:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Architect of the Capitol, (50)~~$255~~ *$300*.

Botanic Garden: Not to exceed $45 of the appropriation "Maintenance, Botanic Garden, 1945."

Library of Congress, (51)~~$12,750~~ *$15,000*.

Government Printing Office, (52)~~$258,400~~ *$304,000*.

THE JUDICIARY

Supreme Court of the United States: Not to exceed (53)~~$1,360~~ *$1,600* of the appropriation "Miscellaneous expenses, Supreme Court, 1945".

Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, (54)~~$153~~ *$180*: *Provided*, That not to exceed such amount of such total appropriation for such fiscal year shall be available for the purpose of this section.

United States Customs Court: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, United States Customs Court, (55)~~$425~~ *$500*: *Provided*, That not to exceed such amount of such total appropriation for such fiscal year shall be available for the purpose of this section.

Court of Claims: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, Court of Claims, (56)~~$425~~ *$500*: *Provided*, That not to exceed such amount of such total appropriation for such fiscal year shall be available for the purposes of this section.

Miscellaneous expenses, United States Courts, (57)~~$71,400~~ *$84,000*.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

The White House Office: Not to exceed (58)~~$3,825~~ *$4,500* of the appropriation "Contingent expenses, the White House Office, 1945".

Bureau of the Budget: Not to exceed (59)~~$425~~ *$500* of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Budget, 1945".

Office of Censorship: Not to exceed (60)~~$8,500~~ *$10,000* of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of Censorship, 1945".

Petroleum Administration for War: Not to exceed (61)~~$21,250~~ *$25,000* of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Petroleum Administration for War, 1945".

Office of Price Administration: Not to exceed (62)~~$5,100,000~~ *$6,000,000* of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of Price Administration, 1945".

Office of Strategic Services: Not to exceed (63)~~$25,500~~ *$30,000* of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of Strategic Services, 1945".

War Refugee Board: Not to exceed $36 of the appropriation for salaries and expenses of the War Refugee Board.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Office of Alien Property Custodian: Not to exceed $6,145 of the funds available for the expenses of the Office.

Office of Civilian Defense: Not to exceed (64)~~$1,658~~ *$1,950* of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of Civilian Defense, 1945".

Committee on Fair Employment Practice: Not to exceed (65)~~$638~~ *$750* of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Committee on Fair Employment Practice, 1945".

Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs: Not to exceed (66)~~$4,250~~ *$5,000* of the appropriation "Salaries

and expenses, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, 1945".

Office of Defense Transportation: Not to exceed (67)~~$178,500~~ *$210,000* of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of Defense Transportation, 1945."

Office of Economic Stabilization: Not to exceed (68)~~$1,275~~ *$1,500* of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of Economic Stabilization, 1945."

Foreign Economic Administration, (69)~~$43,605~~ *$51,300*, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Foreign Economic Administration, 1945", and funds of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, the Petroleum Reserves Corporation, the Rubber Development Corporation, and the United States Commercial Company.

National War Labor Board: Not to exceed (70)~~$40,800~~ *$48,000* of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, National War Labor Board, 1945."

Office of Scientific Research and Development: Not to exceed (71)~~$8,500~~ *$10,000* of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of Scientific Research and Development, 1945."

Office of War Information: Not to exceed (72)~~$78,710~~ *$92,600* of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of War Information, 1945."

War Manpower Commission, (73)~~$525,300~~ *$618,000*.

Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, (74)~~$8,075~~ *$9,500*.

War Production Board: Not to exceed (75)~~$298,006~~ *$350,595* of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, War Production Board, 1945."

Smaller War Plants Corporation: Not to exceed (76)~~$33,150~~ *$39,000* of the appropriation "Administrative expenses, Smaller War Plants Corporation, 1945."

INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

American Battle Monuments Commission: Not to exceed $15 of the appropriation "American Battle Monuments Commission, 1945".

American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas: Not to exceed $100 of the appropriation for this agency for the fiscal year 1945.

Civil Service Commission, (77)~~$224,400~~ *$264,000*.

Employees' Compensation Commission, (78)~~$11,050~~ *$13,000*.

Federal Communications Commission: Not to exceed (79)~~$10,285~~ *$12,100* of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Federal Communications Commission, 1945".

Federal Power Commission, (80)~~$4,165~~ *$4,900*.

Federal Security Agency, (81)~~$425,000~~ *$500,000*.

000020

Federal Trade Commission: Not to exceed (82)~~$3,143~~ *$4,050* of the appropriation "Federal Trade Commission, 1945".

Federal Works Agency, (83)~~$28,050~~ *$33,000.*

General Accounting Office: For an additional amount in the appropriation "Miscellaneous expenses, General Accounting Office, 1945", (84)~~$38,250~~ *$45,000*: *Provided,* That not to exceed such amount of such total appropriation for such fiscal year shall be available for the purposes of this section.

Interstate Commerce Commission, (85)~~$21,250~~ *$25,000.*

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: Not to exceed (86)~~$4,272~~ *$5,025* of the appropriation "Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, 1945".

National Archives: Not to exceed (87)~~$2,550~~ *$3,000* of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, National Archives 1945".

National Capital Housing Authority, (88)~~$2,550~~ *$3,000.*

National Capital Park and Planning Commission: Not to exceed $75 of the appropriation "National Capital Park and Planning Commission".

National Housing Agency, (89)~~$275,170~~ *$323,729,* to be derived by transfer from funds of the constituent units of

such agency available for administrative expenses for the fiscal year 1945, as follows: Office of the Administrator, (90)~~$6,375~~ *$7,500*; Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, (91)~~$138,065~~ *$162,429*; Federal Housing Administration, (92)~~$34,000~~ *$40,000*; and Federal Public Housing Authority, (93)~~$96,730~~ *$113,800.*

National Labor Relations Board, (94)~~$15,045~~ *$17,700.*

National Mediation Board and the National Railroad Adjustment Board, (95)~~$659~~ *$775.*

Railroad Retirement Board, (96)~~$25,500~~ *$30,000.*

Securities and Exchange Commission: Not to exceed (97)~~$12,750~~ *$15,000* of the appropriation "Securities and Exchange Commission, 1945".

Selective Service System: Not to exceed (98)~~$2,040,000~~ *$2,400,000* of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Selective Service System, 1945".

Smithsonian Institution: Not to exceed (99)~~$4,284~~ *$5,040* of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution, 1945".

Smithsonian Institution (National Gallery of Art): Not to exceed (100)~~$1,186~~ *$1,395* of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art, 1945".

The Tax Court of the United States: Not to exceed (101)~~$489~~ *$575* of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, The Tax Court of the United States, 1945".

00021

Tennessee Valley Authority: Not to exceed (102)~~$45,900~~ *$54,000* of the Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1945.

Veterans' Administration, (103)~~$446,250~~ *$525,000.*

United States Maritime Commission: Not to exceed (104)~~$76,500~~ *$90,000,* within the amount limitation upon administrative expenses for the fiscal year 1945, of the construction fund established by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936; such sum to cover also the amount necessary for the War Shipping Administration.

United States Tariff Commission: Not to exceed (105)~~$850~~ *$1,000* of the appropriation "United States Tariff Commission, 1945".

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

National Capital Parks: Not to exceed (106)~~$192~~ *$225* of the appropriation "National Capital Parks, 1945".

National Capital Park and Planning Commission: Not to exceed $72 of the appropriation "National Capital Park and Planning Commission, District of Columbia, 1945".

Juvenile court: Not to exceed (107)~~$400~~ *$470* of the appropriation "Juvenile court, courts, District of Columbia, 1945".

Municipal court: Not to exceed (108)~~$447~~ *$525* of the appropriation "Municipal court, courts, District of Columbia, 1945".

Municipal court of appeals: Not to exceed (109)~~$425~~

$500 of the appropriation "Municipal court of appeals, courts, District of Columbia, 1945".

Probation system: Not to exceed (110)~~$107~~ *$125* of the appropriation "Probation system, courts, District of Columbia, 1945".

Office of Register of Wills: Not to exceed (111)~~$425~~ *$500* of the appropriation "Office of Register of Wills, courts, District of Columbia, 1945".

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For the Department of Agriculture, including the War Food Administration, (112)~~$2,905,300~~ *$3,418,000,* together with not to exceed (113)~~$23,070~~ *$28,200* of the funds made available to the Commodity Credit Corporation for administrative expenses.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

For the Department of Commerce (except Civil Aeronautics Board and loan agencies), (114)~~$263,500~~ *$310,000.*

Civil Aeronautics Board: For an additional amount under the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Board, 1945",(115)~~$3,145~~ *$3,700: Provided,* That not to exceed such amount of such total appropriation for such fiscal year shall be available for the purposes of this section.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation: Not to exceed (116)~~$22,525~~ *$26,500* of the funds made available to this

Corporation and to The RFC Mortgage Company for administrative expenses.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

For the Department of the Interior, (117)~~$238,000~~ *$280,000.*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

For the Department of Justice, (118)~~$297,500~~ *$350,000.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

For the Department of Labor, (119)~~$99,025~~ *$116,500.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

For the State Department, (120)~~$42,500~~ *$50,000.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

For the Treasury Department, (121)~~$5,412,800~~ *$6,368,000.*

WAR DEPARTMENT—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

The Panama Canal (offices in the United States only): Not to exceed (122)~~$6,715~~ *$7,900* of the appropriation "Maintenance and operation, Panama Canal".

TITLE III—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS

PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

SEC. 301. (a) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sums not exceeding $1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 800, Seventy-eighth Congress, as follows:

Executive Office of the President:

Office for Emergency Management:

Division of Central Administrative Services. $625.22;

War Shipping Administration, $202;

Office of Price Administration, $352.77;

Independent offices:

Federal Communications Commission, $20.50;

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, $136;

Selective Service System, $120.15;

Veterans' Administration, $247.84;

Federal Security Agency, $1,391.74;

Federal Works Agency, (123)~~$903.80~~ *$736.71*;

National Housing Agency, $70.55;

Department of Agriculture, $2,213.09;

War Food Administration, $296.99;

Department of Commerce, $503.39;

Department of the Interior, $1,199.96;

Department of Justice, $601.85;

Department of the Navy, $81,015.93;

Post Office Department (out of postal revenues), $3,696.75;

Treasury Department, $1,623.49;

In all, (124) ~~$95,222.02~~ *$95,054.93.*

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

SEC. 302. (a) For the payment of the final judgments, including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States", as amended by section 297 of the Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which have been certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 792, under the following agencies:

Executive Office of the President:

Office of Price Administration, $300;

Federal Works Agency, $7,027.47;

Post Office Department, $3,200;

War Department, $2,800;

In all, $13,327.47, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

(b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of suits, rendered against the Government of the United States

by United States district courts under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C. 781–789), and certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 790 under the following departments:

Navy Department, $10,450;

War Department, $30,777.01;

In all, $41,227.01, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as and where specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

(c) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

(d) Payment of interest wherever provided for judgments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

SEC. 303. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-eighth

1 Congress in House Document Numbered 797, under the
2 following agencies, namely:
3 Independent Offices:
4 Veterans' Administration, $13,666.33;
5 Federal Works Agency:
6 Public Buildings Administration, $21,455.34;
7 Work Projects Administration, $34,443.81;
8 Department of Commerce, $6,580.59;
9 Department of the Interior:
10 Geological Survey, $17,933.25;
11 Navy Department, $11,812.61;
12 Post Office Department, $6,511.49;
13 Treasury Department, $25,839.06;
14 War Department, $87,035.76;
15 In all, $225,278.24, together with such additional sum
16 as may be necessary to pay interest or costs as and where
17 specified in such judgments.
18 (b) For payment of judgment numbered 45822 ren-
19 dered by the Court of Claims in favor of John J. Gorman
20 covering payment of accrued annuities withheld due to suit,
21 $4,870.71, to be paid from the "Civil-service retirement and
22 disability fund".
23 (c) None of the judgments contained under this caption
24 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired,

1 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
2 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.
3 AUDITED CLAIMS
4 SEC. 304. (a) For the payment of the following claims,
5 certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under
6 appropriations the balances of which have been carried to
7 the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act
8 of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropria-
9 tions heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service
10 of the fiscal year 1942 and prior years, unless otherwise
11 stated, and which have been certified to Congress under
12 section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as
13 fully set forth in House Document Numbered 799, Seventy-
14 eighth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:
15 Executive: For salaries and expenses, Office for Emer-
16 gency Management, $3,348.20.
17 For emergency fund for the President, War (allotment
18 to Office for Emergency Management), $155.05.
19 For emergency fund for the President, War (allotment
20 to Office for Emergency Management for use of National
21 Defense Research Committee), $289.33.
22 For national defense activities, National Resources Plan-
23 ning Board, $30.46.
24 For maintenance, Executive mansion and grounds,
25 $15.63.

1 For emergency fund for the President, Navy (allotment
2 to Executive office), $5.80.
3 **Legislative:** For public printing and binding, Govern-
4 ment Printing Office, $2,880.74.
5 For mileage of Members and Delegates, House of Rep-
6 resentatives, $242.
7 **The Judiciary:** For miscellaneous expenses, United
8 States courts, $229.35.
9 For probation system, United States courts, $345.17.
10 For traveling expenses, United States courts, $1.05.
11 For fees of commissioners, United States courts, $25.
12 **Independent Offices:** For salaries and expenses, Civil
13 Service Commission, $39.49.
14 For national defense activities, Civil Service Commission,
15 $48.75.
16 For national defense activities, Federal Communications
17 Commission, $36.45.
18 For salaries and expenses, Federal Communications Com-
19 mission, $41.50.
20 For Federal Power Commission, $267.62.
21 For Federal Trade Commission, $1.30.
22 For salaries, General Accounting Office, $34.74.
23 For valuation of property of carriers, Interstate Com-
24 merce Commission, $221.20.
25 For Interstate Commerce Commission, $242.36.

1 For safety of employees, Interstate Commerce Commis-
2 sion, $42.88.
3 For locomotive inspection, Interstate Commerce Com-
4 mission, $248.23.
5 For salaries and expenses, National Archives, $8.09.
6 For salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board,
7 $4.09.
8 For salaries, Railroad Retirement Board, $38.28.
9 For miscellaneous expenses, National Labor Relations
10 Board, $1.44.
11 For Securities and Exchange Commission, $38.22.
12 For United States Tariff Commission, $6.40.
13 For salaries and expenses, National Youth Administra-
14 tion, $376.76.
15 For youth work and student aid, National Youth Ad-
16 ministration, $3,727.09.
17 For project expenses, National Youth Administration
18 (national defense), $1,209.67.
19 For traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency,
20 $58.86.
21 For salaries and expenses, Office for Emergency Man-
22 agement (transfer to Federal Security Agency, Office of
23 Administrator), $44.
24 For miscellaneous expenses, Office of Administrator,
25 Federal Security Agency, $19.75.

1 For salaries and expenses, Food and Drug Administra-
2 tion, $53.56.
3 For grants to States for unemployment compensation
4 administration, Social Security Board, $70.97.
5 For selecting, testing, and placement, defense workers,
6 Social Security Board (national defense), $105.52.
7 For miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Board,
8 $27.96.
9 For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board, $7.73.
10 For emergency health and sanitation activities, Public
11 Health Service (national defense), $1,008.31.
12 For expenses, Division of Venereal Diseases, Public Health
13 Service, $3.23.
14 For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Pub-
15 lic Health Service, $386.77.
16 For working fund, Federal Security Agency, Public
17 Health Service (emergency management), $231.84.
18 For disease and sanitation investigation, Public Health
19 Service, $34.60.
20 For preventing the spread of epidemic diseases, Public
21 Health Service, $62.80.
22 For maintenance, National Cancer Institute, Public
23 Health Service, $3.60.
24 For pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public
25 Health Service, $4,774.98.

1 For maintenance, National Institute of Health, Public
2 Health Service, $40.55.
3 For vocational education, defense workers, Office of
4 Education, $17.77.
5 For salaries and expenses, Office of Education (national
6 defense), $19.40.
7 For Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Federal Security Agency,
8 $78.60.
9 For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings
10 Branch, Procurement Division, $775.60.
11 For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings
12 Administration, $903.45.
13 For furniture and repairs of same for public buildings,
14 Public Buildings Administration, $638.91.
15 For repair, preservation, and equipment, public build-
16 ings outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings
17 Administration, $4,177.77.
18 For repair, preservation, and equipment, public build-
19 ings, Procurement Division, $4,999.41.
20 For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
21 in the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administra-
22 tion, $1,001.53.
23 For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
24 in the District of Columbia and adjacent area, Public Build-
25 ings Administration, $572.03.

00027

1 For salaries and expenses, public buildings outside the
2 District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration,
3 $368.84.
4 For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,
5 $8,225.66.
6 For Army and Navy pensions, $36.
7 **Department of Agriculture:** For emergency fund for
8 the President, defense housing, temporary shelter (allotment
9 to Agriculture, Farm Security Administration), $456.92.
10 For printing and binding, Department of Agriculture,
11 $766.66.
12 For special research fund, Department of Agriculture,
13 $101.41.
14 For salaries and expenses, Extension Service, $239.98.
15 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry,
16 $76.51.
17 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Dairy Industry,
18 $10.50.
19 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry,
20 $52.45.
21 For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,
22 $1,456.69.
23 For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, $4,077.96.
24 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-
25 fer to Farm Credit Administration), $789.34.

1 For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of
2 navigable streams, $527.46.
3 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Chem-
4 istry and Engineering, $56.
5 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and
6 Plant Quarantine, $11.60.
7 For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and
8 plant diseases, $313.99.
9 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
10 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture, $24,312.04.
11 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
12 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to
13 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28,
14 1937), $4.
15 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
16 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to
17 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), $485.12.
18 For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department
19 of Agriculture, $582.60.
20 For parity payments, Department of Agriculture,
21 $549.59.
22 For administration of Federal Crop Insurance Act, De-
23 partment of Agriculture, $15.24.
24 For conservation and use of agricultural land resources,
25 Department of Agriculture, $40,767.16.

1 For submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act, De-
2 partment of Agriculture, $27.
3 For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land,
4 Department of Agriculture, $7,933.65.
5 For liquidation and management of resettlement proj-
6 ects, Department of Agriculture, $29.24.
7 For emergency dehydration investigations, Department
8 of Agriculture, $21.68.
9 For cooperative farm forestry, Department of Agricul-
10 ture, $15.
11 For loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation, Department
12 of Agriculture, $2,380.08.
13 For salaries and expenses, Agricultural Marketing Serv-
14 ice, $102.63.
15 For salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration,
16 Department of Agriculture, $152.79.
17 For loans to farmers in storm-, flood-, and drought-
18 stricken areas, $26.94.
19 For loans to farmers in drought- and storm-stricken
20 areas, emergency relief, $20.48.
21 For salaries and expenses, Rural Electrification, Depart-
22 ment of Agriculture, $201.25.
23 For working fund, Agriculture, Forest Service, $1,-
24 218.81.

1 For administrative expenses, Commodity Credit Cor-
2 poration, Department of Agriculture, $14.60.
3 For rural rehabilitation loans, Department of Agriculture
4 (advances from Reconstruction Finance Corporation), $16.
5 **Department of Commerce:** For Advisory Committee
6 for Aeronautics (transfer to Commerce, Standards), $4,100.
7 For aviation, Navy (transfer to Commerce, Standards),
8 $11.55.
9 For Civil Aeronautics Authority fund, $8,599.
10 For civilian pilot training, Office of Administrator of
11 Civil Aeronautics, $1,416.11.
12 For coastal surveys, Coast and Geodetic Survey,
13 $174.35.
14 For cooperation with the American republics (transfer
15 to Commerce, Weather Bureau), $18.66.
16 For customs statistics, Department of Commerce, $43.50.
17 For enforcement of safety regulations, Office of Admin-
18 istrator of Civil Aeronautics, $2.
19 For enforcement of safety regulation, Office of Adminis-
20 trator of Civil Aeronautics, $399.55.
21 For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil
22 Aeronautics Authority, $18,383.02.
23 For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Office of
24 Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, $147.37.

00029

For Field Office Service, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, $515.59.

For magnetic and seismological work, Coast and Geodetic Survey, $84.70.

For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, $5,255.07.

For pay of officers and men, vessels, Coast and Geodetic Survey, $2,228.65.

For research and development, National Bureau of Standards, $423.46.

For salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Authority, $10.

For salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Board, $10.49.

For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce, $10,262.44.

For technical development, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, $3,425.14.

For testing, inspection, and information service, National Bureau of Standards, $1,024.65.

For working fund, Commerce, Civil Aeronautics, $995.80.

For working fund, Commerce, Standards (emergency management), $760.91.

Department of the Interior: For Alaska fisheries, Fish and Wildlife Service, $195.32.

For contingent expenses, Department of the Interior, $17.91.

For coal-mine inspections and investigations, Bureau of Mines, $410.

For cooperation with the American republics (transfer to Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service), $14.43.

For expenses, mining experiment stations, Bureau of Mines, $31.42.

For fishery industries, Fish and Wildlife Service, $6.07.

For general expenses, Bureau of Mines, $20.

For Geological Survey, $3,645.88.

For migratory bird conservation fund, Fish and Wildlife Service (receipt limitation), $1,395.14.

For National Park Service, $177.42.

For operating rescue cars and stations, and investigation of accidents, Bureau of Mines, 35 cents.

For propagation of food fishes, Fish and Wildlife Service, $82.87.

For salaries and expenses, agricultural experiment station and vocational school, Virgin Islands, $62.

For salaries and expenses, Biological Survey, Fish and Wildlife Service, $239.47.

1 For salaries and expenses, Fish and Wildlife Service,
2 $3.29.
3 For salaries and expenses, Government of the Virgin
4 Islands, $50.61.
5 For salaries and expenses, Grazing Service, Department
6 of the Interior, $3.26.
7 For soil and moisture conservation operations, Depart-
8 ment of the Interior, $7.83.
9 For surveying the public lands, $29.36.
10 For administration of Indian property, $7.88.
11 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior,
12 Indians), $171.90.
13 For conservation of health among Indians, $340.67.
14 For education of natives of Alaska, $258.93.
15 For general expenses, Indian service, $12.20.
16 For Indian school support, $510.61.
17 For Indian Service supply fund, $403.40.
18 For irrigation, Indian reservations (reimbursable),
19 $9.55.
20 For maintaining law and order on Indian reservations,
21 $140.10.
22 For maintenance, irrigation systems, Flathead Reserva-
23 tions, Montana (receipt limitation), $17.54.
24 For maintenance, San Carlos irrigation project, Gila
25 River Reservation, Arizona (reimbursable), $1.94.

1 For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies,
2 $164.38.
3 For support and rehabilitation of needy Indians,
4 $332.52.
5 For support of Indians and administration of Indian
6 property, $13.93.
7 **Department of Justice:** For contingent expenses, De-
8 partment of Justice, $116.59.
9 For enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, $118.66.
10 For Federal jails and correctional institutions, mainte-
11 nance, $4.19.
12 For general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
13 Service, $24.21.
14 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts (trans-
15 fer to Justice), $1,378.89.
16 For miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field, Depart-
17 ment of Justice, $360.94.
18 For penitentiaries and reformatories, maintenance,
19 $15,487.32.
20 For prison camps, maintenance, $28.83.
21 For salaries, field service, Immigration and Naturaliza-
22 tion Service, $41.08.
23 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-
24 tion, 72 cents.

1 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-
2 tion (national defense), $262.81.
3 For salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturaliza-
4 tion Service, $430.58.
5 For salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department
6 of Justice, $3,073.85.
7 For salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litigation,
8 Department of Justice, $10.85.
9 For salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so
10 forth, Department of Justice, $15.28.
11 For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth,
12 Department of Justice, $421.48.
13 For support of United States prisoners, $627.81.
14 For traveling expenses, Department of Justice, $187.09.
15 For traveling expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
16 Service, $3.05.
17 **Department of Labor:** For traveling expenses, Depart-
18 ment of Labor, $206.46.
19 For commissioners of conciliation, Department of Labor
20 (national defense), $2.85.
21 **Navy Department:** For emergency fund for the Presi-
22 dent, Navy (allotment to Navy Department), $1,045.24.
23 For naval emergency fund, $26,569.72.
24 For miscellaneous expenses, Navy, $492.15.
25 For contingent expenses, Navy Department, $1.84.

1 For libraries, Navy, $6.60.
2 For welfare and recreation, Navy, $69.
3 For Naval Reserve Officer's Training Corps, $4.07.
4 For contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Hydro-
5 graphic Office, $13,070.70.
6 For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, $20,221.33.
7 For engineering, Navy, $13,956.80.
8 For maintenance, Bureau of Ships, $631,443.47.
9 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, $409,864.84.
10 Ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance,
11 $782.50.
12 For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, $113,-
13 002.36.
14 For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
15 $36,666.95.
16 For fuel and transportation, Navy, $36,607.88.
17 For foreign service pay adjustment, appreciation of
18 foreign currencies, Navy, $16.80.
19 For Medical Department, Navy, $122,546.25.
20 For care of the dead, Navy, $50.
21 For maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, $22,-
22 586.08.
23 For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy),
24 $6,048.31.
25 For outfits, Coast Guard (Navy), $45,270.36.

00032

1 For civilian employees, Coast Guard (Navy), $781.05.
2 For general expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), $67,575.30.
3 For general expenses, Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard
4 (Navy), $8,297.64.
5 For salaries, lighthouse vessels, Coast Guard (Navy),
6 $759.15.
7 For aviation, Navy, $18,462,144.53.
8 For aviation, 1938 contracts, Navy, $60,593.42.
9 For pay, Marine Corps, $2,923.17.
10 For general expenses, Marine Corps, $46,815.32.
11 For Naval Reserve, $3,399.23.
12 **Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the**
13 postal revenues): For clerks, first- and second-class post
14 offices, $582.50.
15 For furniture, carpets, and safes for public buildings,
16 Post Office Department, $15.32.
17 For miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post
18 offices, $395.70.
19 For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office
20 Department, $1,130.87.
21 For operating force for public buildings, Post Office
22 Department, $27.50.
23 For transportation of equipment and supplies, $268.64.
24 For village delivery service, $57.31.
25 **Department of State:** For emergency fund for the

1 President, Navy (allotment to Department of State),
2 $555.74.
3 For emergency fund for the President, War (allotment
4 to Department of State), $77.69.
5 For contingent expenses, Department of State, $291.29.
6 For salaries of Ambassadors and Ministers, $94.31.
7 For salaries, Foreign Service clerks, $30.
8 For miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign
9 Service, $539.50.
10 For transportation, Foreign Service, $6,712.48.
11 For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, $29.79.
12 For office and living quarters' allowances, Foreign Serv-
13 ice, $1,594.70.
14 For cost of living allowances, Foreign Service,
15 $1,059.33.
16 For representation allowances, Foreign Service,
17 $298.57.
18 For Foreign Service pay adjustment, appreciation of
19 foreign currencies (State), $37.50.
20 For convention for promotion of inter-American cul-
21 tural relations, $20.
22 For Eighth American Scientific Congress, $22.50.
23 For working fund, State commercial and cultural rela-
24 tions (emergency management, coordination between Ameri-
25 can republics, War), $24.28.

00093

1 For cooperation with the American republics, $89.69.
2 Treasury Department: For collecting the revenue from
3 customs, $1,810.65.
4 For salaries, Office of Treasurer of United States,
5 $295.33.
6 For expenses of loans, Act September 24, 1917, as
7 amended and extended, $66.09.
8 For salaries and expenses, Foreign Exchange Control,
9 $6.02.
10 For salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement,
11 $7.45.
12 For salaries and expenses, Procurement Division, $2.61.
13 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics, $13.50.
14 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and
15 Printing, $12,738.45.
16 For collecting the internal revenue, $502.10.
17 War Department: For pay of the Army, $3,469.43.
18 For travel of the Army, $94.31.
19 For arrears of pay, bounty, and so forth, $7.85.
20 For subsistence of the Army, $52.46.
21 For general appropriations, Quartermaster Corps, $23.65.
22 For emergency fund for the President, War (allotment
23 to War Department), $382.91.
24 For Selective Service System (transfer to War),
25 $1,228.20.

1 For Army transportation, $65.33.
2 For Air Corps, Army, $162.49.
3 For Medical and Hospital Department, Army, $10.20.
4 For replacing regular supplies of the Army, $5.28.
5 For replacing clothing and equipage, $41.28.
6 For clothing and equipage, Army, $94.08.
7 For National Guard, $42.80.
8 For citizens' military training camps, $49.97.
9 For working fund, War, Finance, $2,883.25.
10 For working fund, War, Signal Corps, $107,321.23.
11 For working fund, War, Air Corps, $196,626.98.
12 For working fund, War, Medical, $28,224.
13 For working fund, War, Ordnance, $553,942.91.
14 For working fund, War, Chemical Wafare Service,
15 $1,643.88.
16 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War,
17 Act February 9, 1937), $26.40.
18 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),
19 $9,001.78.
20 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War,
21 Act June 22, 1936), $1,943.95.
22 For Foreign Service pay adjustment, appreciation of
23 foreign currencies (War), $23.55.
24 For cemeterial expenses, War Department, $3.50.

00034

1 **District of Columbia:** For public parks, expenses, Dis-
2 trict of Columbia, $5.

3 Total, audited claims, section 304 (a), $21,311,025.58,
4 together with such additional sum due to increases in rates
5 of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign
6 currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements
7 of the General Accounting Office.

8 SEC. 305. For payment of claims allowed by the Gen-
9 eral Accounting Office covering judgments rendered in the
10 United States District Court for the Western District of
11 Washington, Northern Division, against a collector of cus-
12 toms, where a certificate of probable cause has been issued
13 as provided for under section 989 of the Revised Statutes
14 (28 U. S. C. 842), and certified to the Seventy-eighth
15 Congress in House Document Numbered 788, under the
16 Department of Commerce, $591.19.

17 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

18 SEC. 401. Appropriations of the executive departments
19 and independent establishments of the Government for the
20 fiscal year 1945 shall be available for the expenses of com-
21 mittees, boards, or other interagency groups engaged in
22 authorized activities of common interest to such depart-
23 ments and establishments and composed in whole or in part
24 of representatives thereof who receive no additional com-
25 pensation by virtue of such membership: *Provided,* That

1 employees of such departments and establishments render-
2 ing service for such committees, boards, or other groups,
3 other than as representatives, shall receive no additional
4 compensation by virtue of such service.

5 SEC. 402. No part of any appropriation contained in
6 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
7 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-
8 tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of
9 the United States by force or violence: *Provided,* That for
10 the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima
11 facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not
12 advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advo-
13 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
14 by force or violence: *Provided further,* That any person who
15 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
16 advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United
17 States by force or violence and accepts employment the
18 salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation
19 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
20 conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned
21 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further,* That
22 the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in
23 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

24 SEC. 403. If at any time during the fiscal year 1945 the
25 termination of the Act entitled "An Act to provide tem-

porary additional compensation for employees in the Postal Service", approved April 9, 1943, or of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of overtime compensation to Government employees, and for other purposes", approved May 7, 1943, shall be fixed by concurrent resolution of the Congress at a date earlier than June 30, 1945, the appropriations contained in this Act shall cease to be available on such earlier date for obligation for the purposes of the terminated Act and the unobligated portions of appropriations allocated for the purposes of such terminated Act shall not be obligated for any other purposes of the appropriation during the fiscal year 1945.

(125)*SEC. 404. That during the fiscal year 1945 there shall be available for expenditure or obligation for long-distance telephone tolls and for telegrams and cablegrams by the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Justice, the Department of Labor, the Treasury Department, and the Post Office Department not to exceed 90 per centum in the case of each of said Departments of the amounts included for such purposes in the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1945 under the schedules in the Budget under the heading "Communication services": Provided further, That the savings hereby effected in the items for long-distance telephone tolls and for telegrams and cablegrams for each of the said*

Departments shall not be diverted to other use but shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: Provided further, That section 8 of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby repealed.

SEC. (126)~~404~~ *405.* This Act may be cited as the "First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945".

Passed the House of Representatives December 8, 1944.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments December 15 (legislative day, November 21), 1944.

Attest: EDWIN A. HALSEY,
Secretary.

00036

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5587

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, and to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 15, 1944

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

000097

[PUBLIC LAW 529—78TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 660—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 5587]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, and to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, and to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945 and 1946, and for other purposes, as follows:

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

LEGISLATIVE

SENATE

For payment to Annie Farley Smith, widow of Ellison D. Smith, late a Senator from the State of South Carolina, $10,000.

Office of the Vice President: Beginning January 20, 1945, the allowance for clerical assistance to the Vice President hereby is increased from $11,460 to $15,420 per annum, the necessary additional amount to be paid from the appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of the Senate, and the Legislative Branch and Judiciary Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1945 is amended accordingly.

Clerical assistance to Senators: For an additional amount for clerical assistance to Senators (including chairmen of standing committees) from January 1 to June 30, 1945, to provide $5,040 per annum for each Senator from each State having a population of four million or more inhabitants, $15,360; and $1,020 per annum for each Senator from each State having a population of less than four million, $156,780; in all, fiscal year 1945, $202,140.

Inquiries and investigations: For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate, including compensation to stenographers of committees, at such rate as may be fixed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, but not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, fiscal year 1945, $200,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for per diem and subsistence expenses except in accordance with the provisions of the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, approved June 3, 1926, as amended.

000098

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to the widow of Hampton P. Fulmer, late a Representative from the State of South Carolina, $10,000 to be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Miscellaneous items: For an additional amount for miscellaneous items, fiscal year 1944, $1,000.

Telegraph and telephone: For an additional amount for telegraph and telephone service, exclusive of personal services, fiscal year 1944, $5,000.

COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

For an amount, which is hereby authorized, to enable the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures to carry out the duties imposed upon it by section 601 of the Revenue Act of 1941 (55 Stat. 726), to remain available during the existence of the committee, $10,000, one-half to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and the other half by the Clerk of the House on vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Preparation of Rules for Civil Procedure: For an additional amount for preparation of Rules for Civil Procedure, Supreme Court, $19,700, fiscal year 1945, which amount together with the appropriation for this purpose in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, shall be available until June 30, 1946.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

Fees of commissioners: For an additional amount for fees of commissioners, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Judiciary Establishment Appropriation Act, 1943, $5,500.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, fiscal year 1945, $25,000.

WAR REFUGEE BOARD

For all expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of Executive Order Numbered 9417, dated January 22, 1944; including the employment of personnel without regard to the civil-service and classification laws ~~(not to exceed $50,000)~~; printing and binding; and purchase of newspapers and periodicals; fiscal year 1945, $150,000, payable from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President", contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended.

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

The Alien Property Custodian is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him all necessary expenses incurred by the Office of Alien Property Custodian in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the Alien Property Custodian pursuant to the Trading with the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.): *Provided*, That not to exceed $4,000,000 shall be available for the entire fiscal year 1945 for the general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property Custodian, including the objects as specified in section 201 of the National War Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, printing and binding, rent in the District of Columbia, and all other necessary general administrative expenses: *Provided further*, That after June 30, 1945, the Office of Alien Property Custodian shall not incur any obligations for the expenses of said Office except pursuant to a further annual authorization by the Congress specifically therefor: *Provided further*, That on or before April 1, 1945, the Alien Property Custodian shall make a report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed information on all administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred in connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Property Custodian.

INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Notwithstanding section 105 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, the appropriation "American Battle Monuments Commission, fiscal year 1944", shall be construed as having been available in the amount of not to exceed $850 for travel expenses.

Notwithstanding section 105 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, the appropriation "American Battle Monuments Commission, fiscal year 1945", shall be construed as being available in the amount of not to exceed $1,500 for travel expenses.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, $1,409,400.

Salaries and expenses, national defense: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission (national defense), fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, $1,196,000.

During the fiscal year 1945, the Civil Service Commission is authorized to pay from available appropriations actual transportation and other necessary expenses, and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving while away from their permanent homes or regular places of business in an advisory capacity to the Commission with or without compensation from the United States.

000039

OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION

OFFICE OF CONTRACT SETTLEMENT

For all necessary expenses, fiscal year 1945, of the Office of Contract Settlement established by the Contract Settlement Act of 1944, including fees and expenses of witnesses; travel expenses, including (1) expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of said office, (2) actual transportation and other necessary expenses, and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving while away from their permanent homes or regular places of business in an advisory capacity to or employed by the Office of Contract Settlement without other compensation from the United States, or at $1 per annum, and (3) upon the approval of the Director of Contract Settlement, expenses to and from their homes or regular place of business in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, including travel in privately owned automobile (and including per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment), of persons employed intermittently away from their homes or regular places of business as consultants and receiving compensation on a per diem when-actually-employed basis; printing and binding; maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; contract stenographic reporting services; and personal services in the District of Columbia, $289,700.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, and the pay, allowance, commutation of quarters, and uniform allowance of regular and reserve commissioned nurses, the number of regular commissioned nurses appointed to be in addition to the number of regular active commissioned officers otherwise authorized, and not to exceed fifty regular commissioned nurses may be appointed in grades above that of senior assistant and for purposes of pay and pay period shall be considered as having had on the date of appointment service equal to that of the junior officer of the grade to which appointed, $1,225,823.

Uniform allowance: On request of the Federal Security Administrator, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to transfer such amounts as may be necessary, but not to exceed a total of $300,000, from unexpended balances of appropriations for the Public Health Service, fiscal year 1944, to an appropriation account to be established for the payment of allowances for uniforms to regular and reserve commissioned officers of the Public Health Service pursuant to section 607 of the Act of July 1, 1944 (Public Law 410).

Emergency health and sanitation activities (national defense): For an additional amount for emergency health and sanitation activities (national defense), fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, and including the purchase of thirty passenger automobiles, and

the aforesaid appropriation together with the amount appropriated herein shall be available for the control of malaria and diseases of tropical origin pursuant to section 311 of the Act of July 1, 1944 (Public Law 410), and the development and prosecution of a program for the control of communicable diseases in Liberia in cooperation with the Liberian Government, $1,875,000.

Tuberculosis: For expenses necessary, fiscal year 1945, to carry out the purposes of section 314 (b) of the Public Health Service Act of July 1, 1944, including personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of reports, documents, and other material for publication and of reprints from State, city, and private publications; the purchase (not exceeding six), and maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; and items otherwise chargeable to the appropriation "Miscellaneous and contingent expenses, Public Health Service"; $668,000, of which amount not to exceed $129,032 may be transferred to the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service", for the employment of fifty additional regular commissioned officers, of which number twenty-four are authorized to be commissioned in grades above that of senior assistant.

Claims for damages, operation of vessels, Public Health Service: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency under the provisions of the Act of July 1, 1944 (Public Law 410), in sums not exceeding $3,000 in any one case, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 796, Seventy-eighth Congress, $66.99.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Enforcement operations: For an additional amount for enforcement operations Food and Drug Administration, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, $79,000.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

For an additional amount for Columbia Institution for the Deaf, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, $20,400.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

General expenses: For an additional amount for general expenses, Office of Education, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, $16,650.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Traveling expenses: For an additional amount for traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, $99,000.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, Federal Security Agency, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, $6,000.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

War Public Works (community facilities): For an additional amount to enable the Federal Works Administrator to carry out the functions vested in him by titles II and III of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1531–1534 and 1541), $12,000,000, to remain available during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, but not to be available for obligation for new projects after June 30, 1945, of which amount not to exceed $100,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, including the objects specified under the head "Defense public works (community facilities)" in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, and the joint resolution approved December 23, 1941 (Public Law 371): *Provided*, That the limitation of $70,000,000 under the above head in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, on the total amount that may be allocated for contributions to public and private agencies for the maintenance and operation of public works after July 1, 1943, is hereby increased to $80,000,000: *Provided further*, That in making allocations out of the funds appropriated in this paragraph for construction projects priority shall be given to emergency projects involving an estimated cost to the Federal Government of less than $250,000.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

The words "other services" appearing in the proviso clause under the head "Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area", fiscal year 1945, shall be deemed to include teletype service presently being furnished and telephone switchboards or equivalent telephone-switching equipment serving one or more governmental activities in buildings operated by the Public Buildings Administration where it is found that such service is economical and in the interest of the Government.

The appropriation "Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia", fiscal year 1945, shall also be available for the furnishing of quarters, maintenance, and teletype (presently being furnished) or other services on a reimbursable basis to any governmental activity and for expenses incident to moving any governmental activity in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to roads and highways under the Defense Highway Act of 1941 (23 U. S. C. 3), as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 704, Seventy-eighth Congress, $117,910.29.

FOREIGN-SERVICE PAY ADJUSTMENT

For an additional amount for foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, $150,000.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, General Accounting Office, fiscal year 1945, $40,000.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for salaries and expenses of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, including the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, $2,656,000.

Construction: For an additional amount for construction and equipment, Langley Field, Virginia, $835,000, to be available until expended.

Construction: For an additional amount for construction and equipment Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio, $3,910,000, to be available until expended.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses of the Archivist and The National Archives, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, $22,000.

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

War housing: For an additional amount to carry out the purposes of title I of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. ch. 9), and subject to the applicable provisions of the joint resolution approved October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1115), $15,000,000, to remain available during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, but not to be available for obligation for new projects after June 30, 1945.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, National Mediation Board, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1945, $14,400.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, $8,600.

TARIFF COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for salaries and expenses, Tariff Commission, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, $21,881.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for hospital and domiciliary facilities, Veterans' Administration, including the 3 per centum limitation specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, $10,571,000.

Of the appropriation for administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, Veterans' Administration, fiscal year 1945, not to exceed $5,000 shall be available for the preparation, shipment, installation, and display of exhibits, photographic displays, moving pictures, and other visual educational information and descriptive material, including the purchase or rental of equipment.

The limitation upon the amount which may be expended to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration, appearing in the appropriation for administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, Veterans' Administration, fiscal year 1945, is hereby increased from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000.

The limitation imposed by section 105 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, upon "travel expenses", is hereby increased to $4,000,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

CAPITAL OUTLAY

For the construction of an eight-room extensible elementary school building, four rooms to be left unfinished, to be located in the vicinity of Fifteenth and Hamlin Streets Northeast, including treatment of grounds, $167,500, of which not to exceed $3,520 may be transferred to the credit of the appropriation account "Office of Municipal Architect, construction services," for the preparation of plans and specifications for said building.

For the construction of an eight-room addition to the Kimball School, including an assembly hall-gymnasium, remodeling of the present building, and treatment of grounds, $250,000, of which not to exceed $5,250 may be transferred to the credit of the appropriation account "Office of Municipal Architect, construction services," for the preparation of plans and specifications for said building.

The appropriation for the purchase of a site in the vicinity of Fifty-third and Drake Streets Southeast, for the construction of a sixteen-room elementary school building, including an assembly hall-gymnasium, in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945, shall cease to be available for the purchase of a site at such location but is hereby made available for the purchase of a site for the same purpose in the vicinity of Fifty-third and Blaine Streets Northeast.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Capital outlay, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: For the preparation of plans and specifications and for inspection for a pediatrics building to be constructed at a total cost of not to exceed $650,000, fiscal year 1945, $20,250; and for the preparation of plans and specifications

and for inspection for a laboratory building to be constructed at a total cost of not to exceed $200,000, fiscal year 1945, $9,000; in all, $38,250.

PUBLIC WELFARE

FAMILY WELFARE SERVICE

Capital outlay, child care: For preparation of plans and specifications for a receiving home and classification center for children to be constructed in parcel 141/68 at a total cost of not to exceed $285,500, fiscal year 1945, $12,000.

Capital outlay, institutions for the indigent: For the preparation of plans and specifications for new buildings to be constructed, at a total cost of not to exceed $1,250,000, at the Home for the Aged and Infirm, to remain available until June 30, 1946, $50,000; and for beginning construction of a new heating plant at the Home for the Aged and Infirm, including all necessary appurtenances thereto, $120,000, including not to exceed $15,000 for preparation of plans and specifications and not to exceed $5,000 for soil investigations, and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for the construction of such heating plant at a total cost of not to exceed $357,500; in all, $170,000.

MENTAL REHABILITATION SERVICE

Capital outlay, District Training School: For an additional amount for continuing the construction of dormitories, $14,000; for the preparation of plans and specifications for two detention dormitories to be constructed at a total cost of not to exceed $268,000, fiscal year 1945, $12,000; and the unexpended balance of the appropriation of $28,000 for a new deep well, water treatment, and extension of water supply line, and the improvement and extension of the water system, in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, is continued available for the same purposes during the fiscal year 1945; in all, $26,000.

PUBLIC WORKS

Capital outlay, Refuse Division: For an additional amount for all necessary expenses for preparation of plans, specifications, surveys, and estimates for the extension of the proposed incinerator numbered 3 for refuse in parcel 141/13, and so forth, including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945, and including the employment of consulting engineering services by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil-service and classification laws, fiscal year 1945, $8,000.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of claims in excess of $250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500), as set forth in House Document Numbered 744 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, $1,664.50.

JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgment for costs rendered against the District of Columbia in the case of David G. Busey and Orville J. Richie, $222.05.

AUDITED CLAIMS

For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under an appropriation the balance of which has been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), being for the service of the fiscal year 1942:

Fire Department, expenses, District of Columbia, 1942, fire fighting apparatus, $8,257.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal years for which such sums are provided.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

The limitation on expenditures under the 1944 program of soil-building practices and soil- and water-conservation practices established in the fourth proviso clause of the appropriation "Conservation and Use of Agricultural Land Resources", in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased from $300,000,000 to $313,000,000 (exclusive of the $12,500,000 provided in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945, for additional seed payments).

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for salaries and expenses, Office of Information, $8,002, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945.

LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for salaries and expenses, Library, Department of Agriculture, $6,938, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Agricultural engineering investigations: For an additional amount for agricultural engineering investigations, fiscal year 1945, including

the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945, $83,000, of which sum not to exceed $45,000 may be expended for the construction of a building to replace one destroyed by fire at the United States Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Mississippi.

EXTENSION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for salaries and expenses, $37,000, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Crop and livestock estimates: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for crop and livestock estimates, $235,000, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Forest insects: For an additional amount for forest insects, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945, $25,000.

Foreign plant quarantines: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for foreign plant quarantines, $102,000, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Supply and distribution of farm labor: The authority and funds provided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944, as amended, are hereby continued through December 31, 1945, for carrying out the purposes of said Act, and, in addition to the amount hereby continued available, there is hereby appropriated an additional $20,000,000 for such purposes, to be merged with the funds heretofore appropriated for the farm labor supply program: *Provided*, That not less than $7,000,000 and not more than $11,000,000 of such additional funds shall be apportioned among the several States in the manner and for the purposes specified in section 2 of said Act: *Provided further*, That not more than $100,000 of the additional amount so apportioned may be expended by the State agricultural extension services for the construction of labor supply centers under the limitations of said section 2: *Provided further*, That in addition to the amounts heretofore made available for administrative expenses pursuant to section 3 (c) of said Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944, as supplemented, there is hereby made available the amount of $605,228 for the purposes of said section.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Rural Electrification Administration, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945, $696,000.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for printing and binding, $75,000.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

General administration: For an additional amount for general administration, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945; and including not to exceed $2,500 for entertainment of officials in the field of aviation of other countries when specifically authorized and approved by the Administrator, $207,718.

Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for establishment of air-navigation facilities, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $152,860.

Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $180,163.

Technical development: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for technical development, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $62,000.

Enforcement of safety regulations: For an additional amount for enforcement of safety regulations for the fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, and including expenses of transportation of the immediate families of employees transferred from one station in continental United States to another official station outside continental United States and return, $282,737.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Field expense, coastal surveys: For an additional amount for field expense, coastal surveys, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $102,000.

Geodetic control surveys: For an additional amount for geodetic control surveys, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $70,000.

Office force: For an additional amount for office force, fiscal year 1945, $69,000.

Office expenses: For an additional amount for office expenses, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $37,000.

Aeronautical charts: The limitation in the appropriation "Aeronautical charts" in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, upon the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased from $500,000 to $535,000.

PATENT OFFICE

Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, Patent Office, fiscal year 1945, $6,200.

Photolithographing: For an additional amount for photolithographing, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $80,000.

Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount for miscellaneous expenses, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $75,500.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Research and development: For an additional amount for research and development, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $200,000.

WEATHER BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $320,000.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, Civil Aeronautics Board, fiscal year 1945, $7,800.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DIVISION OF TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

Salaries: For an additional amount for personal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1945, $14,082.

GRAZING SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: The limitation of not to exceed $12,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby increased to not to exceed $21,500.

UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

For an additional amount for maintenance of the office of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Inte-

rior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $12,000, and the amount available for expenditure in the discretion of the High Commissioner is hereby increased from $5,200 to $10,000.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Salaries: For an additional amount for personal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1945, $20,000.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

For deposit by the Secretary of the Treasury to the official trust fund checking account of the special disbursing agent of the Rosebud Indian agency, Rosebud, South Dakota, for disposition as provided by and subject to the provisions of the Act of June 22, 1944 (Private Law 307), $2,382.77.

For compensation and expenses of an attorney employed by the Colorado River Tribe of Indians of the Colorado River Reservation, Arizona, under a contract approved by the Secretary of the Interior on July 24, 1944, $800. fiscal year 1944, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the tribe.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

For additional amounts for construction of the following projects, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under the head "Administrative provisions and limitations, Bureau of Reclamation" in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, to be expended from the general fund of the Treasury, to remain available until expended, and to be reimbursable under the reclamation law:

Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, $1,045,000.
Columbia Basin project, Washington, $1,900,000.
Yakima project, Washington, Roza Division, $121,000.

RECLAMATION FUND, SPECIAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

For additional amounts for construction of the following projects, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under the head "Administrative provisions and limitations, Bureau of Reclamation" in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, to be expended from the Reclamation Fund, to remain available until expended, and to be reimbursable under the reclamation law:

Sun River project, Montana, $110,000.
Klamath project, Oregon-California, $100,000.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Gaging streams: For an additional amount for gaging streams, fiscal year 1945, $80,000; and the amount that shall be available only for cooperation with States or municipalities is hereby increased to $1,180,000.

BUREAU OF MINES

Mining experiment stations: For an additional amount for mining experiment stations, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $160,000.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

National parks: For an additional amount for the furnishing and refurnishing of official residences in Acadia National Park, Maine, for fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $4,000.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

Insane of Alaska: For an additional amount for insane of Alaska, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $17,300: *Provided*, That the limitation under said head of $840 per capita per annum for the care of patients by contract during the fiscal years 1944 and 1945 is hereby rescinded.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DAMAGE CLAIM

Damage claim: For the payment of a claim for damages adjusted and determined by the Attorney General of the United States under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation", approved March 20, 1936 (31 U. S. C. 224b), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 789, Seventy-eighth Congress, $50.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, fiscal year 1940, $2,462.40.

Lands Division, salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Lands Division, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1942, $499.97.

Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1944, $190,400.

Claims Division, salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, Claims Division, fiscal year 1945, $63,300.

Board of Immigration Appeals, salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, Board of Immigration Appeals, fiscal year 1945, $2,000.

Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws: For an additional amount for enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1945, $150,000.

000045

FEDERAL PRISON PERSONNEL

Support of United States prisoners: For an additional amount for support of United States prisoners, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1942, $5,060.04.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses (national defense): For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics (national defense), fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1945, $1,162,000.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

For additional amounts for appropriations for the Navy Department, and naval service, fiscal years 1940, 1943, and 1945, to be supplemental to the appropriations and funds in the respective Naval Appropriation Acts for such fiscal years, including the objects and subject to the limitations specified under the respective heads and to the provisions under the head, "General provisions," contained in such Acts, except as otherwise provided herein, as follows:

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property arising from collisions with naval vessels", approved December 28, 1922, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 791, Seventy-eighth Congress, $13,605.50.

Not to exceed $100,000 of the appropriation "Naval emergency fund, 1945," shall be available for the acquisition of interests of lessees of lands within the present boundaries of Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 1.

BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

Training, education, and welfare, Navy, 1945: Additional amount for welfare and recreation, $2,500,000, to be charged to subhead "Instruction" under this appropriation head.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel, 1943, $10,000,000.

Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1940, for payment of claim of Frank B. Hall and Company, Incorporated, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, $62,454.11.

Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1943, $800,000.

Fuel and transportation, Navy, 1943, $25,750,000.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks, 1945, $250,000,000, and, in addition, $50,000,000 by transfer from the appropriation "Naval Reserve, 1945", all toward $1,474,931,400 contract authorization granted in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1945, to remain available until expended, which, together with unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made under this head, shall be accounted for as one fund.

BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

The limitation on the amount of contract authorization contained under the appropriation "Aviation, Navy, 1945," is hereby reduced from $3,600,000,000 to $1,600,000,000, of which latter amount not to exceed $25,000,000 may be used for expansion of and facilities in public or private plants.

INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS

Armor, armament, and ammunition: The Secretary of the Navy is authorized, in addition to appropriations hitherto made and contract authorizations provided for such purpose, to enter into contracts for tools, equipment, and facilities in, and land for, public and private plants for the manufacture or production of ordnance materials, munitions, and equipment, in an amount not exceeding $60,000,000.

COAST GUARD

Damage claims: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims for damages resulting from the operation of vessels of the Coast Guard and the Public Health Service, in sums not exceeding $3,000 in any one case", approved June 15, 1936, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 798, Seventy-eighth Congress, $523.06.

GENERAL PROVISION

For the fiscal year 1945 and prior years occupancy of emergency housing facilities under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department or the National Housing Agency, on a rental basis, by personnel of the services mentioned in the title of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, or by their dependents, shall not deprive such personnel of money allowances for rental of quarters.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the Postal Revenues)

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal year 1945, Office of the Postmaster General, $9,500.

SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal year 1945, Office of the Chief Inspector, $7,350.

For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal year 1945, Bureau of Accounts, $38,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

For an additional amount for contingent and miscellaneous expenses, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1945, and including $660 additional for expenses of the purchasing agent and of the Solicitor and attorneys connected with his office while traveling on business of the Department, $10,000.

FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Compensation to postmasters: For an additional amount for compensation to postmasters, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1943, $10,000.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Domestic Air Mail Service: For an additional amount for Domestic Air Mail Service, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1945, and including $11,200 additional for supervisory officials and clerks at air mail transfer points, $11,400.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Domestic mail indemnities: The unobligated balance of the appropriation "Indemnities, domestic mail, 1944", shall be merged with the appropriation "Indemnities, domestic mail, 1945", and the latter appropriation shall be available for the objects for which made for prior fiscal years.

Unpaid money orders: For an additional amount for unpaid money orders more than one year old, fiscal year 1945, $474,000.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Post-office equipment, stationery, and supplies: For an additional amount for post-office stationery, equipment, and supplies, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $340,000.

Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia: For an additional amount for equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia, fiscal year 1945, including the same objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $675,000.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOREIGN SERVICE

Salaries, ambassadors and ministers: For an additional amount for salaries of ambassadors and ministers, fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, and in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, $102,000.

Salaries and clerks, Foreign Service: For an additional amount for salaries of clerks, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, $420,000.

Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service: For an additional amount for miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, $143,000.

Foreign Service quarters: For an additional amount for Foreign Service quarters, fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, $140,000.

Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: For an additional amount for cost of living allowances, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, $340,000.

Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For an additional amount for representation allowances, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, $139,000.

Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, and including the purchase of fifteen additional passenger automobiles at not to exceed $3,000 each, $1,900,000: *Provided*, That reimbursements incident to the maintenance of commissary service authorized under said head shall be credited to the appropriation for this purpose current at the time obligations are incurred or current at the time such amounts are received.

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

Salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, $35,000.

Cultural relations with China and the neighboring countries and countries of the Near East and Africa: For all expenses, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, necessary to enable the Secretary of State independently or in cooperation with other agencies of the Government to carry out a program of cultural relations with China and the neighboring countries and with countries of the Near East and Africa, fiscal year 1945, $600,000 (payable from

the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President", contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended), including the purchase of books, publications, scientific and other equipment, and educational and cultural materials; contributions of money and materials to, and contracts with, educational, cultural, and nonprofit institutions and organizations of the United States and the above countries, directly or through independent agencies; compensation, allowances, and grants to citizens of the United States and the above countries who are students, professors, or technical experts, at such rates and under such regulations as may be determined by the Secretary of State including expenses incurred by such persons in traveling between places of residence, Washington, District of Columbia, and posts of duty abroad, and including travel expenses of citizens of the above countries without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; advance of moneys without regard to section 3648 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (40 Stat. 1270); and not to exceed $10,000 shall be available for temporary employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws.

Conference of Allied Ministers of Education in London: For all necessary expenses of the participation by the United States in the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education in London, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere without regard to civil-service and classification laws; travel expenses without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; allowances for living and quarters for temporary and permanent personnel in accordance with standardized regulations prescribed by the President for civilian officers and employees of the Government temporarily stationed in foreign countries and in accordance with the Acts of June 26, 1930, and February 23, 1931; entertainment, stenographic reporting, and other services by contract, books of reference and periodicals, and rent of office space without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; and the share of the United States in the expenses of the secretariat of the Conference; fiscal year 1945, $13,000, payable from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President", contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended.

Cooperation with the American republics: The sum of $300,000 of the $400,000 of the appropriation for this purpose for 1944 which was continued available for 1945 in the Department of State Appropriation Act for 1945 is consolidated with and made a part of the appropriation for 1945 as of July 1, 1944.

United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus: For an additional amount for United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus, fiscal year 1945, to meet the contribution of the United States to the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, $90,087.97.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Office of the Secretary

Not to exceed $21,296.92 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation "Reimbursement to carriers of deficits during Federal control" in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby made available to pay the claim of the Tremont and Gulf Railroad Company certified to the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with section 204 of the Transportation Act of 1920, as amended by the Act of January 7, 1941.

Smaller War Plants Corporation, capital stock: For an additional amount to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to make payment for capital stock of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, $50,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1945.

To pay the claim of Reverend James T. Denigan, of Long Island City, New York, in accordance with the authority and subject to the provisions of Private Law 356, approved July 1944, fiscal year 1945, $6,500.

Fiscal Service

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $1,500,000.

Printing and binding, Division of Disbursement: For an additional amount for printing and binding, Division of Disbursement, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $35,000.

Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered: For an additional amount for refund of moneys erroneously received and covered, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $125,000.

Payment of unclaimed moneys (trust fund): For an additional amount for payment of unclaimed moneys, fiscal year 1945, $50,000, payable from funds held by the United States in trust fund receipt account, "Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown."

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for collecting the revenue from customs, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $850,000: *Provided*, That the limitation of $1,300 upon the unit price which may be paid by the Bureau of Customs for motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, specified in the appropriation, is hereby increased to $1,500.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Salaries and expenses: The limitations under collecting the internal revenue on the amounts which may be expended for printing and

binding and stationery, fiscal year 1944, are hereby increased from $1,970,000 to $2,066,526 and from $1,218,870 to $1,306,034, respectively.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

Federal property utilization: For an additional amount for Federal property utilization, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, and including expenses of care and handling and other necessary expenses of the Procurement Division incident to the disposal of property under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of such Division, purchase (including exchange) of lawbooks, purchase (not to exceed 116), maintenance, repair and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and actual transportation and other necessary expenses, and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence, of persons serving while away from their permanent homes or regular places of business in an advisory capacity to or employed by such Division without other compensation from the United States, or at $1 per annum, $11,430,000: *Provided*, That the limitations on the amounts which may be expended for stationery and for printing and binding are hereby increased from $45,000 to $90,000, and for $40,000 to $100,000, respectively.

WAR DEPARTMENT

MILITARY ACTIVITIES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of the War Department or of the Army", approved July 3, 1943 (Public Law 112), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 795, Seventy-eighth Congress, $276,702.96.

CIVIL FUNCTIONS

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Rivers and harbors and flood control: The limitation contained in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1945, under the head "Rivers and harbors and flood control" on expenditures from the various appropriations for rivers and harbors and flood control for the payment of services of technical and clerical personnel in the office of the Chief of Engineers is hereby increased for the fiscal year 1943 from $760,000 to $755,500.

Rivers and harbors: For an additional amount for rivers and harbors, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1945, $2,780,000, to be available until expended.

Flood control: For an additional amount for flood control, general, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1945, $7,230,000, to be available until expended.

THE PANAMA CANAL

Civil government: For an additional amount for Civil government, Panama Canal and Canal Zone, for the fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1945, $10,400, to remain available until expended.

TITLE II—PENALTY MAIL COSTS

SEC. 201. For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for costs of penalty mail, fiscal year 1945, as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), as follows:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Architect of the Capitol, $278.

Botanic Garden: Not to exceed $45 of the appropriation "Maintenance, Botanic Garden, 1945."

Library of Congress, $13,875.

Government Printing Office, $281,200.

THE JUDICIARY

Supreme Court of the United States: Not to exceed $1,480 of the appropriation "Miscellaneous expenses, Supreme Court, 1945".

Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, $167: *Provided*, That not to exceed such amount of such total appropriation for such fiscal year shall be available for the purpose of this section.

United States Customs Court: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, United States Customs Court, $463: *Provided*, That not to exceed such amount of such total appropriation for such fiscal year shall be available for the purpose of this section.

Court of Claims: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, Court of Claims, $463: *Provided*, That not to exceed such amount of such total appropriation for such fiscal year shall be available for the purposes of this section.

Miscellaneous expenses, United States Courts, $77,700.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

The White House Office: Not to exceed $4,163 of the appropriation "Contingent expenses, the White House Office, 1945".

Bureau of the Budget: Not to exceed $463 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Budget, 1945".

Office of Censorship: Not to exceed $9,250 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of Censorship, 1945".

Petroleum Administration for War: Not to exceed $23,125 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Petroleum Administration for War, 1945".

Office of Price Administration: Not to exceed $5,550,000 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of Price Administration, 1945".

Office of Strategic Services: Not to exceed $27,750 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of Strategic Services, 1945".

War Refugee Board: Not to exceed $36 of the appropriation for salaries and expenses of the War Refugee Board.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Office of Alien Property Custodian: Not to exceed $6,145 of the funds available for the expenses of the Office.

Office of Civilian Defense: Not to exceed $1,804 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of Civilian Defense, 1945".

Committee on Fair Employment Practice: Not to exceed $694 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Committee on Fair Employment Practice, 1945".

Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs: Not to exceed $4,625 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, 1945".

Office of Defense Transportation: Not to exceed $194,250 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of Defense Transportation, 1945."

Office of Economic Stabilization: Not to exceed $1,388 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of Economic Stabilization, 1945."

Foreign Economic Administration, $47,453, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Foreign Economic Administration, 1945", and funds of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, the Petroleum Reserves Corporation, the Rubber Development Corporation, and the United States Commercial Company.

National War Labor Board: Not to exceed $44,400 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, National War Labor Board, 1945."

Office of Scientific Research and Development: Not to exceed $9,250 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of Scientific Research and Development, 1945."

Office of War Information: Not to exceed $85,655 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of War Information, 1945."

War Manpower Commission, $571,650.

Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, $8,788.

War Production Board: Not to exceed $324,301 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, War Production Board, 1945."

Smaller War Plants Corporation: Not to exceed $36,075 of the appropriation "Administrative expenses, Smaller War Plants Corporation, 1945."

INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

American Battle Monuments Commission: Not to exceed $15 of the appropriation "American Battle Monuments Commission, 1945."

American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas: Not to exceed $100 of the appropriation for this agency for the fiscal year 1945.

Civil Service Commission, $244,200.

Employees' Compensation Commission, $12,025.

Federal Communications Commission: Not to exceed $11,193 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Federal Communications Commission, 1945".

Federal Power Commission, $4,533.

Federal Security Agency, $462,500.

Federal Trade Commission: Not to exceed $3,747 of the appropriation "Federal Trade Commission, 1945".

Federal Works Agency, $30,525.

General Accounting Office: For an additional amount in the appropriation "Miscellaneous expenses, General Accounting Office, 1945", $41,625: *Provided,* That not to exceed such amount of such total appropriation for such fiscal year shall be available for the purposes of this section.

Interstate Commerce Commission, $23,125.

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: Not to exceed $4,649 of the appropriation "Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, 1945".

National Archives: Not to exceed $2,775 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, National Archives, 1945".

National Capital Housing Authority, $2,775.

National Capital Park and Planning Commission: Not to exceed $75 of the appropriation "National Capital Park and Planning Commission".

National Housing Agency, $299,450, to be derived by transfer from funds of the constitutent units of such agency available for administrative expenses for the fiscal year 1945, as follows: Office of the Administrator, $6,938; Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, $150,247; Federal Housing Administration, $37,000; and Federal Public Housing Authority, $105,265.

National Labor Relations Board, $16,373.

National Mediation Board and the National Railroad Adjustment Board, $717.

Railroad Retirement Board, $27,750.

Securities and Exchange Commission: Not to exceed $13,875 of the appropriation "Securities and Exchange Commission, 1945".

Selective Service System: Not to exceed $2,220,000 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Selective Service System, 1945".

Smithsonian Institution: Not to exceed $4,662 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution, 1945".

Smithsonian Institution (National Gallery of Art): Not to exceed $1,291 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art, 1945".

The Tax Court of the United States: Not to exceed $532 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, The Tax Court of the United States, 1945".

Tennessee Valley Authority: Not to exceed $49,950 of the Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1945.

Veterans' Administration, $485,625.

United States Maritime Commission: Not to exceed $83,250, within the amount limitation upon administrative expenses for the fiscal year 1945, of the construction fund established by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936; such sum to cover also the amount necessary for the War Shipping Administration.

'nited States Tariff Commission: Not to exceed $925 of the ropriation "United States Tariff Commission, 1945".

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ational Capital Parks: Not to exceed $209 of the appropriation tional Capital Parks, 1945".
ational Capital Park and Planning Commission: Not to exceed of the appropriation "National Capital Park and Planning Com- sion, District of Columbia, 1945".
ıvenile court: Not to exceed $435 of the appropriation "Juvenile t, courts, District of Columbia, 1945".
unicipal court: Not to exceed $486 of the appropriation "Munic- court, courts, District of Columbia, 1945".
unicipal court of appeals: Not to exceed $463 of the appropria- "Municipal court of appeals, courts, District of Columbia, 1945".
robation system: Not to exceed $116 of the appropriation "Pro- on system, courts, District of Columbia, 1945".
ffice of Register of Wills: Not to exceed $463 of the appropriation ice of Register of Wills, courts, District of Columbia, 1945".

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

or the Department of Agriculture, including the War Food ninistration, $3,161,650, together with not to exceed $26,085 of the ls made available to the Commodity Credit Corporation for inistrative expenses.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

or the Department of Commerce (except Civil Aeronautics Board loan agencies), $286,750.
ivil Aeronautics Board: For an additional amount under the ropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Board, 1945", 23: *Provided*, That not to exceed such amount of such total ropriation for such fiscal year shall be available for the purposes his section.
econstruction Finance Corporation: Not to exceed $24,513 of the ls made available to this Corporation and to The RFC Mortgage npany for administrative expenses.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

or the Department of the Interior, $259,000.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

or the Department of Justice, $323,750.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

or the Department of Labor, $107,763.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

or the State Department, $46,250.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

For the Treasury Department, $5,890,400.

WAR DEPARTMENT—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

The Panama Canal (offices in the United States only): Not to exceed $7,308 of the appropriation "Maintenance and operation, Panama Canal".

TITLE III—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS

PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

SEC. 301. (a) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sums not exceeding $1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 800, Seventy-eighth Congress, as follows:

Executive Office of the President:
- Office for Emergency Management:
  - Division of Central Administrative Services, $625.22;
  - War Shipping Administration, $202;
- Office of Price Administration, $352.77;

Independent offices:
- Federal Communications Commission, $20.50;
- National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, $136;
- Selective Service System, $120.15;
- Veterans' Administration, $247.84;

Federal Security Agency, $1,391.74;
Federal Works Agency, $736.71;
National Housing Agency, $70.55;
Department of Agriculture, $2,213.09;
- War Food Administration, $296.99;

Department of Commerce, $503.39;
Department of the Interior, $1,199.96;
Department of Justice, $601.85;
Department of the Navy, $81,015.93;
Post Office Department (out of postal revenues), $3,696.75;
Treasury Department, $1,623.49;
In all, $95,054.93.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

SEC. 302. (a) For the payment of the final judgments, including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States", as amended by section 297 of the Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which have been certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 792, under the following agencies:

Executive Office of the President:
Office of Price Administration, $300;
Federal Works Agency, $7,027.47;
Post Office Department, $3,200;
War Department, $2,800;
In all, $13,327.47, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

(b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of suits, rendered against the Government of the United States by United States district courts under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C. 781–789), and certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 790 under the following departments:
Navy Department, $10,450;
War Department, $30,777.01;
In all, $41,227.01, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as and where specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

(c) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

(d) Payment of interest wherever provided for judgments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

SEC. 303. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 797, under the following agencies, namely:
Independent Offices:
Veterans' Administration, $13,666.33;
Federal Works Agency:
Public Buildings Administration, $21,455.34;
Work Projects Administration, $34,443.81;
Department of Commerce, $6,580.59;
Department of the Interior:
Geological Survey, $17,933.25;
Navy Department, $11,812.61;
Post Office Department, $6,511.49;
Treasury Department, $25,839.06;
War Department, $87,035.76;
In all, $225,278.24, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest or costs as and where specified in such judgments.

(b) For payment of judgment numbered 45822 rendered by the Court of Claims in favor of John J. Gorman covering payment of accrued annuities withheld due to suit, $4,870.71, to be paid from the "Civil-service retirement and disability fund".

(c) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired, except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

AUDITED CLAIMS

SEC. 304. (a) For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1942 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 799, Seventy-eighth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

Executive: For salaries and expenses, Office for Emergency Management, $3,348.20.

For emergency fund for the President, War (allotment to Office for Emergency Management), $155.05.

For emergency fund for the President, War (allotment to Office for Emergency Management for use of National Defense Research Committee, $289.33.

For national defense activities, National Resources Planning Board, $30.46.

For maintenance, Executive mansion and grounds, $15.63.

For emergency fund for the President, Navy (allotment to Executive office), $5.80.

Legislative: For public printing and binding, Government Printing Office, $2,880.74.

For mileage of Members and Delegates, House of Representatives, $242.

The Judiciary: For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, $229.35.

For probation system, United States courts, $345.17.

For traveling expenses, United States courts, $1.05.

For fees of commissioners, United States courts, $25.

Independent Offices: For salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission, $39.49.

For national defense activities, Civil Service Commission, $48.75.

For national defense activities, Federal Communications Commission, $36.45.

For salaries and expenses, Federal Communications Commission, $41.50.

For Federal Power Commission, $267.62.

For Federal Trade Commission, $1.30.

For salaries, General Accounting Office, $34.74.

For valuation of property of carriers, Interstate Commerce Commission, $221.20.

For Interstate Commerce Commission, $242.36.

For safety of employees, Interstate Commerce Commission, $42.88.

For locomotive inspection, Interstate Commerce Commission, $248.23.

For salaries and expenses, National Archives, $8.09.
For salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board, $4.09.
For salaries, Railroad Retirement Board, $38.28.
For miscellaneous expenses, National Labor Relations Board, $1.44.
For Securities and Exchange Commission, $38.22.
For United States Tariff Commission, $6.40.
For salaries and expenses, National Youth Administration, $376.76.
For youth work and student aid, National Youth Administration, $3,727.09.
For project expenses, National Youth Administration (national defense), $1,209.67.
For traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency, $58.86.
For salaries and expenses, Office for Emergency Management (transfer to Federal Security Agency, Office of Administrator), $44.
For miscellaneous expenses, Office of Administrator, Federal Security Agency, $19.75.
For salaries and expenses, Food and Drug Administration, $53.56.
For grants to States for unemployment compensation administration, Social Security Board, $70.97.
For selecting, testing, and placement, defense workers, Social Security Board (national defense), $105.52.
For miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Board, $27.96.
For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board, $7.73.
For emergency health and sanitation activities, Public Health Service (national defense), $1,008.31.
For expenses, Division of Venereal Diseases, Public Health Service, $3.23.
For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Public Health Service, $386.77.
For working fund, Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service (emergency-management), $231.84.
For disease and sanitation investigation, Public Health Service, $34.60.
For preventing the spread of epidemic diseases, Public Health Service, $62.80.
For maintenance, National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service, $3.60.
For pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service, $4,774.98.
For maintenance, National Institute of Health, Public Health Service, $10.55.
For vocational education, defense workers, Office of Education, $17.77.
For salaries and expenses, Office of Education (national defense), $19.40.
For Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Federal Security Agency, $78.60.
For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings Branch, Procurement Division, $775.60.
For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings Administration, $903.45.
For furniture and repairs of same for public buildings, Public Buildings Administration, $638.91.
For repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration, $4,177.77.

For repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings, Procurement Division, $4,999.41.
For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration, $1,001.53.
For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area, Public Buildings Administration, $572.03.
For salaries and expenses, public buildings outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration, $368.84.
For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration, $8,225.66.
For Army and Navy pensions, $36.

Department of Agriculture: For emergency fund for the President, defense housing, temporary shelter (allotment to Agriculture, Farm Security Administration), $456.92.
For printing and binding, Department of Agriculture, $766.66.
For special research fund, Department of Agriculture, $101.41.
For salaries and expenses, Extension Service, $239.98.
For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry, $76.51.
For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Dairy Industry, $10.50.
For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry, $52.45.
For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service, $1,456.69.
For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, $4,077.96.
For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (transfer to Farm Credit Administration), $789.34.
For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of navigable streams, $527.46.
For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, $56.
For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, $11.60.
For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, $313.99.
For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture, $24,312.04.
For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28, 1937), $4.
For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), $485.12.
For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department of Agriculture, $582.60.
For parity payments, Department of Agriculture, $549.39.
For administration of Federal Crop Insurance Act, Department of Agriculture, $15.24.
For conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture, $10,767.16.
For submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act, Department of Agriculture, $27.
For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land, Department of Agriculture, $7,933.65.
For liquidation and management of resettlement projects, Department of Agriculture, $29.24.

For emergency dehydration investigations, Department of Agriculture, $21.68.

For cooperative farm forestry, Department of Agriculture, $15.

For loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation, Department of Agriculture, $2,830.08.

For salaries and expenses, Agricultural Marketing Service, $102.63.

For salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration, Department of Agriculture, $152.79.

For loans to farmers in storm-, flood-, and drought-stricken areas, $26.94.

For loans to farmers in drought- and storm-stricken areas, emergency relief, $20.48.

For salaries and expenses, Rural Electrification, Department of Agriculture, $201.25.

For working fund, Agriculture, Forest Service, $1,218.81.

For administrative expenses, Commodity Credit Corporation, Department of Agriculture, $14.60.

For rural rehabilitation loans, Department of Agriculture (advances from Reconstruction Finance Corporation), $16.

Department of Commerce: For Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (transfer to Commerce, Standards), $4,100.

For aviation, Navy (transfer to Commerce, Standards), $11.55.

For Civil Aeronautics Authority fund, $8,599.

For civilian pilot training, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, $1,416.11.

For coastal surveys, Coast and Geodetic Survey, $174.35.

For cooperation with the American republics (transfer to Commerce, Weather Bureau), $18.66.

For customs statistics, Department of Commerce, $43.50.

For enforcement of safety regulations, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, $2.

For enforcement of safety regulation, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, $399.55.

For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, $18,383.02.

For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, $147.37.

For Field Office Service, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, $515.59.

For magnetic and seismological work, Coast and Geodetic Survey, $84.70.

For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, $5,255.07.

For pay of officers and men, vessels, Coast and Geodetic Survey, $2,228.65.

For research and development, National Bureau of Standards, $423.46.

For salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Authority, $10.

For salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Board, $10.49.

For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce, $10,262.44.

For technical development, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, $3,425.14.

For testing, inspection, and information service, National Bureau of Standards, $1,024.65.

For working fund, Commerce, Civil Aeronautics, $995.80.

For working fund, Commerce, Standards (emergency management), $760.91.

Department of the Interior: For Alaska fisheries, Fish and Wildlife Service, $195.32.

For contingent expenses, Department of the Interior, $17.91.

For coal-mine inspections and investigations, Bureau of Mines, $410.

For cooperation with the American republics (transfer to Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service), $14.43.

For expenses, mining experiment stations, Bureau of Mines, $31.42.

For fishery industries, Fish and Wildlife Service, $6.07.

For general expenses, Bureau of Mines, $20.

For Geological Survey, $3,645.88.

For migratory bird conservation fund, Fish and Wildlife Service (receipt limitation), $1,395.14.

For National Park Service, $177.42.

For operating rescue cars and stations, and investigation of accidents, Bureau of Mines, 35 cents.

For propagation of food fishes, Fish and Wildlife Service, $82.87.

For salaries and expenses, agricultural experiment station and vocational school, Virgin Islands, $62.

For salaries and expenses, Biological Survey, Fish and Wildlife Service, $239.47.

For salaries and expenses, Fish and Wildlife Service, $3.29.

For salaries and expenses, Government of the Virgin Islands, $50.61.

For salaries and expenses, Grazing Service, Department of the Interior, $3.26.

For soil and moisture conservation operations, Department of the Interior, $7.83.

For surveying the public lands, $29.36.

For administration of Indian property, $7.88.

For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior, Indians), $171.60.

For conservation of health among Indians, $340.67.

For education of natives of Alaska, $258.93.

For general expenses, Indian service, $12.20.

For Indian school support, $510.61.

For Indian Service supply fund, $403.40.

For irrigation, Indian reservations (reimbursable), $9.55.

For maintaining law and order on Indian reservations, $140.10.

For maintenance, irrigation systems, Flathead Reservations, Montana (receipt limitation), $17.51.

For maintenance, San Carlos irrigation project, Gila River Reservation, Arizona (reimbursable), $1.94.

For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies, $164.38.

For support and rehabilitation of needy Indians, $332.52.

For support of Indians and administration of Indian property, $13.93.

Department of Justice: For contingent expenses, Department of Justice, $116.59.

For enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, $118.66.

For Federal jails and correctional institutions, maintenance, $4.19.

For general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, $24.21.

For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts (transfer to Justice), $1,378.89.

For miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field, Department of Justice, $360.94.

For penitentiaries and reformatories, maintenance, $15,487.32.

For prison camps, maintenance, $28.83.

For salaries, field service, Immigration and Naturalization Service, $41.08.

For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 72 cents.

For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation (national defense), $262.81.

For salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, $430.58.

For salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department of Justice, $3,073.85.

For salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litigation, Department of Justice, $10.85.

For salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth, Department of Justice, $15.28.

For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth, Department of Justice, $421.48.

For support of United States prisoners, $627.81.

For traveling expenses, Department of Justice, $187.09.

For traveling expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, $3.05.

Department of Labor: For traveling expenses, Department of Labor, $206.46.

For commissioners of conciliation, Department of Labor (national defense), $2.85.

Navy Department: For emergency fund for the President, Navy (allotment to Navy Department), $1,045.24.

For naval emergency fund, $26,569.72.

For miscellaneous expenses, Navy, $492.15.

For contingent expenses, Navy Department, $1.84.

For libraries, Navy, $6.60.

For welfare and recreation, Navy, $69.

For Naval Reserve Officer's Training Corps, $4.07.

For contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Hydrographic Office, $13,070.70.

For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, $20,221.33.

For engineering, Navy, $13,956.80.

For maintenance, Bureau of Ships, $631,443.47.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, $409,864.84.

Ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance, $782.50.

For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, $113,002.36.

For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, $36,666.95.

For fuel and transportation, Navy, $36,607.88.

For foreign service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies, Navy, $16.80.

For Medical Department, Navy, $122,546.25.

For care of the dead, Navy, $50.

For maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, $22,586.08.

For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy), $6,048.31.

For outfits, Coast Guard (Navy), $45,270.36.

For civilian employees, Coast Guard (Navy), $781.05.

For general expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), $67,575.30.

For general expenses, Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard (Navy), $8,297.64.

For salaries, lighthouse vessels, Coast Guard (Navy), $759.15.

For aviation, Navy, $18,462,144.53.

For aviation, 1938 contracts, Navy, $60,593.42.

For pay, Marine Corps, $2,923.17.

For general expenses, Marine Corps, $46,815.32.

For Naval Reserve, $3,399.23.

Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the postal revenues): For clerks, first- and second-class post offices, $582.50.

For furniture, carpets, and safes for public buildings, Post Office Department, $15.32.

For miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices, $395.70.

For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office Department, $1,130.87.

For operating force for public buildings, Post Office Department, $27.50.

For transportation of equipment and supplies, $268.64.

For village delivery service, $57.31.

Department of State: For emergency fund for the President, Navy (allotment to Department of State), $555.74.

For emergency fund for the President, War (allotment to Department of State), $77.69.

For contingent expenses, Department of State, $291.29.

For salaries of Ambassadors and Ministers, $94.31.

For salaries, Foreign Service clerks, $30.

For miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service, $539.50.

For transportation, Foreign Service, $6,712.48.

For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, $29.79.

For office and living quarters' allowances, Foreign Service, $1,594.70.

For cost of living allowances, Foreign Service, $1,059.33.

For representation allowances, Foreign Service, $298.57.

For Foreign Service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies (State), $37.50.

For convention for promotion of inter-American cultural relations, $20.

For Eighth American Scientific Congress, $22.50.

For working fund, State commercial and cultural relations (emergency management, coordination between American republics, War), $24.28.

For cooperation with the American republics, $89.69.

Treasury Department: For collecting the revenue from customs, $1,810.65.

For salaries, Office of Treasurer of United States, $295.33.
For expenses of loans, Act September 24, 1917, as amended and extended, $66.09.
For salaries and expenses, Foreign Exchange Control, $6.02.
For salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement, $7.45.
For salaries and expenses, Procurement Division, $2.61.
For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics, $13.50.
For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, $12,738.45.
For collecting the internal revenue, $502.10.
War Department: For pay of the Army, $3,469.43.
For travel of the Army, $94.31.
For arrears of pay, bounty, and so forth, $7.85.
For subsistence of the Army, $52.46.
For general appropriations, Quartermaster Corps, $23.65.
For emergency fund for the President, War (allotment to War Department), $382.91.
For Selective Service System (transfer to War), $1,228.20.
For Army transportation, $65.33.
For Air Corps, Army, $162.49.
For Medical and Hospital Department, Army, $10.20.
For replacing regular supplies of the Army, $5.28.
For replacing clothing and equipage, $41.28.
For clothing and equipage, Army, $94.08.
For National Guard, $42 80.
For citizens' military training camps, $49.97.
For working fund, War, Finance, $2,883.25.
For working fund, War, Signal Corps, $107,321.23.
For working fund, War, Air Corps, $196,626.98.
For working fund, War, Medical, $28,224.
For working fund, War, Ordnance, $553,942.91.
For working fund, War, Chemical Warfare Service, $1,643.88.
For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act February 9, 1937), $26.40.
For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War), $9,001.78.
For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act June 22, 1936), $1,943.95.
For Foreign Service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies (War), $23.55.
For cemeterial expenses, War Department, $3.50.
District of Columbia: For public parks, expenses, District of Columbia, $5.
Total, audited claims, section 304 (a), $21,311,025.58, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office.

SEC. 305. For payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office covering judgments rendered in the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington, Northern Division, against a collector of customs, where a certificate of probable cause has been issued as provided for under section 989 of the Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 842), and certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 788, under the Department of Commerce, $591.10.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments of the Government for the fiscal year 1945 shall be available for the expenses of committees, boards, or other interagency groups engaged in authorized activities of common interest to such departments and establishments and composed in whole or in part of representatives thereof who receive no additional compensation by virtue of such membership: *Provided*, That employees of such departments and establishments rendering service for such committees, boards, or other groups, other than as representatives, shall receive no additional compensation by virtue of such service.

SEC. 402. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 403. If at any time during the fiscal year 1945 the termination of the Act entitled "An Act to provide temporary additional compensation for employees in the Postal Service", approved April 9, 1943, or of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of overtime compensation to Government employees, and for other purposes", approved May 7, 1943, shall be fixed by concurrent resolution of the Congress at a date earlier than June 30, 1945, the appropriations contained in this Act shall cease to be available on such earlier date for obligation for the purposes of the terminated Act and the unobligated portions of appropriations allocated for the purposes of such terminated Act shall not be obligated for any other purposes of the appropriation during the fiscal year 1945.

SEC. 404. That during the fiscal year 1945 there shall be available for expenditure or obligation for long-distance telephone tolls and for telegrams and cablegrams by the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice, the Department of Labor, the Treasury Department, and the Post Office Department not to exceed 90 per centum in the case of each of said Departments of the amounts included for such purposes in the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1945 under the schedules in the Budget under the heading "Communication services": *Provided*, That the savings hereby effected in the items for long-distance telephone tolls and for telegrams and cablegrams for each of the said Departments

shall not be diverted to other use but shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*, That the amounts named in section 8 of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, are hereby increased by $17,345 and $19,242, respectively, such additional amounts to be available exclusively for the objects for which provided for the Solid Fuels Administration for War and the Fish and Wildlife Service.

SEC. 405. This Act may be cited as the "First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945".

Approved December 22, 1944.

Union Calendar No. 207

79th Congress, 1st Session — House Report No. 728

INVESTIGATIONS OF THE NATIONAL WAR EFFORT

REPORT

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEVENTY-NINTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

PURSUANT TO

H. Res. 20

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS TO STUDY THE PROGRESS OF THE NATIONAL WAR EFFORT

JUNE 12, 1945.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1945

70058

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

ANDREW J. MAY, Kentucky, *Chairman*

R. EWING THOMASON, Texas
OVERTON BROOKS, Louisiana
JOHN J. SPARKMAN, Alabama
PAUL J. KILDAY, Texas
CARL T. DURHAM, North Carolina
CLIFFORD DAVIS, Tennessee
JOHN EDWARD SHERIDAN, Pennsylvania
ROBERT L. F. SIKES, Florida
PHILIP J. PHILBIN, Massachusetts
PAUL STEWART, Oklahoma
ARTHUR WINSTEAD, Mississippi
CHET HOLIFIELD, California
JAMES A. ROE, New York
MELVIN PRICE, Illinois

WALTER G. ANDREWS, New York
DEWEY SHORT, Missouri
LESLIE C. ARENDS, Illinois
CHARLES R. CLASON, Massachusetts
J. PARNELL THOMAS, New Jersey
PAUL W. SHAFER, Michigan
THOMAS E. MARTIN, Iowa
CHARLES H. ELSTON, Ohio
FOREST A. HARNESS, Indiana
IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania
J. LEROY JOHNSON, California
CLARE BOOTHE LUCE, Connecticut

JOSEPH R. FARRINGTON, Hawaii
EDWARD L. BARTLETT, Alaska
JESÚS T. PIÑERO, Puerto Rico

JULIA WATTERSON, *Clerk*
H. RALPH BURTON, *General Counsel*

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PRISONERS OF WAR

ANDREW J. MAY, *Chairman*

JOHN J. SPARKMAN, Alabama
CARL T. DURHAM, North Carolina
ARTHUR WINSTEAD, Mississippi

THOMAS E. MARTIN, Iowa
CHARLES H. ELSTON, Ohio
IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania

Union Calendar No 207

79TH CONGRESS, 1st Session | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES | REPORT No. 728

INVESTIGATIONS OF THE NATIONAL WAR EFFORT

JUNE 12, 1945.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. MAY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[Pursuant to H. Res. 20]

PRISONERS OF WAR

Adverse criticism has been directed at the War Department's method of handling enemy prisoners of war interned in this country. This criticism arises very largely from a lack of understanding of the objectives sought, as well as from a misconception of the basic provisions of the Geneva Convention and applicable international law on which the prisoner-of-war program is of necessity based.

In order that the American people may have a clearer comprehension of the facts and problems involved, the Committee on Military Affairs has prepared this second report on the treatment and condition of prisoners of war, the first having been issued November 30, 1944 (Rept. No. 1992, 78th Cong., 2d sess.).

It has been only a few months since our armed forces actually began the invasion of Germany. Prior to that time we knew nothing about the treatment of prisoners of war within Germany except what came to us through the neutral Swiss Government, the International Red Cross, other agencies of like character, and exchanged prisoners.

The present hearings which were initiated April 26, 1945, coincided with a considerable degree of popular indignation aroused by the revolting revelations of German brutality in civilian prison camps overrun by our troops advancing in Germany.

II

Brig. Gen. R. W. Berry, Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, War Department General Staff, prefaced his testimony by reading a prepared statement, the salient features of which are here quoted:

In 1929 the nations of the world, having in mind the experiences of 1914–18, sent representatives to Geneva to formulate a charter for treatment of prisoners

of war. These meetings resulted in the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention of 1929, to which the United States and Germany became parties. The provisions of this Convention are a part of the supreme law of the land, which the War Department is bound to observe like every other law, unless and until it may be changed by proper authority. The Army's treatment of German prisoners of war is not, therefore, a question of Army policy but a question of law. In the handling of German prisoners in its custody, the War Department has been and is obligated to abide by the terms of that Convention. In the handling of our soldiers who have been taken captive by the Germans, the United States Government has the right to demand that Germany do likewise. The State Department, as the agency having primary responsibility in the field of this Government's treaty obligations and their proper interpretation, will discuss that subject in more detail shortly.

Let me, before the further statements of witnesses begin, first take a moment to present just a few of the general features of this many-sided prisoner-of-war picture.

GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN UNITED STATES CUSTODY

The United States now holds over 2,000,000 German soldiers as prisoners of war. Of these, about 340,000 are in continental United States and the balance are held by our armed forces overseas. It is anticipated that the number of such prisoners within the United States may increase prior to VE-day. In the United States these prisoners work on posts, camps, and stations throughout the United States and under private contract labor.

These prisoners are fed and housed in continental United States on the basis of a standard of quality and quantity equivalent to that furnished United States troops at base camps, which is the basis prescribed in the Convention. On the other hand, it is entirely within our right and discretion to substitute on prisoner menus equivalent items of which there is no shortage, for items in critical or short supply throughout the country. This is being done.

The most basic and important feature of our handling of these prisoners is, in our view, the work program. The Provost Marshal General, as you know, discharges the responsibility of the commanding general, Army Services Forces, for the over-all supervision of enemy prisoners of war interned in continental United States. We feel that in addition to its manpower and production values, the prisoner-of-war work program has had an important effect in helping to get across to the prisoners a sense of the potency as well as the justice of the American way and American principles, and that our policy of firm—and I mean firm—but fair treatment has resulted in an excellent over-all record of both output and discipline.

ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR

The Italian situation is quite different from that regarding the Germans. After Mussolini's collapse in September 1943 a state of cobelligerency was established by the Allies with Italy. More recently, as of course all of you know, direct diplomatic relations have been resumed. However, since a technical state of war still exists, the Italians in our custody continue to be technically in the status of prisoners of war.

Immediately after the Badoglio government took over, this country and the British made an arrangement under which Italians were allowed to volunteer for war work other than direct combat. As to those who volunteered under this arrangement, the Italian Government waived the provisions of article 31 of the Prisoners of War Convention which require that labor furnished by prisoners of war shall have no direct relation with war operations. Some 102,500 of these volunteers have been formed into what we call Italian service units. About 32,500 of them in the United States, and about 70,000 of them in the zones of communication in north Africa, Italy, and northwest Europe, including Germany, are presently rendering valuable service of all kinds of military tasks except actual combat.

There are also held, not organized into service units but strictly as prisoners of war, about 13,000 Italians in the continental United States and about 5,000 Italians in Hawaii.

SITUATION AS TO THE JAPANESE

There are at present about 3,250 Japanese prisoners in our custody in the United States and about 2,500 overseas. The number of our men held by the Japanese can only be approximated; the best present estimate is between 14,000 and 15,000. It is anticipated, however, that, at the committee's convenience, a suitable time may be arranged for an equally full presentation of all the known

facts concerning Japanese prisoners held by the United States and concerning our men in Japanese hands, to the end that we may provide you members of the committee complete factual information concerning the Japanese aspect of the prisoner-of-war problem.

General Berry explained that his knowledge of the subject under discussion was from the policy angle rather than from actual operation. Under interrogation by several committee members, he asserted that since the Geneva Convention was the supreme law of the land, the War Department's policy was to carry out its provisions faithfully until such time as it ceases to be such through orderly procedure by constitutional authority.

The policy of granting extra privileges and, to some extent, in relaxing discipline in the cases of certain Italian prisoners of war in service units had its genesis in economic necessity. Lack of adequate shipping space also retards their repatriation. "We felt it was absolutely necessary from the military standpoint to keep these people and get useful labor out of them." They have made a very valuable contribution to our production program from the standpoint of manpower. Their voluntary status as cobelligerents makes for greater flexibility in their employment, since the Geneva Convention's prohibitions in the matter of prisoner labor are thus removed.

General Berry declared that as a result of our policies as applied to prisoners of war, particularly Germans—

> our boys over there were better treated as prisoners than they otherwise would have been;

that thousands of German soldiers surrendered to our forces—

> on the basis of our promise to give them Geneva Prisoner of War Convention treatment * * * German prisoners in America write thousands of letters to their families in Germany telling of the treatment that they are accorded. This is America's greatest propaganda and is having a decided influence on the course of the war.

The knowledge that they would be given fair treatment influenced countless numbers of German soldiers to surrender even when it would have been possible to continue armed resistance. That knowledge also served to discourage retaliatory acts of violence against Americans held in German prison camps.

III

Edwin A. Plitt, chief of the Division of Special War Problems, Department of State, introduced his testimony by reading the following statement on the Geneva Prisoner of War and Red Cross Conventions, the functions and activities of the protecting power and the International Red Cross committee:

> The United States and other powers sent representatives to Geneva in 1929 to participate in the negotiation of two conventions: One on prisoners of war and one with regard to the amelioration of the condition of the sick and wounded of armies in the field. The latter one is popularly known as the Red Cross Convention. Both conventions were signed at Geneva on July 27, 1929, and were ratified by the President of the United States on January 16, 1932, after ratification had been advised by the United States Senate. These two documents are treaties and are part of the supreme law of the land.
>
> Germany signed and subsequently deposited her ratifications and is fully bound by the terms of the treaties. Shortly after the United States was drawn into the present conflict, this Government informed the German Government of its intention to apply the terms of the Prisoner of War Convention. The German Government replied that it would do likewise.

The Geneva Prisoner of War Convention sets up a standard of treatment for prisoners of war intended to insure that they will be given humane treatment and will be held in honorable captivity and not as criminals. It establishes standards of shelter, diet, medical care, clothing, and labor for prisoners of war.

The standards with regard to diet and shelter are relative standards. For instance, article 11 provides that the food ration of prisoners of war shall be equal in quantity and quality to that of troops of the detaining power at base camps.

The tenth article of the convention provides that prisoners of war shall be lodged in buildings or in barracks affording all possible guaranties of hygiene and healthfulness and goes on to state that the total surface and minimum cubic amount of air, arrangement, and material of bedding in the dormitories shall be the same as for troops at base camps of the detaining power.

Article 31 provides that the labor furnished by the prisoners shall have no direct relation with war operations and that it is especially prohibited to use prisoners for manufacturing and transporting arms or munitions of any kind, or for transporting material intended for combatant units.

Articles 37 and 38 of the convention provide that prisoners of war shall be allowed individually to receive parcels by mail, containing foods and other articles; that the packages shall be delivered to the addressees and a receipt given; and that such shipments shall be exempt from all postal, import, and other duties.

The repatriation of seriously sick and seriously wounded prisoners of war is provided for in the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention and the return of so-called protected personnel is provided for in the Geneva Red Cross Convention. This latter group includes medical personnel and chaplains. Only the protected personnel not needed for the care of their compatriots are permitted to return. An agreement was made between the American and German Governments defining which doctors, chaplains, and enlisted medical personnel will be considered repatriable.

The model draft agreement attached to the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention defines the nature of illness or wounds which will entitle a prisoner of war to repatriation. The American and German Governments have agreed to apply this model draft agreement and have made additional agreements with a view to defining as precisely as possible the kinds of illness which will qualify a prisoner of war for repatriation. The Prisoners of War Convention in article 69 provides for the establishment of Mixed Medical Commissions to examine the sick and wounded and to decide which of them qualify for repatriation. An additional agreement has been made by the American and German Governments that the doctors of the detaining power will qualify certain cases without reference to the Mixed Medical Commissions which are each comprised of two neutral physicians and one member appointed by the detaining power.

The American and German Governments also agreed to repatriate (1) all women who might come under article 86 of the Geneva Prisoner of War Convention, that is, women who may follow the armed forces without directly belonging thereto, such as newspaper correspondents; (2) unarmed female military personnel; and (3) female sanitary and religious personnel. Both Governments have repatriated women falling into these classes.

Article 79 provides that the international committee of the Red Cross shall propose the organization of a central information agency for prisoners of war to be created in a neutral country. During the present war that agency has been operated by the committee itself in Geneva.

The Geneva Prisoners of War Convention provides for the representation of the belligerent's interests by a neutral country known as the protecting power. The protecting power's duties and responsibilities are found primarily in articles 86 and 87 of the treaty, which read in part as follows:

ARTICLE 86

Representatives of the protecting power or its accepted delegates shall be permitted to go to any place, without exception, where prisoners of war are interned. They shall have access to all places occupied by prisoners and may interview them, as a general rule without witnesses, personally or through interpreters.

Belligerents shall so far as possible facilitate the task of representatives or accepted delegates of the protecting power. The military authorities shall be informed of their visit.

ARTICLE 87

In case of disagreement between the belligerents as to the application of the provisions of the present Convention, the protecting powers must, insofar as possible, lend their good offices for the purpose of settling the difference * * *

In addition to these provisions, there is a provision in article 42 that the prisoners of war shall have the right to address themselves to representatives of the protecting power to indicate to them points on which they have complaints to formulate with regard to the conditions of captivity, that these requests and complaints must be transmitted immediately and even if they are recognized to be unfounded, they may not occasion any punishment. Again, in article 44 it is provided that all facilities shall be accorded the agents, commonly called the spokesmen, of the prisoners of war for their intercourse with the military authorities and with the protecting power, that this intercourse shall not be limited and that no representative of the prisoners may be transferred without the necessary time being allowed him to inform his successors about affairs under consideration.

The activities of the State Department in this connection have been its traditional ones in the field of foreign affairs. This includes dealing with the protecting powers in all matters relating to prisoners of war. The State Department has at all times cooperated closely with the War Department which has custody of the prisoners.

Supplementing his formal statement, Mr. Plitt explained to the committee that the State Department has nothing to do with enemy prisoners of war held in this country, nor is it directly connected with prison-camp administration.

The Swiss Government acts as the protecting power for both Germany and the United States in the matter of prisoners of war abroad and it has given us good representation, as has also the International Red Cross.

From the very beginning reports have been received from the Swiss Government on maltreatment of American prisoners, but all were of a minor nature and none as serious as those received between the early part of December 1944 and just prior to VE-day.

It must not be forgotten that at the time those acts occurred, the German armies were being cut to pieces and that the Swiss Government was unable to get its reports or supplies through because of the destruction of communication facilities by our armed forces.

As our allies, the Russians, came in from the east, Germany was forced to move vast numbers of prisoners to the west. As our armies came in from the west, they were forced to move the other way. The only possible inference is that many of the prison camps must have been overcrowded. Perhaps in many places they did not even have camps or lodgings sufficient to take care of their people.

Protest is lodged immediately upon our learning of ill treatment to Americans. The protecting power is asked to get in touch with the German Foreign Office and have that office assist the Wehrmacht in bringing about a better compliance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention. Results were not always satisfactory, but some good has been accomplished and the treatment improved. If the commanding officer of a German prison camp is a Wehrmacht officer, it is possible to get somewhere; but if he is a Gestapo or an Elite Guard officer, it is quite another story.

Under ordinary circumstances the Swiss Foreign Office orders its representatives to make an inspection after a formal protest, but when a particular territory is completely overrun, it is often impossible to find out exactly what did happen. Naturally, the Germans deny many of the accusations made against them, and it is true, as stated above, that corrective measures have been taken by them in a number of instances.

When the protecting power sends one of its representatives to an American camp, he is generally accompanied by a Special War Problems Division man in order to keep the State Department fully

informed. This is not compulsory, but is rather a courtesy extended by the protecting power.

At the time of the alleged shooting of 100 Americans taken prisoner in the Bastogne pocket action and shot immediately thereafter without trial, the State Department protested in most vigorous terms against such acts.

On the other hand, the German Legation at Bern has registered many complaints against our treatment of German captives. One allegation is that prisoners of war were used as shields by United States troops, the truth or falsity of which has not yet been determined by the committee.

Mr. Plitt is again quoted:

Shall we denounce the Geneva Convention? Our first thought is to get the best possible treatment we can for our men in the hands of the enemy. There is no doubt that without the Geneva Prisoner of War Convention, our men who have been held as prisoners during this war would have suffered still greater hardships than they have. I need hardly remind you how the political prisoners of the German and Japanese Governments have been treated. A treaty obligation is one of the primary reasons our men were treated better than many other persons held behind barbed wire by our enemies. It is our primary duty to help our men and since the treaty has given them some adequate protection we should continue to keep it in force until we can get something which will accomplish the same purpose more effectively.

If we were completely to abrogate that treaty, American prisoners in Germany would undoubtedly be the ones to suffer.

As a matter of fact, this treaty cannot be denounced in time of war. It can be denounced but the denunciation must be filed with the Swiss Federal Council 1 year before it becomes effective.

We should adhere to the convention as it stands and carry it out as we have done up to the present time, fairly and squarely, until the law has been changed.

IV

Responsibility for the control and treatment of enemy prisoners of war held in the United States is vested in the Office of the Provost Marshal General. The following statement was filed with the committee by Brig. Gen. B. M. Bryan, Jr., Assistant The Provost Marshal General:

GENERAL

As of April 25, 1945, there were 393,969 prisoners of war held in the continental limits of the United States including Hawaii. Of this number, 340,407 were Germans; 50,302, Italians; and 3,260 Japanese. At this point, I would like to emphasize that there are two categories of prisoners of war among the Italians. There are those Italians who have been formed into Italian service units and are used in direct support of the war operations. These units are replacing American units in the United States. The total number of Italians who have been organized into service units is 32,475. I want to impress upon you that these 32,000 Italians have volunteered and have replaced approximately 32,000 Americans, which means that 32,000 additional United States soldiers are available to the commanding generals in the theaters of operations. From now on, I will confine myself to the prisoners of war in this country exclusive of those formed into Italian service units.

WORK

The 356,560 prisoners of war who are confined as prisoners of war in the United States are in 490 camps. These camps are divided into two categories, base camps and branch camps. A base camp is one where a large number of prisoners are confined and which acts as a reservoir for the branch camps. Branch camps are established solely for work. There are 150 base camps and 340 branch camps. In the beginning, we established base camps principally from a security point of

view; that is, our idea was to hold prisoners of war, lock them up inside barbed wire, and keep them there. Few, if any, prisoners of war were worked outside the wire, and they were a burden, a dead loss to the United States. As time went on and the manpower problem began to make itself felt, the War Department began to use the prisoners to alleviate the manpower shortage. This necessitated changing the policy and camps were then located with a view to work. It was apparent that, if prisoners of war were to be worked, they could not be confined in groups of three or four thousand because sufficient work did not exist in any particular location to occupy that number of laborers. As a result of the change in policy, smaller branch camps were established from the base camps. These camps vary in size from 200 to sometimes as much as a thousand. The number of prisoners placed in any branch camp is determined by the need for labor in that particular area.

The policy of the War Department with respect to the labor of prisoners of war is simple, direct, and to the point. This policy is that every employable prisoner of war in the United States will be worked on essential work. Essential work is that work which would have to be done whether or not there were any prisoners of war. There are two general classifications of work. The first is work on or in connection with military or naval establishments. The second type of work is that for private employers called "contract work." On this type of work the employers pay the United States for the labor of the prisoners. In order to implement the work program for prisoners of war, certain priorities were established which are in effect today. Priority 1 work is essential work on military establishments. Priority 2 is contract labor for private employers. Priority 3 work is that performed on or in connection with the military establishments which, though not essential, is necessary. Within priority 1 work—that is, essential work on military reservations—preference is given to replacing a soldier with a prisoner of war. This is considered absolutely sound and is necessary so that the maximum number of troops may be available for use in combat.

In the earlier days of the work program, it soon became apparent that some definite machinery must be set up to guard against waste of prisoner-of-war manpower on nonessential work, and, above all, to prevent competition between prisoner labor and American civilian labor. As a result, on August 14, 1943, the War Department adopted a policy which required all requests for prisoner-of-war labor to be cleared by the War Manpower Commission. A further development of this plan was put in effect on March 25, 1944, by which the War Manpower Commission or the War Food Administration, after investigation of all requests for prisoner labor, certifies, not only the need for prisoners but designates the work projects which are found by them to be the most essential. This procedure has proved beneficial not only to the War Department but to the over-all efficiency by putting the prisoners in places where they are most needed. The War Manpower Commission and the War Food Administration are in a position to know where labor is needed. To illustrate, I will trace a request for labor originating the field so that you may fully understand exactly what occurs.

Suppose the operator of a food-processing plant desires additional labor. He tries to secure the necessary labor and cannot hire the required number of people. He goes to the local representative of the War Manpower Commission in the field and asks that they furnish him the necessary number of people. This request is for civilians, never for prisoners of war. If the War Manpower Commission cannot furnish the necessary civilian labor, they furnish the operator of the plant with a certification of need for prisoner-of-war labor. This certification contains among other things the following pertinent information: First, the number of people desired and the length of time their services will be required; second, the type of work which will be done; third, the prevailing wage rate for this work; and fourth, the priority of this work as compared with other contract work requiring prisoners of war. This certification is forwarded to the service command concerned to determine if prisoners of war are available, the housing requirements, and to take the necessary action to put the prisoners on the job. No certification of need will be issued by the War Manpower Commission if the working conditions are substandard or if there is a wage dispute in process.

In the event the prospective employer is a farmer, the farmer goes to the United States Employment Service, requests labor—if no labor is available, he is given a certification of need from the United States Employment Service, a division of the Department of Agriculture. This certification of need is made in two copies and is exactly like the certification of need issued by the War Manpower Commission except that the priority rating is left blank. One copy of

the certification of need goes direct to the service command headquarters. A duplicate copy is forwarded through the regional office of the War Manpower Commission for the insertion of a proper priority. The insertion of priority by the War Manpower Commission insures proper over-all coordination. The service commands treat this certification of need exactly as they treat the certification of need from the War Manpower Commission. In supplying the prisoners, they are guided by the priorities as furnished by the single agency, the War Manpower Commission.

What is accomplished by following the procedure just outlined? The first accomplishment is that there is no competition with free labor because no request will be certified if civilian labor is available. The second accomplishment is that it prevents unfair competition between the employers themselves because it insures that it will cost any contractor the same amount of money to do a given task whether he uses free civilian labor or whether he uses prisoners of war. This avoids subsidizing any agency. The third accomplishment is that prisoners are placed on work in accordance with the priority established by the War Manpower Commission.

The charts show the total number of prisoners of war you will find in the United States, the number available for work, and the number actually performing work. It is to be noted that for the month of March, 91.3 percent of the prisoners of war who could be forced to work were actually performing work. The 8 percent who were not performing work were either committed for labor at a future date or were being transferred from one camp to another so as to make them available at a place where work was required. In operating a labor pool of this size, that is something more than 230,000 over a country as large as the United States, it will never be possible to employ every single prisoner of war. It is seriously doubted if more than 92 or 93 percent of the prisoners can ever be efficiently employed; 100 percent utilization is most desirable. However, we should look the facts in the face and appreciate that the theoretical will never be reached.

The work program has developed into a hundred million dollar business. The labor of prisoners of war to date on military establishments is valued at above $80,000,000. In addition, contractors have paid into the United States Treasury $22,000,000 in cold cash. This money has been deposited in the miscellaneous receipts fund in the Treasury. In effect this represents a deduction from the cost of maintaining and guarding the prisoners of war.

FOOD

Much has been written and said about the food furnished prisoners of war. Some critics have been particularly emphatic in their condemnation. This is understandable, and I can't say that I blame any civilian from getting hot under the collar when he hears that prisoners are getting food that he, himself, can't get. The fact, however, is that the ration point value of the current prisoner of war menu is less than that authorized for civilians. The cost of the ration now authorized is 25 cents. (A regular garrison ration costs 59 cents.) It costs the District of Columbia 31 cents to feed a prisoner.

In the beginning of the war, we fed prisoners the same food which was fed to American soldiers in camps. At that time, there was plenty of food, and no one in the United States had to take an extra knot in his belt. Experience taught us that some items of the diet of the American soldier were not necessary for prisoners of war. Therefore, on July 1, 1944, menu boards at prisoner-of-war camps were authorized to alter the menus of prisoners of war in the interests of food conservation. A certain latitude was permitted, but the fundamental guide was that under no condition was the cost of the ration furnished prisoners of war to exceed that authorized for American troops.

As time went on, food in the United States became less plentiful. We, therefore, strengthened our directive on February 2, 1945, and stated that substitutes for sugar, butter, and such things were mandatory. The latest menu which is now being published provides a maximum of 4 ounces of meat per prisoner per day. This meat comes principally from the internal organs as distinguished from beef. This policy has been adopted as a food-conservation measure. It is sound. We are giving the prisoners a balanced diet of the proper number of calories and, at the same time, we are saving critical items of food for consumption by the civilian and the soldier. This balanced diet is equivalent in quantity and quality as required by the Convention.

DISCIPLINE

One of the most important things in any prisoner-of-war camp is discipline. There are many ways of maintaining discipline within a camp, and each command-

ing officer enforces the directives with respect to discipline by methods which he considers the most effective. There is one mandatory directive with respect to discipline which is fundamental. Prisoners of war at times refuse to work. The War Department has ordered that, when prisoners refuse to work, the Army will simply refuse to feed them. In other words, "no work, no eat." We must furnish bread and water, but beyond that, we give them nothing. This "no work, no eat" policy has been most effective in convincing the prisoners that they must work. So-called sit-down strikes don't last very long on a diet of bread and water. We never ask an enlisted prisoner of war whether or not he wants to work. We tell him to work, and he either works or he doesn't eat. There is nothing brutal about this treatment. It is simple, direct to the point, and gets results.

CIGARETTES

You have read much in the newspapers about prisoners of war having all the cigarettes they want. Until recently, prisoners of war could purchase a maximum of three packages of off-brand cigarettes per week. A directive has just been issued which will alter that and will remove all cigarettes from prisoner-of-war canteens and replace them with tobacco and cigarette papers.

PAY

Officer prisoners of war cannot be required to work and are given an allowance of $20, $30, and $40 per month dependent upon their rank. This allowance is to be repaid by Germany. They receive food, clothing, and Government issue clothing in addition. If they buy uniform material from which uniforms of their own nationality may be tailored by prisoner-of-war labor, they are required to pay the cost from their allowances. Enlisted prisoners of war receive a daily allowance of 10 cents per day, which is the approximate cost of items which the United States furnishes to its soldiers. This 10 cents a day covers such items as shoe polish, toothpaste, handkerchiefs, razor blades, tobacco, and the other essentials necessary for health and cleanliness. When the prisoners of war are working for the benefit of the United States, they are paid at a rate of 80 cents per day. No prisoner of war ever receives any cash money. He is given canteen coupons which are good only at prisoner-of-war canteens.

ESCAPE

There is another matter which is widely publicized in connection with prisoners of war. That is the number of escapes. We operate prisoner-of-war camps on the basis of a calculated risk. If we desired, we could keep prisoners of war behind barbed wire, put a strong guard around them, and prevent all but a very, very few escapes. That would be a foolish policy, for we would get no work out of the prisoners and we would have a great number of American soldiers tied down guarding prisoners of war instead of fighting. Following the policy of a calculated risk, on April 21, there had been a total of 1,583 escapes. I want to emphasize, from the beginning, that is from the time the first prisoner came into the United States in 1942 until April 21, 1945, there were 1,583 escapes. That number sounds impressive. However, on that same date, there were only 22 prisoners still at large; 16 of these were German, 6 Italian. Of this number, that is 22 at large, only 7 had been out more than 12 days. Possibly, I could give you a little clearer idea of the escape rate. The following, while not up to date, is sufficiently accurate to permit you to draw your own conclusions. As of the year ending June 30, 1944, the Federal prisons had an average population of 15,601 from which 60 men escaped for a rate of 0.44 of 1 percent. During a like period, the average prisoner-of-war population was 288,292 and there were 1,036 escapes for a rate of 0.45 of 1 percent. When you consider the Federal penitentiaries have all the most modern devices for keeping people within certain limits and compare that with a barbed wire or double barbed-wire fence and a soldier who is unfitted for combat carrying a gun, the War Department is, I believe, justifiably proud of its low escape rate.

The largest and most publicized escape we have had occurred just before Christmas last year, December 24, 1944, when 25 German prisoners escaped from the prisoner-of-war camp at Papago Park, Ariz. It was a well-organized escape and aroused considerable resentment among our citizens. However, I want to report that on January 28, 1945, every single one of these men was retaken and returned to confinement. During their brief period of so-called freedom, they were too busy hiding to do any damage. Not a single act of sabotage was committed.

00063

SABOTAGE

It is interesting to note just what the escaped prisoners have done. Have they sabotaged anything? To the best of our knowledge and beliefs, and according to the official records in the War Department, there has never been a single account of sabotage on the part of any escaped prisoner of war. I would like to go even a little further than that on the particular point of sabotage in the United States. We have had a possible three cases of sabotage. Two we know about. The third is somewhat doubtful. The three cases were: First, two prisoners of war threw some sand in the journal box of a coal car. These men were tried and received sentences of 10 and 15 years' confinement at hard labor. The second case was of a prisoner of war who drove nails in the tires of a jeep at Camp Chaffee, Ark. This man is being tried, and I have confidence in the judgment of the military court which will try him. The third case occurred when a prisoner of war was working in a paint factory. This man or men put some foreign material in the paint and ruined it. The case is under investigation, and if proof can be had, he or they will be tried. Gentlemen, that is worthy of consideration—three cases of sabotage out of over 60,000,000 man-days of labor and not a single one committed by an escaped prisoner of war.

GUARDS

Prisoners of war are guarded at all times by United States Army personnel. At the very beginning of the war it was absolutely essential to send overseas a maximum number of soldiers so that the maximum pressure could be put upon the enemy without delay. Therefore, every man who was physically qualified for combat duty was assigned to a unit which was destined for ultimate use overseas. Upon the arrival of prisoners of war in the United States only those soldiers who were physically unqualified for combat duty were available to guard prisoners of war. At this time the War Department is in the process of replacing as many prisoner of war guards as possible by individuals who have returned from overseas and most particularly by persons who have been in prisoner-of-war camps in Germany. There are today about 47,000 American soldiers guarding prisoners of war and administering prisoner-of-war camps. This number is approximately 14 percent of the total number of prisoners in the United States. This small number of Americans guarding the Germans is consistent with the policy of calculated risks, that is to guard prisoners with as few people as is reasonably possible.

It is realized that all of the problems incident to the custody and employment of prisoners of war in the United States have not been perfectly handled. It is believed, however, that where mistakes have been pointed out the War Department has been quick to correct them. If you will stop to think, there have been no precedents upon which to base any action. The Geneva Convention has been the guiding principle and that is in such broad terms that it may be interpreted in many ways.

SEGREGATION

The War Department has from the very beginning followed a definite policy with respect to the segregation of prisoners of war. Navy prisoners are kept completely separate from Army prisoners. Officers are segregated from enlisted men. Rabid Nazis are segregated from other Germans and interned at Alva, Okla. To date, about 4,500 rabid Nazis are confined in that camp. Anti-Nazis are confined in separate camps. Such camps are located at Fort Devens, Mass., and Camp Campbell, Ky. To date, a minimum of 3,300 persons have been so segregated. The segregation of prisoners of war must be carried on without interfering with the work program and it must be a continuous process. It is impossible to look at a man or talk to him and determine whether he is a Nazi, an anti-Nazi, or merely a German. Mistakes are made in the segregation program, the most outstanding of which occurred at Fort Devens, Mass. At this camp about 1,300 anti-Nazis were confined in one compound. After these men had been confined for approximately 2 months, four prisoners stated that they were Gestapo agents, and they had secured all the information they desired about the anti-Nazis in that compound and that they wished to be transferred to a Nazi prisoner-of-war camp. These four men are still at Fort Devens and are well subdued by the anti-Nazis.

CORRECTING INCORRECT STATEMENTS

So far I have confined myself to affirmative statements. I should like to take this opportunity to correct certain incorrect statements by a commentator.

First I will state the broadcast or comment, and then I will give you the actual fact.

Broadcast of March 25, 1945:

"The commanding officer of the Eighth Service Command in Oklahoma is a kindly man. He appears to be concerned about Nazi prisoners under his control, especially those Nazi war prisoners who have been deafened by our very naughty shell fire. The C. O. in Oklahoma, I am told, by officers there, has decided to make things a little more cozy for these poor little Nazi prisoners of war who can't hear so good anymore. Now, ladies and gentlemen, hold on to your hats and tempers. These Nazi prisoners of war are now being outfitted with hearing aids, which cost the Army only $60 a set—humph, six very wonderful American words were censored here."

Fact: The case was investigated. No hearing aids were bought nor was it ever intended to spend any American money for such a purpose. Arrangements were completed long before this broadcast whereby the International Red Cross would furnish hearing aids should they be required. To date not a single hearing aid has been purchased for a prisoner of war.

This same broadcaster later claimed credit for stopping the purchase of hearing aids. Since the purchase of such aids was not contemplated, you may draw your own conclusions as to the correctness of his claim.

Broadcast of February 11, 1945:

"Recently, at Camp Gordon, Ga., the Nazi prisoners complained of the cold when the weather was merely chilly. Well, what happened? They were transferred to sunny Florida!"

Fact: The prisoners were transferred because the prisoner-of-war camp at Gordon was abandoned. Three hundred out of two thousand seven hundred and seventy-two prisoners were transferred to Florida to work in citrus fields. No prisoner has ever been moved because the weather was too cold or too hot for him. The German spokesman at Camp Gordon stated, "Any German would be crazy to complain of the climate in Georgia."

In the column of a daily newspaper, dated February 19, 1945, the following appears:

"The Philadelphia Quartermaster asked pajama manufacturers to bid on 200,000 pairs of pajamas for immediate delivery for use of Nazi prisoners of war. Our own boys are not issued pajamas unless hospitalized, and shops can't obtain them for civilians."

Fact: The 200,000 pairs of pajamas were ordered for American prisoners of war held by Germany. Not a single German prisoner of war in this country has been issued pajamas.

CONTROL

With the number of prisoners of war in custody of the United States, it is impossible to control and administer them from one central location. The commanding general of the Army Service Forces had decentralized the handling of prisoners of war to the commanding generals of the nine service commands. The general supervision of all prisoners of war in this country is exercised for the commanding general, Army Service Forces, by the Provost Marshal General. Directives are issued from Washington stating the general policies, and the service commanders carry out these directives.

The War Department is bound by the Geneva Convention. As a solemn treaty entered into by this Government, it is bound to its terms and spirit. We do not coddle prisoners of war, but we treat them firmly and fairly. To do otherwise would be contrary to American tradition and to one of the principles for which our Armies in the field are fighting. We believe in working the man, and we do work him, hard. We do not believe that the work of a prisoner should keep a single civilian out of a job, and we do not compete with civilian labor. We believe that each prisoner can do an honest day's work and that, if he doesn't, we don't have to feed him until he sees the light. Notwithstanding this, we further believe that to wantonly mistreat the German in this country would be to lower ourselves to the Nazi standards.

General Bryan's oral testimony in amplifying his prepared statement went far to clear up many popular misconceptions of the Army's handling of enemy prisoners of war. He denied emphatically that prisoners were coddled or pampered in any way in connection with food, clothing, medical and surgical treatment, luxuries, or privileges

beyond what is mandatory under a strict interpretation of the Geneva Convention. The general stated in effect that the German soldier of today is so imbued with Nazi concepts of military discipline that even in captivity any manifestation of kindliness or approbation would be fatal. His response to such is entirely different from that of an American.

German prisoners of war are being sent here in great numbers at the solicitation of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion to meet the urgent needs of the War Manpower Commission and the War Food Administration. Despite the multitude of prisoners in the continental United States, there is still urgent need of thousands more to meet manpower shortages in industry and agriculture, especially the latter. No prisoner of war is ever used to replace a civilian worker. They perform contract labor only when civilian workers are not obtainable. If free labor is available in a given area, prisoners are sent elsewhere. The American Federation of Labor is in complete agreement with the War Department's policies in respect to prisoner-of-war labor.

Shortages of meat in commercial markets and procurement difficulties have made it necessary to restrict prisoners' solid meat allotment to 4 ounces per man per day, consisting of hearts, livers, kidneys, necks, tails, feet, fat backs, shanks, flanks, tripe, brains, and the like—no choice or prime cuts whatever. Cigars and cigarettes, both standard brands and so-called off-brands are now denied prisoners of war, as are beer and all cola drinks.

The Nazi salute has been banned.

The formula for dealing with shirkers is simple: "No work, no eat."

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force caused millions of copies of safe-conduct passes to be dropped over Nazi troops during the penetration of Germany. They were printed in both German and English. The obverse read:

SAFE CONDUCT

The German soldier who carries this safe conduct is using it as a sign of his genuine wish to give himself up. He is to be disarmed, to be well looked after, to receive food and medical attention as required, and to be removed from the danger zone as soon as possible.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,
Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force.

The reverse read:

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW REGARDING PRISONERS OF WAR

(According to the Convention of the Hague, 1907, and the Geneva Convention, 1929)

1. From the moment of surrender, German soldiers are regarded as prisoners of war and come under the protection of the Geneva Convention. Accordingly, their military honor is fully respected.
2. Prisoners of war must as soon as possible be taken to assembly points, which are far enough from the danger zone to safeguard their personal security.
3. Prisoners of war receive the same rations, qualitatively and quantitatively, as members of the Allied armies, and if sick or wounded, are treated in the same hospitals as Allied troops.
4. Decorations and valuables are to be left with the prisoners of war. Money may be taken only by officers of the assembly points and receipts must be given.

5. Sleeping quarters, accommodations, bunks, and other installations in prisoner-of-war camps must be equal to those of Allied garrison troops.
6. According to the Geneva Convention, prisoners of war must not become subject to reprisals nor be exposed to public curiosity. After the end of the war they must be sent home as soon as possible.

General Bryan's testimony in this connection follows:

I have recently talked with an officer from SHAEF who has first-hand knowledge of this subject. Furthermore, the War Department received on Saturday from General Eisenhower's headquarters a brief summary of some of the results of this activity. It shows that the willingness of German soldiers to resist and continue fighting has been seriously undermined by a widespread belief in the kind of treatment that would be afforded them by Americans should they be taken prisoners, and by the promises made in the safe-conduct passes, coupled with the knowledge that the United States has in the past lived up to its obligations under the Geneva Convention.

Interrogations of German prisoners of war who surrendered voluntarily indicate that an overwhelming majority of them expected good treatment. Eighty-six percent of those captured shortly after D-day, 82 percent of those captured during August 1944, and over 90 percent of those captured in October 1944 apparently had accepted the fact that the United States treated prisoners in accordance with the Geneva Convention, despite German efforts to make them believe otherwise. It is worthy to note that General Eisenhower's promise of such treatment, as contained in the safe-conduct pass, was remembered by 59 percent to 76 percent of those prisoners captured from December 1944 through February 1945. The officer from SHAEF stated that considerable numbers of German soldiers came to our lines bearing the safe-conduct passes in their hands.

Statements culled from interrogations of German prisoners reflect the foregoing. I will quote just two of the replies to such interrogations:

(*a*) "It is known everywhere that the Americans treat us strictly according to the Geneva Convention."

(*b*) "Nobody exactly wants to get captured, but I and my comrades all expected humane treatment from the Americans."

V

Maurice Pate, director, Prisoners of War Relief, American Red Cross, filed the following prepared statement on relief supplies for American prisoners of war in Europe.

I. SUMMARY OF SHIPMENTS

Supplementary relief supplies for American and Allied prisoners of war held in enemy countries in Europe have been shipped by the American Red Cross from the United States by year, and by value, as follows:

1941	$1,000,000	1944	$81,000,000
1942	7,000,000	1945 (first 3 months)	21,000,000
1943	39,000,000		

Out of the above total of $149,000,000 in relief supplies, approximately $90,000,000 have actually been delivered to the camps of American and Allied prisoners; the balance of approximately $59,000,000 in food packages, clothing, medicines, and other supplies are in Europe with every effort being made to push the maximum possible amount of these goods into Germany day by day.

II. TECHNIQUE OF DISTRIBUTION

A. HOW THE GOODS ARE ASSEMBLED

We start with four Red Cross packing centers located in St. Louis, Philadelphia, New York, and Brooklyn. At these centers 4,000 women volunteers working on mechanized assembly lines have been turning out 1,400,000 food, medical, and miscellaneous packages per month for American and Allied prisoners. These packages flow steadily into the port of Philadelphia along with clothing from the quartermaster depots, drugs from the depots of the Surgeon General, and miscellaneous supplies from other furnishers all over the country.

00085

B. 100 PERCENT SAFETY IN TRANS-ATLANTIC SHIPPING TILL NOW

From Philadelphia a Red Cross vessel loaded with war-prisoner-relief supplies leaves for Europe every week to 10 days. The Red Cross fleet now comprises 10 vessels sailing under the flag of the International Red Cross. These white-painted and clearly marked vessels travel singly, without convoy, brightly lighted at night, following fixed trans-Atlantic lanes, under the protection of safe conduct from all belligerents.

In 124 round trip trans-Atlantic crossings by these Red Cross and other chartered neutral ships we have not had until now an accident or an incident, except for the occasional rescue of men from torpedoed war shipping vessels.

C. SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN ROUTES GIVE TWO CHANNELS OF DISTRIBUTION

Last summer special efforts, with the active help of our Government, were made to open a shipping route to northern Germany via Sweden, in addition to the conventional route via the Mediterranean to Switzerland. This northern route has been of incalculable value for the past 6 months, in practically doubling the volume of relief goods shipped into Germany; and in enabling us to reach the camps in northern Germany while supplies from Switzerland have moved to southern and central Germany. About half our goods have moved through Mediterranean ports into Switzerland; the other half goes to Goteborg, Sweden. From Göteborg small white Swedish vessels carry the war-prisoner supplies to the German port of Lubeck where we and other Allied Red Cross societies have been maintaining a stock of about 1,000,000 food parcels.

Lubeck today is almost on the firing line, but still this week goods are steadily moving on from there to camps in northern Germany by rail, by canal barges and by heavy autotrucks. The Red Cross vessel *Henry Dunant* (named after the founder of the International Red Cross) leaving here next week will carry, besides food, important amounts of drugs and dressings for our prisoners in northern Germany which is now completely cut off from the central drug depot in Switzerland.

D. SUBSTANTIAL SUPPLIES AVAILABLE ON GERMANY'S BORDER AND IN GERMAN PORT OF LUBECK

In Switzerland the International Red Cross has 14 large depots where supplies for prisoners from Red Cross societies all over the world are re-sorted and then shipped into Germany. These depots are filled to the roof with over 80,000 tons of supplies, principally from the American, British, and French Red Cross societies. Göteborg and Lubeck warehouses have 30,000 tons of supplies.

E. DETERIORATING RAILROADS IN GERMANY ARE IMPLEMENTED BY AMERICAN AND ALLIED TRUCKS

Today single freight cars are easily lost in the confusion in Germany so that supplies are now sent in large part from Switzerland in solid trains to certain rail heads. From depots at these rail heads 300 trucks furnished by various Red Cross societies and Allied Governments carry the goods on to the camps. Sometimes these trains start out for destinations which are actually overrun by the Allied armies before the trains, held up by bombed bridges and rail yards, can reach their destinations. Many of the 300 trucks now operating in Germany (and with others allocated to us by the Army, we have on the way, there will soon be 400) are driven by Allied prisoners of war. We actually know the names of some of the Americans driving the relief trucks. All these trucks, operating in the heart of Germany, are powered by American gasoline furnished either by the American Army in France, via Switzerland, or sent from here on our northern Red Cross ships via Göteborg and Lubeck.

F. DELIVERY OF SUPPLIES UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS

When goods go to a given American camp in Germany, they are consigned to the American leader, chosen by ballot of the prisoners in enlisted men's camps, or the highest ranking officer in officers' prison camps, and known as the spokesman. The American spokesman in turn sends his receipt back to the International Red Cross.

In 1943 the record of delivery of goods intact to American prison camps in Germany was 99.93 percent. This is verified not only by camp spokesmen's receipts, but by International Red Cross delegates and by American prisoner repatriates returned to the United States. Less than one-fourteenth of 1 percent of the goods were unaccounted for. We do not yet have the full figures for 1944, but the year will generally show good delivery, though a certain amount of our supplies were actually destroyed unknowingly by Allied air attacks.

G. THE YEAR 1945 FINDS DISINTEGRATION AND CHAOS IN GERMANY

Since early this year the old discipline in Germany is gone. Our advancing armies are unearthing American Red Cross packages at various odd points where they are not supposed to be. There is no longer a good post-office address of the German Government where we could send a protest, whereas until some months ago our own Government would strongly protest the unlawful diversion of a single food package. At this critical stage this does not deter our determination to get the goods through and to take every risk. We figure one package actually reaching an American prisoner in Germany is worth more than any number on a pier in Philadelphia, though even under the chaos existing today we feel a worthwhile average is getting through to the men for whom they are intended.

III. United States Governmental Cooperation Received by the American Red Cross

The prisoner-of-war relief program of the American Red Cross totaling thus far, as we have mentioned, about $149,000,000 in Europe is basically financed by the American and Allied Governments. The American Red Cross covers the overhead of the war-prisoner relief operations; it pays for the medicines, captured parcels, and certain other miscellaneous supplies for American war prisoners.

As to getting the goods through to destination, in a series of unprecedented, and sometimes even unorthodox, measures over these past several years, our Government has given the American Red Cross every support.

The United States Army, in faithfully carrying out the Treaty of Geneva toward Axis war prisoners, has rendered a great service in enabling us to demand many things in hard-pressed, blockaded enemy countries which we might not otherwise have been able to obtain for our prisoners.

The United States Quartermaster Corps and the Surgeon General have immediately furnished us every supply we requested and these supplies have always been stocked ahead in Europe well in advance of the taking of our prisoners. Thanks to this cooperation, even in the summer of 1944 when hostilities in southern France cut us off from Switzerland for over 5 months, the reserves previously built up in Switzerland enabled full servicing of American camps in Germany during this critical period.

The Special War Problems Division of the State Department has been our invaluable counselor and helped us in the opening of many new roads and new precedents in this work. The Foreign Economic Administration, in providing supplies for Allied prisoners, has carried out a humane and far-sighted policy which makes the principles for which this war is being fought a reality. The War Shipping Administration has given us every help and shipping facility. The War Food Administration of the Department of Agriculture has always furnished us the necessary food under the highest priorities. The War Production Board has given us these same high priorities for all of the miscellaneous supplies we require.

In brief, the American Government and all its agencies have given the American Red Cross the tools and materials to do the job.

IV. Morale Aid to Prisoners of War

While life in Germany has now become a survival of the fittest and the primary need is physical sustenance, it should be pointed out that the War Prisoners' Aid of the Young Men's Christian Association and the National Catholic Welfare Conference have made over the past several years a great contribution to the moral and intellectual welfare of prisoners of war. Important quantities of their supplies have been moved on Red Cross ships. Under today's primitive conditions, the Young Men's Christian Association has placed a part of its trucks and personnel in Germany in the service of delivering of Red Cross food to maintain life.

V. Getting Down to the Bottom of Our Problem

Our troubles in Germany really started in August 1944 when we, through the International Red Cross, had built up reserves of food packages in the camps sufficient to provide the then existing number of Americans in each camp for a

period of 1 to 3 months. Our armies were then plowing across France and the Germans became nervous, fearing that well-stocked camps might become centers of revolt. So the Germans banned all reserves and told the International Red Cross in Geneva to reduce shipments to a hand-to-mouth basis. The confusion introduced by this ban resulted in certain camps being without food parcels, of which one (Oflag 64) for 6 weeks. It took several months to secure German agreement for the principle of maintaining stocks, but then outside the barbed wire in depots adjacent to each camp. By the time this had been achieved in December the next obstacle was the rapid deterioration of transport in Germany.

Simultaneous offensives on the western and eastern fronts plus the day and night bombing of railroads by Allied Air Forces have resulted in great military achievements for us in Germany. But the better the war has gone for us, the tougher has become the lot of American and Allied prisoners whom the Germans moved repeatedly, often on foot, to avoid their liberation by advancing Allied forces.

The American Red Cross which has constantly striven to maintain the health and welfare of the American prisoner faces the fact that in spite of several years of service the average prisoner will return home with his last impression of hardship. We can only hope that these men will understand the conditions in Germany with which we have had to contend in recent months, and the unusual means taken in the endeavor to meet this situation.

VI. In Broad Perspective

Since it started to function on a broader scale in 1940, the Swiss International Red Cross Committee has moved into Germany about 300,000 tons of relief supplies to all Allied, including American, prisoners of war. To visualize the quantity of food, drugs, and clothing this means, it may be most simply translated into a solid series of American freight cars 85 miles in length.

The American Red Cross has shipped for prisoners in Europe 15 freight car miles of clothing and drugs; 35 freight car miles of food packages. Of these 28,000,000 food packages sent overseas two-thirds have already been delivered to and consumed by American and Allied war prisoners. The balance is pressing on the borders of Germany and is in more than ample quantities to sustain our prisoners provided they can be reached, and until such time as they are rescued.

Mr. Pate voiced his conviction that the scrupulous manner in which our Government observed the Geneva Convention has been of enormous value to the Red Cross in carrying out its work with our own and Allied prisoners in Germany. He definitely asserted that the number of Americans whose lives will be lost through lack of normal care in Germany will be but a very small fraction of the loss of life of prisoners in camps which do not subscribe to that treaty.

During the last few weeks, particularly since the Allies closed in on Berlin from east and west, serious transportation difficulties were encountered. These difficulties so steadily mounted that in April 1945 it was necessary to depend almost entirely on truck transportation inside Germany. Heretofore supplies had been moved largely over railroads. The disorder and chaos resulting from the great pressure of the Allied armies was instrumental in creating tragic situations.

Under the terms of the Geneva Convention, American prisoners of war are supposed to receive the allowance of a German soldier in a base camp. The German Government makes a distinction between base-camp soldiers and combat soldiers. The number of calories allocated by Germany daily to its own soldiers in base camps was perhaps 2,500, which was also the maximum for the German civilian population. The Red Cross believes that the Germans would have given American prisoners more food, at least during the more normal years of 1943 and 1944, had the Red Cross packages not been coming in regularly to American prisoners. The Red Cross packages supplied food more palatable to American tastes as well as better balanced food from a dietetic point of view. The Germans cut down

the rations when our men left unwanted German food on their plates. The daily ration furnished by the United States Government to its combat soldiers contains 3,400 calories.

The standard type of Red Cross package delivered to American prisoners of war held in German camps contains:

One 6-ounce carton of type K–2 biscuit.
One 8-ounce carton of processed American cheese.
Four 2-ounce bars of chocolate.
One 2-ounce tin of soluble coffee.
One 12-ounce can of corned beef.
One 6-ounce tin of liver paste.
One 16-ounce carton of dried prunes.
One 16-ounce tin of whole powdered milk.
One 16-ounce tin of vitamin-A fortified oleomargarine.
One 6-ounce tin of jam.
One 12-ounce tin of pork luncheon meat.
One 7¾-ounce tin of salmon.
One 8-ounce carton of white lump sugar.
Five packages containing 100 cigarettes.
Two 2-ounce bars of odorless soap.
One package ascorbic acid tablets (vitamin C).

Mr. Pate cited the camp at Bad Orb, overrun in the Bulge, as one of the worst. Prisoners there are believed to have received only one Red Cross parcel in a period of more than 2 months. This camp received its first large shipment from Switzerland on March 12 of this year.

In concluding his testimony, Mr. Pate stated that he had read this committee's report on prisoners of war, which was issued November 30, 1944 (Rept. No. 1992, 78th Cong., 2d sess.), and, to his personal knowledge, it substantially presented the condition of prisoner-of-war camps in Germany and Japan existing up to the time the report was made public.

VI

In 1929 the United States of America entered into a treaty with 45 other nations, known as the Geneva Convention Relating to Treatment of Prisoners of War. Article VI of our Constitution says: "All treaties made under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land."

William W. Bishop, Jr., assistant to the legal adviser, Department of State, appeared before the committee to expound the legal aspects of treaties in general and this treaty in particular. This treaty may not lawfully be denounced during a war in which the denouncing power is involved but shall continue in effect 1 year beyond the conclusion of peace and until the processes of repatriation are completed. Only Congress may enact otherwise, insofar as the legal effect in this country is concerned; but it cannot alter the international effect of a treaty entered into by this country with another nation. As the law of the land, a later act of Congress may supersede the treaty, but as an international document our obligation to the other signatory countries remains. The Supreme Court has ruled to that effect. It is also the present state of international law.

A similar situation occurred in 1917 when Woodrow Wilson was President and Robert Lansing was Secretary of State. Certain treaties then in effect between the United States and imperial Germany were breached by the latter nation. The administration held

that even that action did not release the United States from its treaty obligations.

In Mr. Bishop's opinion, from a legal standpoint the Geneva Convention remains in effect despite any failure of the German Government to carry out its provisions. Unless we likewise desire to violate it, we would not be justified under present circumstances in regarding this treaty as at an end.

Japan signed but did not ratify the Geneva Convention. It has agreed to apply it to American prisoners whom they take, and we have agreed to apply it to the Japanese whom we take.

VII

Concluding Comments

The hearings on which this report is based took place just as the disintegration of Germany became complete, immediately prior to Victory in Europe Day; but the policies which came under discussion had been formed and executed during the period between 1942, when the first prisoners of war were brought to this country, and the present. Throughout this period the war was still going on, the extent of German resistance was still uncertain, the issues of specific campaigns were still in doubt, and the number of Americans falling into German hands as prisoners of war was approaching 80,000.

Confusion exists in some quarters because mass atrocity pictures and press reports coming from Germany are apt to speak of "prisoners" and "prison camps" without making it clear that the bulk of these prisoners are civilians, not prisoners of war, and not Americans. Many are themselves Germans, others civilian "slaves" from many European countries. For example, when the notorious prison camp at Buchenwald was taken, 20,000 prisoners were found there. Not one was an American soldier. Eighteen hundred were Germans. American prisoners of war have been badly treated in some places, but not in the way and to the extent many persons, because of this confusion, imagine.

The keystone of War Department policy in the treatment of prisoners of war is the Geneva Convention. That Convention is an international treaty and under our Constitution is part of the supreme law of the land. In time of war it can be violated, as any law can be violated, but it may not legally be abrogated. The Geneva Convention lays down broad standards of shelter, diet, medical care, clothing, and labor. Its purpose is to insure that prisoners of war be given humane treatment and that they be held in honorable captivity, not as criminals.

The State Department has attested that the Army has succeeded in "adhering very closely to the Geneva Convention." The Army's own summation, in the words of the Assistant The Provost Marshal General, who is responsible for prisoners of war in this country, is: "We do not coddle prisoners of war, but we treat them fairly and firmly."

For us to treat with undue harshness the Germans in our hands would be to adopt the Nazi principle of hostages. The particular men held by us are not necessarily the ones who ill-treated our men in German prison camps. To punish one man for what another has done is not an American principle.

The policy which has been followed has already paid large dividends. The Red Cross has declared that the United States Army, by faithfully living up to the Geneva Convention, has enabled Red Cross authorities to demand many things in hard-pressed enemy countries which we might not otherwise have been able to obtain. Commanders abroad have stated that reports reaching German soldiers to the effect that we are treating prisoners fairly, in spite of what their officers told them, were a great factor in breaking down the morale of German troops and making them willing, even eager, to surrender. So pronounced was this effect that General Eisenhower had safe-conduct passes dropped by the millions over enemy lines, promising treatment in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention. Had these promises not been true, and believed, victory would have been slower and harder, and a far greater number of Americans killed.

O

Emergency Fund extension, p.3

[PUBLIC LAW 375—78TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 304—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 5040]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1944, and June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1944, and June 30, 1945, and for other purposes:

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

LEGISLATIVE

SENATE

To enable the Secretary of the Senate to expend from the appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of the Senate, fiscal year 1945, the necessary amount to increase to $4,100 per annum, beginning July 1, 1944, and so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, the clerkship in his office, at $3,600 per annum provided for in the Legislative Branch and Judiciary Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1945.

For the payment of twenty-one pages for the Senate Chamber, at $4 per day each, for the period July 1, 1944, to December 31, 1944, both dates inclusive, $15,456.

Reporting Senate proceedings: For an additional amount for reporting the debates and proceedings of the Senate, fiscal year 1944, $2,494.83.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to the children of James A. O'Leary, late a Representative from the State of New York, in equal parts to each, $10,000, to be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives.

Doorkeeper's Office: For payment of forty-seven pages, including ten pages for duty at the entrances to the Hall of the House, from July 1 to December 31, 1944, both inclusive, at $4 per day each, fiscal year 1945, $34,592.

Contingent expenses of the House: For an additional amount for stenographic reports of hearings of committees other than special and select committees, fiscal year 1944, $3,500.

For an additional amount for telegraph and telephone service, exclusive of personal services, fiscal year 1944, $25,000.

100069

Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery of $500 for each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the second session of the Seventy-eighth Congress, $219,000, to remain available until June 30, 1945.

Contested-election expenses: For payment of expenses incurred in the contested-election case of Moreland versus Schuetz, as audited and recommended by the Committee on Elections Numbered 3, and in the case of Schafer versus Wasielewski, as audited and recommended by the Committee on Elections Numbered 1, namely:

To James C. Moreland, contestant, $2,000;

To John C. Schafer, contestant, $1,997.47;

To Thaddeus F. Wasielewski, contestee, $2,000;

To Urban A. Lavery, $1,750; and to Arthur G. Murray, $250; in all, $2,000, on account of expenses incurred by Leonard W. Schuetz, contestee, deceased;

In all, $7,997.47, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Committee employees: The provision in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1945, for employees of the Committee on Appropriations, reading as follows: "Appropriations—clerk, $7,000 and $1,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant clerk, $5,000 and $2,500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant clerk, $3,900 and $1,100 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; two assistant clerks at $3,900 each and $600 each additional so long as the respective positions are held by the present respective incumbents; assistant clerk, $3,900; additional clerical assistants at rates to be fixed by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, $19,260; messenger, $1,680;" is hereby amended, effective July 1, 1944, to read: "Appropriations—clerk, $8,000; assistant clerks and other personal services at rates to be fixed by resolution of the committee and certified to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, $48,740;".

COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

For an amount, which is hereby authorized, to enable the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures to carry out the duties imposed upon it by section 601 of the Revenue Act of 1941 (55 Stat. 726), to remain available during the existence of the committee, $10,000, one-half to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and the other half by the Clerk of the House on vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Working capital and congressional printing and binding: The limitation on the amount which may be expended for printing, binding, and distribution of the Federal Register under the appropriation "Working capital and congressional printing and binding, 1944", is hereby increased from $400,000 to $460,000.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Capitol buildings: The appropriation "Capitol building and repairs, 1942", contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby made available until expended to pay the balance outstanding on contract entered into by the Architect of the Capitol with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company November 7, 1941, for furnishing the materials and performing the work for making changes to two motor generator sets of the Senate Office Building substation to increase their output capacity.

Library buildings and grounds: The appropriation "Library buildings and grounds, 1942", contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby made available until expended to pay the amount outstanding on contract entered into by the Architect of the Capitol with the Mance Air Conditioning Corporation June 5, 1942, for furnishing the materials and performing the work for the installation of an air conditioning system for the recording laboratory in the Library of Congress.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Books for the adult blind: For an additional sum to enable the Librarian of Congress to carry out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide books for the adult blind", approved March 3, 1931 (2 U. S. C. 135a), as amended, fiscal year 1945, $130,000, no part of which shall be available for payments for personal services or traveling expenses.

THE JUDICIARY

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

Fees of commissioners: For an additional amount for fees of commissioners, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1944, $133,000.

Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries), including the objects specified under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1945, $30,000.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

The appropriation "Emergency Fund for the President", contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1945: *Provided*, That no part of such fund shall be available after June 30, 1944, for allocation to finance a function or project for which function or project a budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law during the Seventy-eighth or the Seventy-ninth Congress and such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate and House of Representatives or by the Committees on Appropriations of both bodies.

FOREIGN WAR RELIEF

The appropriation "Foreign war relief", contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1945.

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Economic Stabilization, including salaries of the Director at $15,000 per annum and one assistant to the Director at $9,000 per annum; temporary employment (not to exceed $10,000) of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, or civil-service and classification laws; traveling expenses (not to exceed $6,000); and printing and binding (not to exceed $2,000); fiscal year 1945, $100,000.

The general provisions under the caption "Executive Office of the President—Office for Emergency Management", contained in the National War Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, and applicable to the constituent agencies of the Office for Emergency Management contained therein and the general provisions in such Act applicable to all agencies therein shall be applicable in the same manner to the Office of Economic Stabilization.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Price Administration in carrying out the provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended by the Act of October 2, 1942 (50 U. S. C. App. 901), and the provisions of the Act of May 31, 1941 (55 Stat. 236), as amended by the Second War Powers Act, 1942 (50 U. S. C. App. 622), and Acts amending or supplementing such Acts, and all other powers, duties, and functions which may be lawfully delegated to the Office of Price Administration, including expenses of in-service training of employees, including salaries and traveling expenses of instructors; not to exceed $55,000 for the employment of aliens; not to exceed $30,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, or the civil-service and classification laws; contract stenographic reporting services without regard to said section 3709; witness fees; printing and binding (not to exceed $1,635,800, which limitation shall not apply to the printing of forms, instructions, regulations, and coupon books incidental to the rationing of commodities); not to exceed $50,000 for test purchases of commodities, services, or ration currency for enforcement purposes, authorization in each case to have approval prior to purchase of the Administrator or the regional administrator in the region in which the purchase is contemplated; traveling expenses (not to exceed $7,250,000), including reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for expenses incurred by them in official travel in privately owned automobile within the limits of their official stations, and expenses of appointees from point of induction in continental United States to their first post of duty in the Territories and return; hire of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; fiscal year 1945, $179,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the compensation of any officer, agent, clerk, or other employee of the United States who shall divulge or make known in any manner whatever to any person the operations, style of work, or apparatus of any manufacturer or producer visited by

him in the discharge of his official duties, or the amount or source of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or any particular thereof, set forth or disclosed in any questionnaire, report, return, or document, required or requested to be filed by order or regulation of the Administrator or to permit any questionnaire, report, return, or document or copy thereof or any book containing any abstract or particulars thereof to be seen or examined by any person except as provided by law; nor for any person who shall print or publish in any manner whatever, except as hereinafter provided, any questionnaire, report, return, or document or any part thereof or source of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or methods of doing business, appearing in any questionnaire, report, return, or document: *Provided further*, That the foregoing provisions shall not be construed to prevent or prohibit the publication or disclosure of studies, graphs, charts, or other documents of like general character wherein individual statistics or the source thereof is not disclosed or identified directly or indirectly nor to prevent the furnishing in confidence to the War Department, the Navy Department, or the United States Maritime Commission, such data and information as may be requested by them for use in the performance of their official duties: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for making any subsidy payments: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to enforce any maximum price or prices on any agricultural commodity or any commodity processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodity, including milk and its products and livestock, unless and until (1) the Secretary of Agriculture has determined and published for such agricultural commodity the prices specified in section 3 (a) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended by Public Law Numbered 729, approved October 2, 1942, as amended; (2) in case of a comparable price for such agricultural commodity, the Secretary of Agriculture has held public hearings and determined and published such comparable price in the manner prescribed by section 3 (b) of said Act as amended; and (3) the Secretary of Agriculture has determined after investigation and proclaimed that the maximum price or prices so established on any such agricultural commodity, including milk and its product and livestock, will reflect to the producer of such agricultural commodity a price in conformity with section 3 (c) of said Act as amended: *Provided further*, That such maximum price or prices shall conform in all respects to the provisions of section 3 of Public Law Numbered 729 approved October 2, 1942, as amended: *Provided further*, That any employee of the Office of Price Administration is authorized and empowered, when designated for the purpose by the head of the agency, to administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit when such instrument is required in connection with the performance of the functions or activities of said Office: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be directly or indirectly used for the payment of the salary or expenses of any person who directs the formulation of any price policy, maximum price, or price ceiling with respect to any article or commodity unless, in the judgment of the Administrator, such person shall be qualified by experience in business, industry, or commerce; but this limitation shall not apply to the Administrator or Acting Administrator as the case may be, in considering,

adopting, signing, and promulgating price policies, maximum prices, or price ceilings formulated and prepared in compliance herewith: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any person fixing maximum prices for different kinds, classes, or types of processed fruits and vegetables which are described in terms of specifications or standards, unless such specifications or standards were, prior to such order, in general use.

Those general provisions in the National War Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, applicable to all agencies in such Act, are hereby made applicable to the same extent, except as otherwise provided, to the appropriation for the Office of Price Administration.

The appropriation for the Office of Price Administration for the fiscal year 1944 shall be construed as having been available for the hire of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles.

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

The limitation upon the amount that may be expended for travel expenses during the fiscal year 1944 is increased from $360,000 to $378,000.

INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION AND SALVAGE OF ARTISTIC AND HISTORIC MONUMENTS IN WAR AREAS

For all expenses necessary for the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas in performing its functions, as described in the letter of the Secretary of State, approved by the President, June 23, 1943, as amended, including the employment of persons, without regard to citizenship, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed $15,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil-service and classification laws or section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; travel expenses, including actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of members of the Commission or persons serving while away from their homes in an advisory capacity without compensation from the United States; expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Commission; purchase of books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; and printing and binding; fiscal year 1945, $40,000.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, $2,680,000, which amount, together with the appropriation to which added, shall be available for all expenses necessary for administering the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 and the Panama Canal construction annuity fund (Act of May 29, 1944, Public Law 319).

Panama Canal construction annuity fund: For payment of annuities authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944 (Public Law 319), fiscal year 1945, $1,500,000, to be immediately available.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Freedmen's Hospital: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1944, for officers and employees and compensation for all other professional and other services as provided in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, $11,000.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Public Works Administration liquidation: Not to exceed $9,000,000 of the funds heretofore made available to the Public Works Administration which remain unobligated on June 30, 1944, is hereby made available until June 30, 1945, to the Federal Works Administrator for the purpose of providing for the completion of projects heretofore undertaken by said Administration, the protection of the financial interests of the United States in such projects, and the liquidation of obligations of the United States incurred in the exercise of the powers granted to said Administration, and the Administrator is authorized to continue to perform all functions of the Public Works Administration necessary to the accomplishment of such purposes, of which amount not exceeding $100,000 may be used during the fiscal year 1945 for administrative expenses in performing said functions.

In addition to the amount above provided, such amount of the unexpended balances of the funds heretofore made available to said Administration as shall be required to liquidate obligations under the Federal Works Agency and under allocations heretofore made to other Federal agencies and outstanding on June 30, 1944, shall be continued available until June 30, 1945, and said amounts (except those allocated to other Federal agencies and the Public Roads Administration) shall be accounted for as one fund and all existing provisions of law relating to the availability of funds necessary in carrying out said functions are hereby continued and made applicable thereto, notwithstanding any existing time limitations heretofore established by the Congress: *Provided*, That all unobligated receipts from the sale of bonds shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*, That all balances in appropriation accounts of the Public Works Administration on June 30, 1944, the availability of which is not hereby continued, together with such other balances as the Administrator may from time to time thereafter determine to be no longer required to meet obligations, shall be carried to the surplus fund of the Treasury, and refunds, repayments, and recoveries applicable thereto shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*, That all furniture, equipment, supplies, and money heretofore delivered, transferred, or allotted by the Public Works Administration to other Federal agencies or departments shall be accounted for by such agencies or departments.

Emergency relief liquidation: The "Emergency relief liquidation fund" established by section 501 (b) of the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, as supplemented, is hereby made available for the payment, in accordance with said section 501, of claims arising under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942: *Provided*, That claims certified for payment by the

Comptroller General of the United States, chargeable to the "Emergency relief liquidation fund," shall be paid without regard to project allocations.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Approprition Act, 1944, $600,000.

Acquisition of property: For the acquisition of the site of the Baltimore parcel-post station located in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, together with a building located thereon, and for the acquisition of an extension to said site, $830,000, to remain available until June 30, 1946: *Provided*, That the Federal Works Administrator may accept title to the land subject to the reservation by the grantor of the use of the subsurface for railway purposes, including necessary light and air.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to roads and highways under section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941 (23 U. S. C. 3), as amended by the Act of July 13, 1943 (Public Law Numbered 146), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 212, and House Document Numbered 603, Seventy-eighth Congress, $100,564.18.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

For all expenses necessary for the National Capital Park and Planning Commission in connection with the acquisition of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital, as authorized by section 4 of the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 485), including personal services; technical services at rates of pay not to exceed those usual for similar services elsewhere and without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; purchase of options and other costs incident to the acquisition of land; and operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying vehicles, $740,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

War housing: For an additional amount to carry out the purposes of title I of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 9), for temporary housing only, and subject to the applicable provisions of the joint resolution approved October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1115), not to exceed $7,500,000 of the unexpended balances of the appropriations made available under the heading "Emergency funds for the President, defense housing", in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, the Additional Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, and the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby reappropriated and made available during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, and shall not be available for obligation for new projects after June 30, 1945.

Liquidation of United States Housing Corporation: For an additional amount for the National Housing Agency in winding up the affairs and effecting the dissolution of any corporation organized in pursuance of authority contained in the Act of May 16, 1918 (40 Stat. 550), to be derived from the special account "United States Housing Corporation" on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States, $98,000, together with the unexpended balance of the item of $173,000 under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942, such total amount to be available until June 30, 1945, for the same objects and purposes as specified under said head in said Act.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administration, medical, hospital and domiciliary services: The appropriation for administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services for the Veterans' Administration, fiscal year 1944, shall be available for not to exceed $1,660,440 for traveling expenses.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For an additional amount for printing and binding, fiscal year 1944, $4,800.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

For an additional amount for personal services, fiscal year 1944, $2,000.

RECREATION DEPARTMENT

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for carrying out the provisions of the Act of April 29, 1942, $1,500.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Glenn Dale Tuberculosis Sanatorium: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1944, for provisions and so forth, including the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, $30,000.

Gallinger Municipal Hospital: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1944, for maintenance of the hospital, including the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, $100,700.

PUBLIC WELFARE

General administration, Workhouse and Reformatory, District of Columbia: For additional amounts for support, maintenance, and transportation of convicts transferred from District of Columbia, including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years which follow, respectively:

For 1942, $6,017.42;

For 1944, $20,000.

National Training School for Boys: For an additional amount for care and maintenance of boys committed to the National Training

School for Boys by the courts of the District of Columbia under a contract made by the Board of Public Welfare with the Attorney General at a rate of not to exceed $2 per day for each boy so committed, fiscal year 1944, $18,690.

HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX AND MOTOR VEHICLE FEES

Department of Vehicles and Traffic: The limitation of $35,000 for the operation and maintenance of electric traffic lights, signals, and controls, under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased to $37,000.

JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgment rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document Numbered 582, together with such further sum as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgment, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment, $1,000.

AUDITED CLAIM

For the payment of the following claim, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under an appropriation the balance of which has been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), being for the service of the fiscal year 1941:

Fire Department, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941: Repairs to apparatus, $56.12.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal years for which such sums are provided.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

National forest protection and management: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for national forest protection and management, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945, and including expenditures authorized by section 10 of the Act of March 29, 1944 (Public Law 273) (16 U. S. C. 471–562), $596,000.

FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for administrative expenses of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, $378,000, payable from the funds of said Corporation.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

Maintenance and Operation, air-navigation facilities: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $495,000.

There may be credited to the appropriation "Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities" sums received from States, counties, municipalities, and other public authorities for expenses incurred during the existence of the present war and for six months thereafter in the maintenance and operation of airport traffic control towers.

Technical development: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for technical development, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $38,000.

War Training Service: In addition to amounts which may be transferred from appropriations of the War and Navy Departments, not to exceed $560,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation "Civilian pilot training" in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby made available to the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics for the fiscal year 1945 for the liquidation of the activities of the War Training Service, including personal services in the District of Columbia.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Salaries and commissions of registers of land offices: For an additional amount for salaries and commissions of registers of district land offices, fiscal year 1944, $6,000.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

For an additional amount for maintenance, irrigation system, Uintah Reservation, Utah (receipt limitation), fiscal year 1943, $1,202.18, from which sum expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934 (34 Stat. 375).

For an additional amount for medical relief in Alaska, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $200,000; and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to transfer to the Secretary of the Interior for the use of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, without compensation therefor, the hospital building and land valued at approximately $1,100,000, and the military stores, supplies, and equipment of every character in said hospital, valued at approximately $70,000, located at Skagway, Alaska, and the War Department shall inventory the property so transferred and furnish the Bureau of the Budget with a statement in detail of the amount and value of such property.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Reclamation fund, special fund, Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California: The limitation of $375,000 upon the amount that

300974

may be expended from power and other revenues for operation and maintenance, in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased to $520,000.

Reclamation fund, special fund, Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas: The limitation of $50,000 upon the amount that may be expended from power revenues for operation and maintenance of the power system, in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased to $75,000.

Colorado River dam fund, Boulder Canyon project: The limitation of $900,000 upon the amount which may be expended from power and other revenues for operation, maintenance, and replacements, and other purposes specified in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased to $1,200,000.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

Care and custody of insane, Alaska: For an additional amount for care and custody of persons legally adjudged insane in Alaska, fiscal year 1944, including the same objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, $10,000.

For an additional amount for salaries, Governor and Secretary, Territory of Alaska, fiscal year 1944, $465.

For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Governor and Secretary, Territory of Alaska, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under the appropriation for this purpose in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $1,900.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding for the Department of Justice and the courts of the United States, for the fiscal years that follow:

For 1938, $7.20;

For 1940, $247.68.

Traveling expenses: For an additional amount for traveling expenses, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1944, $25,000.

Commissioners of Conciliation: For an additional amount for conciliation commissioners, United States courts, fiscal year 1936, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1936, $25.

For an additional amount for fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United States courts, fiscal years 1937–1940, including the objects specified under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1937, $225.

Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1944, $75,000.

Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth, fiscal

year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1943, $81,700.

Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For an additional amount for pay and expenses of bailiffs, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Acts, for the fiscal years that follow:

For 1943, $2,400;

For 1944, $25,000.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the Attorney General of the United States under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation", approved March 20, 1936 (31 U. S. C. 224), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 602, Seventy-eighth Congress, $88.25.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Support of prisoners: For an additional amount for support of United States prisoners, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1944, $275,000.

NAVY DEPARTMENT AND NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property arising from collisions with naval vessels", approved December 28, 1922, as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 214, and House Document Numbered 608, Seventy-eighth Congress, $30,563.09.

BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

For an additional amount for miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naval Personnel, 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1944, and including expenses for carrying out the provisions of Private Law 166, approved January 28, 1944, $750.

The number of officers above the rank of captain who may receive flight pay during the fiscal years 1944 and 1945 is hereby increased from sixty to eighty-five.

BUREAU OF SHIPS

Maintenance, Bureau of Ships: The appropriation "Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, 1942", shall remain available until June 30, 1946, for the payment of obligations incurred under contracts executed on or before June 30, 1942, and for liquidating obligations incurred by

00075

agreements with the United States Maritime Commission or the War Shipping Administration for the requisitioning of small craft acquired on or before June 30, 1942.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

The appropriation "Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy", for the fiscal year 1942 shall remain available until June 30, 1945, for the payment of obligations incurred under contracts executed on or before June 30, 1942.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

Medical Department: The appropriation "Medical Department", for the fiscal year 1945 shall be available for the manufacture or production of products by patients in naval hospitals and other naval medical facilities incident to their convalescence and rehabilitation, and ownership thereof shall be vested in the patients manufacturing or producing such products, except that the ownership of such items manufactured or produced specifically for the use of a naval hospital or other naval medical facility shall be vested in the Government and such items shall be accounted for and disposed of accordingly.

BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

The appropriation "Aviation, Navy", for the fiscal year 1945 shall be available for expenses incident to the care and operation of schools at one naval station under the Bureau of Aeronautics for the children of commissioned, enlisted, and civilian personnel of the Navy.

INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS

The appropriations "Construction and machinery" and "Armor, armament, and ammunition" shall be available for the acquisition and conversion or construction of not exceeding one million tons of additional landing craft and district craft, as authorized by Public Law 322, approved May 31, 1944.

The Secretary of the Navy is authorized, in addition to appropriations hitherto made or authorizations provided for such purpose, to enter into contracts for tools, equipment, and facilities in, and land for, public and private plants for the manufacture or production of ordnance materials, munitions, and equipment, in an amount not exceeding $55,000,000, as authorized by Public Law 311, approved May 26, 1944.

COAST GUARD

For an additional amount for retired pay, Lighthouse Service, fiscal year 1937, for payment of claim of Thomas Garraty, as representative of the estate of Anne T. Garraty, deceased, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, $31.62.

Claims for damages, operation of vessels, Coast Guard: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims for damages resulting from the operation of vessels of the Coast Guard and the

Public Health Service, in sums not exceeding $3,000 in any one case", approved June 15, 1936, as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 216, and House Document Numbered 607, Seventy-eighth Congress, $632.50.

PRINTING AND BINDING

The limitation of $8,500,000 under the appropriation "Printing and binding, Navy Department", contained in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1945, on the amount of printing and binding executed at the Government Printing Office, including technical and instructional printing and publications, which may be procured with funds appropriated for the Naval Establishment, is hereby increased to $18,500,000.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the postal revenues)

SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

For an additional amount for salaries, Office of First Assistant Postmaster General, fiscal year 1945, $31,000.

For an additional amount for salaries, Bureau of Accounts, fiscal year 1945, $9,000.

Salaries, Bureau of Accounts: Not to exceed $21,000 of the balance of the appropriation "Salaries, Bureau of Accounts", in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby made available for the fiscal year 1945.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding for the Post Office Department, fiscal year 1945, $420,000 to be immediately available.

OFFICE OF POSTMASTER GENERAL

Property damage claims: For an additional amount for personal or property damage claims, fiscal year 1944, as specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944, $45,000.

OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

Salaries of inspectors: For an additional amount for salaries of inspectors, fiscal year 1944, $12,500.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Compensation to postmasters: For an additional amount for compensation to postmasters, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944, $2,131,000.

Clerks of first- and second-class post offices: For an additional amount for clerks, first- and second-class post offices, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944, $7,526,000.

City delivery carriers: For an additional amount for city delivery carriers, fiscal year 1944, $157,000.

00076

Rural Delivery Service: For an additional amount for Rural Delivery Service, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944, $236,000.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Railroad transportation: For an additional amount for railroad transportation and mail messenger service, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944, $4,000,000.

Salaries, Railway Mail Service: For an additional amount for Railway Mail Service, salaries, fiscal year 1944, $1,389,000.

Miscellaneous expenses, Railway Mail Service: For an additional amount for Railway Mail Service, miscellaneous expenses, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944, $18,000.

Electric-car service: For an additional amount for electric-car service, fiscal year 1944, $18,000.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Indemnities, domestic mail: For an additional amount for indemnities, domestic mail, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1943, $150,000.

Unpaid money orders: For an additional amount for unpaid money orders more than one year old, fiscal year 1944, $30,000.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Vehicle Service: For an additional amount for Vehicle Service, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944, $298,000.

Operating force, public buildings: For an additional amount for operating force, public buildings, maintenance and operation, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944, $136,800.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers: The appropriations for "Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers", in the Department of State Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years 1944 and 1945 shall be available also for the payment, at not to exceed $10,000 per annum, of the salary of any person who, incident to reestablishment of representation in areas liberated from the enemy and prior to recognition by the United States of the governments of the countries concerned, may be or has been designated or assigned to serve as Commissioner, Adviser, or in any similar representative capacity and who, prior to such designation, has served as ambassador or minister, having previously been legally appointed to serve as a diplomatic, consular, or Foreign Service officer of the United States.

Transportation, Foreign Service: For an additional amount for "Transportation, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1944", including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, $350,000, to remain available until June 30, 1945.

Foreign Service auxiliary (emergency): For an additional amount for "Foreign Service auxiliary (emergency), fiscal year 1944", including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, $650,000, to remain available until June 30, 1945.

Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1944, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, $400,000. The amount available for reimbursement of appropriations for the Navy Department for the purposes stated in the appropriation under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased to $85,000.

Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service: For an additional amount for emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, fiscal year 1944, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, $9,500,000, to remain available until June 30, 1945.

International Boundary Commission: The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico", made available for the fiscal years 1943 and 1944 in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, is continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1945.

International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission: The appropriation "International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission" for the fiscal year 1944 is hereby made available for obligations incurred in the fiscal year 1943.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Administrative expenses, Adjusted Compensation Payment Act, 1936: For transfer to the Post Office Department to cover registry fees and postage on mailings of bonds issued under the provision of the Adjusted Compensation Act of 1936, fiscal year 1944, $1,900.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Contingent expenses, public moneys: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, public moneys, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944, $50,000.

Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered: For an additional amount for refund of moneys erroneously received and covered, fiscal year 1944, $190,000.

Payment of unclaimed moneys (trust fund): For an additional amount for payment of unclaimed moneys, fiscal year 1944, $50,000, payable from the funds held by the United States in the trust fund receipt account, "Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown".

000077

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

Federal property utilization: For an additional amount for Federal property utilization, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, and including $5,000 additional for stationery and $35,000 additional for printing and binding, $200,000.

Procurement accounting: The provisos under the head, "Salaries and expenses, Procurement Division", in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944, and the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, requiring that payments to the general supply fund be made on the books of the Treasury Department by transfer and counter warrants, are hereby amended to authorize such payments covering transactions between the Procurement Division and field offices of other Government agencies whose detailed appropriation or fund accounts are maintained elsewhere than within the District of Columbia, to be made on the basis of itemized vouchers or invoices prepared by the Procurement Division and sent through the appropriate field offices to the disbursing officers for the agencies involved, who are hereby authorized to make payment based (1) upon certification of the Procurement Division, which shall include the specific statement that the vouchers are issued pursuant to and in conformity with purchase orders or requisitions duly executed by the agency billed, and (2) upon approval and certification of such vouchers by the agency billed, which action shall be based upon acceptance of the Procurement Division certification as made, subject to later adjustment if necessary, the responsibility of the authorized certifying officer, under the Act of December 29, 1941, as amended, to be limited to the availability of the funds to be charged.

WAR DEPARTMENT—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Rivers and harbors: For an additional amount for rivers and harbors, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1944, $4,250,000, to be available until expended.

The appropriations for rivers and harbors shall be available for the improvement, in the interest of national defense and subject to the approval of the Chief of Engineers, of the channel in the Withlacoochee River, Florida, between its mouth and Inglis.

Flood control, general (emergency fund): For the repair, restoration, and strengthening of levees and other flood-control works which have been threatened or destroyed by the recent floods, and for other purposes, in accordance with the first section of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for emergency flood-control work made necessary by recent floods, and for other purposes", approved May 29, 1944, $12,000,000, to remain available until expended.

DAMAGE CLAIMS

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the provisions of the

Act entitled "An Act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of the War Department or of the Army", approved July 3, 1943 (Public Law 112), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 215, and House Document Numbered 604, Seventy-eighth Congress, $176,675.26: *Provided*, That the amount specified for the claim of Paul L. Kapp and Arvilla V. Kapp, item 4 on page 5 of such document, is changed from "$2,009.33" to "$1,455.83".

TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS

PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sums not exceeding $1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 611, Seventy-eighth Congress, as follows:

Executive Office of the President:
- Office for Emergency Management:
  - Division of Central Administrative Services, $63.75;
- Office of Censorship, $52.86;
- Office of Strategic Services, $107.95;

Independent establishments:
- National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, $69.75;
- Selective Service System, $150.77;
- Veterans' Administration, $349.55;

Federal Security Agency, $1,386.04;
Federal Works Agency, $75.72;
Department of Agriculture, $362.25;
- War Food Administration, $609.70;

Department of Commerce, $21.35;
Department of the Interior, $925.20;
Department of Justice, $1,863.38;
Navy Department, $21,765.10;
Post Office Department, $502.92;
Treasury Department, $101.82;
In all, $28,408.11.

(b) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent establishments, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sum not exceeding $1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 208, Seventy-eighth Congress, as follows:

Executive Office of the President:
- Office for Emergency Management:
  - Division of Central Administrative Services, $28.35;

Federal Security Agency, $598.99;
Federal Works Agency, $277.34;
National Housing Agency, $67.05;
Department of Agriculture, $13.52;
War Food Administration, $72.50;
Department of the Interior, $574.25;
Department of Justice, $98.11;
Department of Labor, $429.20;
Post Office Department (payable from postal revenues), $525.45;
Navy Department, $5,208.32;
Treasury Department, $57.74;
In all, $7,950.82.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of the final judgments, including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States", as amended by section 297 of the Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which have been certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in Senate Documents Numbered 211 and 220, and House Document Numbered 600, under the following agencies:

Independent establishments:
Civil Service Commission, indefinite amount to pay interest on judgment numbered 18082;
Veterans' Administration, $52.80;
Federal Works Agency:
Public Works Administration, $2,000;
Work Projects Administration, $6,339.79;
Department of Agriculture, $4,912.50;
Treasury Department, $6,260.04;
War Department, $9,088;
In all, $28,653.13, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

(b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of suits, rendered against the Government of the United States by United States district courts under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C. 781–789), and certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 601 under the War Department, $6,000.

(c) For the payment of judgment numbered 18082 rendered by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in favor of Hattie F. Small, covering refund of retirement deductions withheld due to suit, $668.33, to be paid from the "Civil Service retirement and disability fund".

(d) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

(e) Payment of interest wherever provided for judgments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-eighth Congress in Senate Document Numbered 210, and House Document Numbered 609, under the following agencies, namely:

Independent establishments:
Federal Security Agency, $9,827.63;
Veterans' Administration, $2,558.25;
Federal Works Agency: Public Buildings Administration, $17,615.59;
Department of Agriculture, $15.50;
Department of the Interior:
Indians, $1,781,282.91;
Navy Department, $5,100.40;
Post Office Department, $1,508.30;
Treasury Department, $17,576.27;
War Department, $11,594.32;
In all, $1,847,079.17, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest or costs as and where specified in such judgments.

(b) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired, except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

AUDITED CLAIMS

SEC. 204. (a) For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1941 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 610, Seventy-eighth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

Legislative: For public printing and binding, Government Printing Office, $463.

The Judiciary: For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, $409.32.

For contingent expenses, administrative office, United States courts, $8.88.

For fees of commissioners, United States courts, $75.

For fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United States courts, $25.

For probation system, United States courts, 78 cents.

Independent Offices: For Federal Power Commission, $8.52.

For salaries and expenses, Federal Communications Commission, $407.64.

For Federal Trade Commission, $8.95.

For regulating accounts, Interstate Commerce Commission, 26 cents.

For Securities and Exchange Commission, $47.50.

For miscellaneous expenses, Railroad Retirement Board, 20 cents.

For youth work and student aid, National Youth Administration, $12,909.95.

For salaries and expenses, National Youth Administration, $8.51.

For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board, $48.27.

For vocational education, defense workers, Office of Education, $102.22.

For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Public Health Service, $591.10.

For expenses, Division of Venereal Diseases, Public Health Service, $1.45.

For disease and sanitation investigations, Public Health Service, $16.61.

For Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Federal Security Agency, $30.13.

For repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration, $8.40.

For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration, $8,132.76.

For operating supplies for public buildings, Public Buildings Administration, $1.83.

For Army and Navy pensions, $68.67.

For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration, $77.47.

For vocational rehabilitation, Veterans' Bureau, $240.17.

Department of Agriculture: For special research fund, Department of Agriculture, $416.

For emergency conservation fund (transfer from War to Agriculture, Act of March 31, 1933), $9.33.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry, $200.08.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry, $1.57.

For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service, $1,503.06.

For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, $12.50.

For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of navigable streams, $632.65.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, $5.92.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, $5.28.

For control of emergency outbreaks and insect pests and plant diseases, $506.13.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture, $8,035.21.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), $374.09.

For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certificates, Department of Agriculture, $12.49.

For Administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department of Agriculture, $157.54.

For conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture, $7,344.24.

For elimination of diseased cattle, Department of Agriculture, $122.74.

For submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act, Department of Agriculture, $24.65.

For local administration, section 388, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, Department of Agriculture, $13.59.

For liquidation and management of resettlement projects, Department of Agriculture, $393.96.

For enforcement of the Insecticide Act, Department of Agriculture, $3.06.

For farmers' crop production and harvesting loans, Farm Credit Administration, Department of Agriculture, $25.86.

For loans to farmers in drought- and storm-stricken areas, emergency relief, $77.52.

For administrative expenses, Commodity Credit Corporation, Department of Agriculture, $8.

For loans, farm tenancy, Department of Agriculture (advances from Reconstruction Finance Corporation), $8.40.

For rural rehabilitation loan, Department of Agriculture (advances from Reconstruction Finance Corporation), $150.

Department of Commerce: For salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Authority, $19,655.69.

For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, $1.70.

For civilian pilot training, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, $908.17.

For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, $2,354.26.

For technical development, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, $1,003.66.

For enforcement of safety regulation, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, $21.96.

For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, $278.56.

For miscellaneous expenses, Patent Office, $112.96.

For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce, 90 cents.

For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, $3.

For general administration, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, $200.83.

For testing, inspection, and information service, National Bureau of Standards, $2.30.

Department of the Interior: For Geological Survey, $3.38.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey, $44.95.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of the Interior, $3.50.

For inquiry respecting food fishes, Fish and Wildlife Service, $13.50.

For National Park Service, $34.07.

For salaries and expenses, Biological Survey, Fish and Wildlife Service, $3.50.
For migratory bird conservation fund, Department of the Interior (receipt limitation), $1.02.
For operating rescue cars and stations and investigation of accidents, Bureau of Mines, $18.11.
For surveying the public lands, $3,857.74.
For propagation of food fishes, Fish and Wildlife Service, 54 cents.
For support of Indians and administration of Indian property, $406.
For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies, $455.89.
For conservation of health among Indians, $32.55.
For Indian school support, $134.46.
For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior, Indians), $246.74.
For industry among Indians, $24.13.
For education of natives of Alaska, $52.37.
Department of Justice: For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation, $42.04.
For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation (national defense), $4.99.
For salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department of Justice, $1,101.02.
For miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field, Department of Justice, $200.36.
For salaries, Field Service, Immigration and Naturalization Service, $32.16.
For general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, $10.55.
For salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth, Department of Justice, $17.65.
For fees of witnesses, Department of Justice, $8.37.
For penitentiaries and reformatories, maintenance, $1,818.89.
For traveling expenses, Department of Justice, $68.91.
For enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, $10.21.
For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts (transfer to Justice), $36.35.
For contingent expenses, Department of Justice, $4.66.
For support of United States prisoners, $23.40.
For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth, Department of Justice, $141.84.
For salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litigation, Department of Justice, 92 cents.
Department of Labor: For traveling expenses, Department of Labor, $105.82.
Navy Department: For miscellaneous expenses, Navy, $348.98.
For Naval Reserve, $6,152.68.
For welfare and recreation, Navy, $7.28.
For engineering, Navy, $39,271.08.
For maintenance, Bureau of Ships, $1,327,990.26.
For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, $604,062.26.

For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, $23,033.72.
For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, $3,493.66.
For fuel and transportation, Navy, $10.97.
For foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies (Navy), $50.
For maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, $6,571.29.
For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy), $489.10.
For civilian employees, Coast Guard (Navy), $1,059.33.
For general expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), $575.45.
For salaries, lighthouse vessels, Coast Guard (Navy), $995.54.
For aviation, Navy, $2,753,997.82.
For aviation, 1938 contracts, Navy, $19,113.66.
For pay, Marine Corps, $1.24.
For general expenses, Marine Corps, $9,943.92.
Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the postal revenues): For city delivery service, $139.87.
For clerks, first- and second-class post offices, $300.20.
For furniture, carpets, and safes for public buildings, Post Office Department, $151.73.
For indemnities, domestic mail, $13.55.
For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office Department, $4.40.
For special-delivery fees, $80.20.
For transportation of equipment and supplies, $15.68.
For vehicle service, $2.16.
Department of State: For convention for promotion of inter-American cultural relations, $74.92.
For transportation, Foreign Service, $8.32.
For contingent expenses, Department of State, $3.35.
For office and living quarters' allowances, Foreign Service, $93.75.
For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, $28.34.
Treasury Department: For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics, $144.36.
For collecting the internal revenue, $154.12.
For salaries and expenses, branch of supply, Procurement Division, $11.74.
For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, $39,250.
For stationary, Treasury Department, $10.99.
War Department: For educational orders, production of munitions, War Department, $339,701.11.
For pay of the Army, $560.37.
For travel of the Army, $11.16.
For subsistence of the Army, $4.12.
For general appropriations, Quartermaster Corps, $2.89.
For clothing and equipage, $26.52.
For Army Transportation, $84.63.
For Air Corps, Army, $8.90.
For Army medical library and museum building, design and specifications, $296.25.
For working fund, War, ordnance, $221,554.35.
For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War), $2,956.11.

For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act June 19, 1934), $5.29.

For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act June 22, 1936), $15.

For cemeterial expenses, War Department, $9.17.

District of Columbia: For Freedmen's Hospital, District of Columbia, $48.

For general expenses, public parks, District of Columbia, $3.10.

For public parks, expenses, District of Columbia, $102.16.

Total, audited claims, section 204 (a), $5,480,286.09, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office.

(b) For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the Surplus Fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1941 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 209, Seventy-eighth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

The Judiciary: For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, $158.30.

For contingent expenses, United States Customs Court, $7.08.

For probation system, United States courts, $4.47.

For miscellaneous expenses, Supreme Court, $75.60.

For fees of jurors and witnesses, United States courts, $1.70.

Independent Offices: For salaries and expenses, United States Employees' Compensation Commission, $8.02.

For Federal Power Commission, $20.30.

For motor transport regulation, Interstate Commerce Commission, $48.09.

For youth work and student aid, National Youth Administration, $6,805.97.

For salaries and expenses, National Youth Administration, $223.33.

For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration, $622.68.

For repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration, $180.33.

For general administrative expenses, public buildings branch, Procurement Division, $3.35.

For Securities and Exchange Commission, $2.24.

For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration, $138.66.

Department of Agriculture: For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of navigable streams, $2,935.75.

For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, $2,224.55.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry, $13.80.

For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service, $5.46.

For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, $842.10.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture, $3,242.08.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), $291.

For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department of Agriculture, $102.31.

For conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture, $574.24.

For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land, Department of Agriculture, $10.

For salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration, $12.

For administrative expenses, Commodity Credit Corporation, Department of Agriculture, $8.65.

Department of Commerce: For general administration, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, $1.50.

For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce, $264.76.

For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, $57.53.

For working fund, Commerce, Civil Aeronautics, $7.34.

For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, $7.33.

For air-navigation facilities, $1.

For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, $3.

For salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Authority, $1.

Department of the Interior: For National Park Service, $86.84.

For salaries and expenses, Biological Survey, Fish and Wildlife Service, $3.

For irrigation, Indian reservations (reimbursable), $39.03.

For conservation of health among Indians, $14.09.

For Indian school support, $155.03.

For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior, Indians), $22.69.

Department of Justice: For salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department of Justice, $237.84.

For prison camps, maintenance, $2.63.

For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts (transfer to Justice), $8.92.

For salaries and expenses, marshals, and so forth, Department of Justice, $16.08.

For salaries, fees and expenses of marshals, United States courts, $43.59.

For general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, $123.28.

For support of United States prisoners, $149.16.

For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation (national defense), $7.25.

For contingent expenses, Department of Justice, $10.97.

For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ninety-six cents.

Navy Department: For miscellaneous expenses, Navy, $286.40.
For Naval Reserve, $159.22.
For engineering, Navy, $731.33.
For naval training station, Newport, R. I., $1,088.43.
For maintenance, Bureau of Ships, $278,486.02.
For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, $72,193.47.
For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, $6,853.46.
For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, $1,305.99.
For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy), $1,234.52.
For rebuilding and repairing stations, and so forth, Coast Guard (Navy), $2,284.21.
For civilian employees, Coast Guard (Navy), $194.99.
For general expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), $36,389.09.
For aviation, Navy, $68.114.
For general expenses, Marine Corps, $70.59.
Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the postal revenues): For furniture, carpets, and safes for public buildings, Post Office Department, $5.15.
Department of State: For salaries, Foreign Service officers, $109.99.
Treasury Department: For collecting the internal revenue, $10.50.
For collecting the revenue from customs, $102.08.
War Department: For Army transportation, $53.55.
For clothing and equipage, Army, $21.12.
For working fund, War, ordnance, $378,472.80.
For National Guard, $530.31.
For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War), $977.87.
Total, audited claims, section 204 (b), $869,501.97, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office.

SEC. 205. For payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office covering judgments rendered in the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington against a collector of customs, where a certificate of probable cause has been issued as provided for under section 989 of the Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 842), and certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in Senate Document Numbered 213, and House Document Numbered 605, under the Department of Commerce, $1,385.97.

SEC. 206. For the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer service of the United States mustered into service for the War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Philippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace, April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Numbered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which have been certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), under the War Department in House Document Numbered 606, $846.52.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or

who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 302. If at any time during the fiscal year 1945 the termination of the Act entitled "An Act to provide temporary additional compensation for employees in the Postal Service", approved April 9, 1943, or of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of overtime compensation to Government employees, and for other purposes", approved May 7, 1943, shall be fixed by concurrent resolution of the Congress at a date earlier than June 30, 1945, the appropriations contained in this Act shall cease to be available on such earlier date for obligation for the purposes of the terminated Act and the unobligated portions of appropriations allocated for the purposes of such terminated Act shall not be obligated for any other purposes of the appropriation during the fiscal year 1945.

SEC. 303. The President shall direct the Bureau of the Budget to maintain a continuous study of appropriations and contract authorizations granted for the national defense, war agencies, and the prosecution of the present wars for the purpose of submitting for the consideration of Congress, when the state of the wars make such action possible, a list showing the condition of the balances of each of such appropriations and contract authorizations together with his recommendations for the repeal of such of those funds or portions thereof as are deemed no longer required for the purposes for which they were granted.

SEC. 304. This Act may be cited as the "Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944".

Approved June 28, 1944.

00083

78TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { DOCUMENT
2d Session } { No. 656

CARING FOR REFUGEES IN THE UNITED STATES

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

NOTIFYING

THE CONGRESS THAT ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO CARE FOR APPROXIMATELY 1,000 REFUGEES IN THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 12, 1944.—Referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization and ordered to be printed

To the Congress of the United States:

Congress has repeatedly manifested its deep concern with the pitiful plight of the persecuted minorities in Europe whose lives are each day being offered in sacrifice on the altar of Nazi tyranny.

This Nation is appalled by the systematic persecution of helpless minority groups by the Nazis. To us the unprovoked murder of innocent people simply because of race, religion, or political creed is the blackest of all possible crimes. Since the Nazis began this campaign many of our citizens in all walks of life and of all political and religious persuasions have expressed our feeling of repulsion and our anger. It is a matter with respect to which there is and can be no division of opinion amongst us.

As the hour of the final defeat of the Hitlerite forces draws closer, the fury of their insane desire to wipe out the Jewish race in Europe continues undiminished. This is but one example: Many Christian groups also are being murdered. Knowing that they have lost the war, the Nazis are determined to complete their program of mass extermination. This program is but one manifestation of Hitler's aim to salvage from military defeat victory for Nazi principles—the very principles which this war must destroy unless we shall have fought in vain.

This Government has not only made clear its abhorrence of this inhuman and barbarous activity of the Nazis, but, in cooperation with other governments has endeavored to alleviate the condition of the persecuted peoples. In January of this year I determined that this

00084

Government should intensify its efforts to combat the Nazi terror. Accordingly, I established the War Refugee Board, composed of the Secretaries of State, Treasury, and War. This Board was charged with the responsibility of taking all action consistent with the successful prosecution of the war to rescue the victims of enemy oppression in imminent danger of death and to afford such victims all other possible relief and assistance. It was entrusted with the solemn duty of translating this Government's humanitarian policy into prompt action, thus manifesting once again in a concrete way that our kind of world and not Hitler's will prevail. Its purpose is directly and closely related to our whole war effort.

Since its establishment, the War Refugee Board, acting through a full-time administrative staff, has made a direct and forceful attack on the problem. Operating quietly, as is appropriate, the Board, through its representatives in various parts of the world, has actually succeeded in saving the lives of innocent people. Not only have refugees been evacuated from enemy territory, but many measures have been taken to protect the lives of those who have not been able to escape.

Above all, the efforts of the Board have brought new hope to the oppressed peoples of Europe. This statement is not idle speculation. From various sources, I have received word that thousands of people, wearied by their years of resistance to Hitler and by their sufferings to the point of giving up the struggle, have been given the will and desire to continue by the concrete manifestation of this Government's desire to do all possible to aid and rescue the oppressed.

To the Hitlerites, their subordinates and functionaries and satellites, to the German people and to all other peoples under the Nazi yoke, we have made clear our determination to punish all participants in these acts of savagery. In the name of humanity we have called upon them to spare the lives of these innocent people.

Notwithstanding this Government's unremitting efforts, which are continuing, the numbers actually rescued from the jaws of death have been small compared with the numbers still facing extinction in German territory. This is due principally to the fact that our enemies, despite all our appeals and our willingness to find havens of refuge for the oppressed peoples, persist in their fiendish extermination campaign and actively prevent the intended victims from escaping to safety.

In the face of this attitude of our enemies we must not fail to take full advantage of any opportunity, however limited, for the rescue of Hitler's victims. We are confronted with a most urgent situation.

Therefore, I wish to report to you today concerning a step which I have just taken in an effort to save additional lives and which I am certain will meet with your approval. You will, I am sure, appreciate that this measure is not only consistent with the successful prosecution of the war, but that it was essential to take action without delay.

Even before the Allied landing in Italy there had been a substantial movement of persecuted peoples of various races and nationalities into that country. This movement was undoubtedly prompted by the fact that, despite all attempts by the Fascists to stir up intolerance, the warm-hearted Italian people could not forsake their centuries-old tradition of tolerance and humanitarianism. The Allied landings swelled this stream of fleeing and hunted peoples seeking sanctuary behind the guns of the United Nations. However, in view of the

military situation in Italy, the number of refugees who can be accommodated there is relatively limited. The Allied military forces, in view of their primary responsibility, have not been able, generally speaking, to encourage the escape of refugees from enemy territory. This unfortunate situation has prevented the escape of the largest possible number of refugees. Furthermore, as the number of refugees living in southern Italy increases, their care constitutes an additional and substantial burden for the military authorities.

Recently the facilities for the care of refugees in southern Italy have become so overtaxed that unless many refugees who have already escaped to that area and are arriving daily, particularly from the Balkan countries, can be promptly removed to havens of refuge elsewhere, the escape of refugees to that area from German-occupied territory will be seriously impeded. It was apparent that prompt action was necessary to meet this situation. Many of the refugees in southern Italy have been and are being moved to temporary refuges in the territory of other United and friendly nations. However, in view of the number of refugees still in southern Italy, the problem could not be solved unless temporary havens of refuge were found for some of them in still other areas. In view of this most urgent situation it seemed indispensable that the United States in keeping with our heritage and our ideals of liberty and justice take immediate steps to share the responsibility for meeting the problem.

Accordingly, arrangements have been made to bring immediately to this country approximately 1,000 refugees who have fled from their homelands to southern Italy. Upon the termination of the war they will be sent back to their homelands. These refugees are predominantly women and children. They will be placed on their arrival in a vacated Army camp on the Atlantic coast where they will remain under appropriate security restrictions.

The Army will take the necessary security precautions, and the camp will be administered by the War Relocation Authority. The War Refugee Board is charged with over-all responsibility for this project.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 12, 1944.

O

100085

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

JUNE 22, 1944

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE , 1944

Mr. BLOOM submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

---

RESOLUTION

Resolved, That the House of Representatives hereby expresses its deep concern over the plight of the threatened millions in Nazi-occupied and Nazi-dominated territories. The House of Representatives expresses its approval of the activities of the War Refugee Board, which is facilitating the actual rescue of persons so exposed; and the furnishing of relief to such persons by making available food and other supplies, and is attempting to influence through psychological and other measures the attitudes of both the leaders and rank and file populations in those territories where extermination of minority groups is imminent, and be it further

J. 60724

00086

Resolved, That the House of Representatives is not content merely to join with those who have expressed their horror at the barbarism of the governments involved in the cruelties herein condemned, but hereby expresses its determination that the criminals who are guilty of this inhuman conduct shall be brought to justice. This concern and determination, while addressed to all Nazi-controlled territories, is particularly directed to Hungary, where the lives of a million Jews hang in the balance. At this historic moment, when the tide of military battle has turned decisively in favor of the United Nations, the House of Representatives of the United States of America calls upon the Nazis and all their satellites to stem the tide of inhumanity toward helpless peoples.

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

JUNE 22, 1944

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES.

RESOLUTION

Protesting the extermination by the Nazis of minorities in Hungary and other Nazi-controlled territories.

By Mr. BLOOM

JUNE , 1944

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

00088

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

JUNE 22, 1944

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE , 1944

Mr. BLOOM submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Resolved, That the House of Representatives hereby expresses its deep concern over the plight of the threatened millions in Nazi-occupied and Nazi-dominated territories. The House of Representatives expresses its approval of the activities of the War Refugee Board, which is facilitating the actual rescue of persons so exposed; and the furnishing of relief to such persons by making available food and other supplies, and is attempting to influence through psychological and other measures the attitudes of both the leaders and rank and file populations in those territories where extermination of minority groups is imminent, and be it further

J. 60724

700089

Resolved, That the House of Representatives is not content merely to join with those who have expressed their horror at the barbarism of the governments involved in the cruelties herein condemned, but hereby expresses its determination that the criminals who are guilty of this inhuman conduct shall be brought to justice. This concern and determination, while addressed to all Nazi-controlled territories, is particularly directed to Hungary, where the lives of a million Jews hang in the balance. At this historic moment, when the tide of military battle has turned decisively in favor of the United Nations, the House of Representatives of the United States of America calls upon the Nazis and all their satellites to stem the tide of inhumanity toward helpless peoples.

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

JUNE 22, 1944

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES.

RESOLUTION

Protesting the extermination by the Nazis of minorities in Hungary and other Nazi-controlled territories.

By Mr. BLOOM

JUNE , 1944

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

00091

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 622

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 24, 1944

Mr. SOMERS of New York submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Whereas the Government of Hungary has specifically expressed its readiness to release those Jews who could enter Palestine, which is easily accessible from Balkan countries by land route and calls for little or no shipping space, and whose six hundred thousand Hebrews are clamoring for an opportunity to shelter and feed their tormented kin; and

Whereas the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States have accepted the proposal of the Hungarian Government made on July 17, 1944, to the International Committee of the Red Cross for the release of Jews, and have officially and publicly stated that they "will find temporary havens of rescue where such people may live in safety": Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved,* That the House of Representatives of the
2 United States recommends and urges the President and the

00092

1 Secretary of State to use their good offices to put into effect
2 immediately this solemn obligation by the immediate estab-
3 lishment of mass emergency rescue shelters in the mandated
4 territory of Palestine, similar to the emergency shelter at
5 Oswego, New York, so that the Hebrews of Europe may
6 find there haven from the ordeals of persecution.

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 622

RESOLUTION

That the Congress recommend and urge the President and the Secretary of State to use their offices in effecting the establishment of emergency shelter in Palestine for persecuted Jews of Europe.

By Mr. SOMERS of New York

AUGUST 24, 1944

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

78th CONGRESS
2nd SESSION

H. RES.

(NOTE.—Fill in all blank lines except those provided for the date and number of resolution.)

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Bloom submitted the following resolution; which was

RESOLUTION

Resolved that the House of Representatives hereby expresses its deep concern over the plight of the threatened millions in the Nazi-occupied and Nazi-dominated territories. The House of Representatives expresses its approval of the activities of the War Refugee Board which is engaging in facilitating the actual rescue of persons so exposed and the furnishing of relief to such persons by making available food and other supplies, and is the attempt to influence through psychological and other measures the attitudes of both the leaders and rank and file populations in those territories where extermination of these groups minority is imminent. And, be it further

RESOLVED, that the House of Representatives is not content merely to join with those who have expressed their horror at the barbarism of the governments involved in the cruelties herein condemned, but hereby expresses its determination that the criminals who are guilty of this inhuman conduct shall be brought to justice. This concern and determination, while addressed to all Nazi-controlled territories, is particularly directed to Hungary, where the lives of a million Jews hang in the balance. At this historic moment, when the tide of military battle has turned decisively in favor of the United Nations, the House of Representatives of the United States of America calls upon the Nazis and all their satellites to stem the tide of inhumanity towards helpless peoples.

000094

(NOTE.—Fill in all blank lines except those provided for the date and number of resolution.)

78th CONGRESS
2nd SESSION

H. RES. .....

RESOLUTION

Protesting the extermination by the Nazis of Jews in Hungary and other

(Insert title of resolution here)

Nazi-controlled territories

By Mr. Bloom

....., 193 .—Referred to the

Committee on .....

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 128354

000095

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives met today in executive session with Mr. John W. Pehle, Executive Director of the War Refugee Board.

Mr. Pehle described the work that has been undertaken by the Board, which consists of the Secretaries of State, Treasury and War, and which was established on January 22, 1944, by Executive Order of the President.

He discussed at some length the activities of the Board in rescuing civilians who are in imminent danger of death as a result of enemy action. These activities have included (1) the actual physical rescue of persons so exposed, (2) the relief of such persons by making available food and other supplies, and (3) the attempts to influence, through psychological measures, the attitudes of both leaders and rank-and-file populations in those territories where extermination of these groups is imminent.

While commending the ~~effort~~ outstanding achievements of the War Refugee Board ~~and~~ is aware that the Board faces a problem of tragic

We are ~~deeply~~ concerned over the plight of the threatened millions in Nazi-occupied and Nazi-dominated territories. We are not content merely to join with those who have expressed their horror at the barbarism of the governments involved. We are determined that the criminals who are guilty of this inhumane conduct shall be brought to justice.

Our concern and our determination are now addressed particularly to Hungary, where the lives of almost a million Jews hang in the balance.

Events show that the tide of military battle has now turned in favor of the United Nations.

Let Hungary, at this historic moment, stem the tide of inhumanity toward the helpless people within her borders.

June 21, 1944

000096

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4918

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 8 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 1), 1944

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Civil Service

AN ACT

To provide for the payment to certain Government employees for accumulated or accrued annual leave due upon their separation from Government service.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That whenever any civilian officer or employee of the Fed-
4 eral Government or the government of the District of Colum-
5 bia is separated from the service or elects to be paid
6 compensation for leave in accordance with the Act of August
7 1, 1941, as amended by the Act of April 7, 1942, or section
8 4 of the Act of June 23, 1943, he shall be paid compensation
9 in a lump sum for all accumulated and current accrued annual
10 or vacation leave to which he is entitled under existing law.

100097

Such lump-sum payment shall equal the compensation that such employee would have received had he remained in the service until the expiration of the period of such annual or vacation leave: *Provided,* That if such employee is reemployed in the Federal service under the same leave system prior to the expiration of the period covered by such leave payment, he shall refund to the employing agency an amount equal to the compensation covering the period between the date of reemployment and the expiration of such leave period, and the amount of leave represented by such refund shall be credited to him in the employing agency. The sum so refunded shall be covered into the Treasury as "Miscellaneous Receipts": *Provided further,* That the lump-sum payment herein authorized shall not be regarded as salary or compensation and shall not be subject to retirement deductions.

SEC. 2. Upon the death of any civilian officer or employee of the Federal Government, or the government of the District of Columbia, compensation for all of his accumulated and current accrued annual or vacation leave in a lump sum equal to the compensation that such employee would have received had he remained in the service until the expiration of the period of such annual or vacation leave shall be paid to the estate of such deceased employee.

SEC. 3. That all accumulated and current accrued leave be liquidated by a lump-sum payment to any civilian officer

1 or employee of the Federal Government or the government
2 of the District of Columbia in cases involving transfer to
3 agencies under different leave systems. Such lump-sum pay-
4 ment shall equal the compensation that such employee would
5 have received had he not been transferred until the ex-
6 piration of the period of such leave: *Provided,* That the
7 lump-sum payment herein authorized shall not be regarded
8 as salary or compensation and shall not be subject to retire-
9 ment deductions.

10 SEC. 4. The provisions of sections 1 and 2 of this Act
11 shall not apply to officers and employees of the Panama
12 Canal and Panama Railroad on the Isthmus of Panama.

Passed the House of Representatives September 6, 1944.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,
Clerk.

300098

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4918

AN ACT

To provide for the payment to certain Government employees for accumulated or accrued annual leave due upon their separation from Government service.

SEPTEMBER 8 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 1), 1944
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Civil Service

000099

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS the Government of the United States has made clear by its actions its determination to take all measures within its power to rescue the Jews and other victims of enemy oppression who are in imminent danger of death at the hands of the Nazis;

WHEREAS an Emergency Refugee Shelter has now been established in this country to which refugees are being brought over 4,000 miles in order to save their lives; and

WHEREAS there are great opportunities for the evacuation of refugees from the Balkan countries through Turkey of which full advantage has not been taken.

RESOLVED, THAT the ~~House of Representatives~~ Senate of the United States ~~strongly urges~~ requests that the Executive strongly urge the Government of Turkey in the interests of humanity to facilitate the evacuation of refugees ~~declare that its borders are open to the Jews and other victims of enemy oppression~~ who can escape from Hitler, and establish in Turkey a refugee camp in which such ~~refugees~~ persons can be temporarily sheltered.

Given to McCormack

78th CONGRESS
2d Session

H. RES. 221

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

May 3, 1943

Mr. Fish submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

March 20, 1944

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

April 17, 1944

Considered and agreed to

RESOLUTION

Whereas the democratic countries of France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Greece, Jugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and others have been invaded and occupied; and

Whereas these countries which are allied with us in the cause of democracy resisted to the limit of their strength the onrush of invading forces; and

Whereas the usual economic processes of these countries have been completely dislocated as a result of being occupied by invading forces; and

Whereas the food supplies of all these nations are dangerously exhausted due to requisition of native food suplies by the Germans, and inability to secure their usual imports through the blockade; and

reas no relief can be brought to them unless there be international action through which their native supplies can be protected and imports be made through the blockade; and

reas starvation has already begun; and

reas a plan for feeding the people of Greece has been in effect for several months in Greece under supervision of the Swedish and Swiss Governments and the International Red Cross; and

reas after six months' trial this relief has been certified by the State Department as working satisfactorily and without benefit to the Germans; and

reas the Governments of Belgium, Norway, and Poland have requested that their people be given relief; and

reas there are food surpluses available in the United States and in South America; and

reas many of the invaded countries have money with which to purchase the food needed to keep their people alive and have signified their desire to use funds for that purpose; and

reas the Swedish Government has ships not available to the Allies which could be used for transportation; and

reas the specter of mass starvation among friendly and noncombatant women and children is a tragedy that the compassionate heart of America wants to avert; and

reas France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, and others have lived in friendship with the United States during our entire national existence, and have sent us millions of our most useful and helpful American citizens, and now have no means whatever of securing the necessary agreements by which this disaster can be averted: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved,* That the House of Representatives does
2 express the conviction that immediate steps should be taken
3 to extend the Greek experiment and thereby prevent this
4 impending tragedy of mass starvation heretofore named; and
5 be it further

6 *Resolved,* That the House of Representatives respect-
7 fully urges that the Government of the United States, through
8 the Secretary of State, endeavor as quickly as possible to
9 work out, in cooperation with the British Government and
10 the Governments of Sweden, Switzerland, and the accredited
11 representatives of the other governments concerned, the
12 setting up of systematic and definite relief for all stricken
13 and hungry countries where the need is now the most acute;
14 this relief to be based on agreements by the belligerents
15 for the protection of the native and imported food supplies,
16 with rigid safeguarding of such relief so that no military
17 advantage whatever may accrue to the civil populations or
18 armed forces of the invading nations.

20 1002

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 221

RESOLUTION

Favoring action looking to relief for starving peoples of Europe.

By Mr. FISH

MAY 3, 1943
Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

MARCH 20, 1944
Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

APRIL 17, 1944
Considered and agreed to

00 1003

Files

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

JUNE 22, 1944

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE , 1944

Mr. BLOOM submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved,* That the House of Representatives hereby
2 expresses its deep concern over the plight of the threatened
3 millions in Nazi-occupied and Nazi-dominated territories.
4 The House of Representatives expresses its approval of
5 the activities of the War Refugee Board, which is facilitating
6 the actual rescue of persons so exposed; and the furnishing
7 of relief to such persons by making available food and other
8 supplies, and is attempting to influence through psychological
9 and other measures the attitudes of both the leaders and rank
10 and file populations in those territories where extermination
11 of minority groups is imminent, and be it further

J. 60724

30 1004

Resolved, That the House of Representatives is not content merely to join with those who have expressed their horror at the barbarism of the governments involved in the cruelties herein condemned, but hereby expresses its determination that the criminals who are guilty of this inhuman conduct shall be brought to justice. This concern and determination, while addressed to all Nazi-controlled territories, is particularly directed to Hungary, where the lives of a million Jews hang in the balance. At this historic moment, when the tide of military battle has turned decisively in favor of the United Nations, the House of Representatives of the United States of America calls upon the Nazis and all their satellites to stem the tide of inhumanity toward helpless peoples.

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

JUNE 22, 1944

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES.

RESOLUTION

Protesting the extermination by the Nazis of minorities in Hungary and other Nazi-controlled territories.

By Mr. BLOOM

JUNE , 1944

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

00 1006

74

78TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
2d Session } { No. 1913

REQUESTING INFORMATION AS TO ARRIVAL OF REFUGEES FROM ATTORNEY GENERAL

NOVEMBER 21, 1944.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DICKSTEIN, from the Committee on Immigration and naturalization, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. Res. 568]

The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, to whom was referred the resolution (H. Res. 568) requesting information as to arrival of refugees from the Attorney General, having had the same under consideration, report it back to the House and recommend that the resolution do not pass.

The action of the committee is based upon the following letter to the chairman of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization from the Attorney General, which letter is self-explanatory.

JULY 17, 1944.

Hon. SAMUEL DICKSTEIN,
Chairman, Committee on Immigration and Naturalization,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request for my views concerning House Resolution 568.

House Resolution 568 proposes to direct the Attorney General to furnish the House of Representatives the answers to the following questions:

"(1) How many refugees, if any, and of what nationality and from what countries, have arrived in the United States by plane at LaGuardia Field, N. Y., since June 1943?

"(2) How many refugees, if any, and of what nationality and from what countries, have arrived at any other airports in the United States, giving the names of such airports, during the same period?"

I regret that it is not practicable to answer either of the foregoing questions. While the Immigration and Naturalization Service naturally maintains detailed statistics of the arrival of aliens to the United States, it is not practicable to determine who are refugees and who are not. In fact, there appears to be no precise and well accepted definition of the term "refugee."

In view of the foregoing circumstances, I hope that the resolution will not be adopted because it would be impossible for this Department to furnish the information that the resolution seeks.

In this connection it may be of interest to you to know that between July 1, 1943, and May 30, 1944, 7,497 aliens arrived at LaGuardia Field. Of this number

only 313 came from the Axis countries, or countries occupied by the Axis. Of the last-mentioned number only 12 were admitted for permanent residence.

During the same period at Miami, Fla., 32,167 aliens were admitted; of whom 2,176 were born in Axis dominated or occupied countries. Of the last-mentioned group only 688 were admitted for permanent residence.

I have been advised by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

FRANCIS BIDDLE, *Attorney General.*

O

20 1008

November 23, 1944

To: The Administrative Assistant to the Secretary.

From: Legislative Section, Office of the General Counsel.

The following item appeared on page 8469 of the Congressional Record for November 22 is called to your attention for appropriate action.

Bureau or Division Affected: Mr. DuBois

Nature of Item:

Representative Dickstein from the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, submitted the committee report on S. 963, a bill relating to the imposition of certain penalties and the payment of detention expenses incident to the bringing of certain aliens into the United States; with amendment (Rept. No. 1920).

EO'C:mb

00 1009

78TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
2d Session } { No. 1920

RELATING TO THE IMPOSITION OF CERTAIN PENALTIES AND THE PAYMENT OF DETENTION EXPENSES INCIDENT TO THE BRINGING OF CERTAIN ALIENS INTO THE UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER 22, 1944.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. DICKSTEIN, from the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 963]

The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, to whom was referred the bill (S. 963) relating to the imposition of certain penalties and the payment of detention expenses incident to the bringing of certain aliens into the United States, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

First. On page 1, lines 11–13, and on page 2, line 1, strike out the language reading, "the inadmissibility of the aliens could not have been ascertained by the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the visas were issued and".

Second. On page 2, line 2, after the figure "13", add the following: "(a) (1) or (3)".

Third. On page 2, lines 14–16, strike out the language reading, "the inadmissibility of the aliens could not have been ascertained by the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the visas were issued and".

Fourth. On page 2, line 17, after the figure "13", add the following: "(a) (1) or (3)".

Fifth. On page 3, lines 9–11, strike out the language reading, "if the inadmissibility of the alien could not have been ascertained by the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the visa was issued".

The bill, as amended, reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 15 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917 (39 Stat. 885; 8 U. S. C. 151), is hereby amended by changing the period after the word "hereof", as it appears in the next to the last sentence of the said section, to a colon, and adding the following: "*Provided further*, That

in cases of aliens who arrive in possession of unexpired visas issued by United States consuls within sixty days of the aliens' foreign embarkation, detention expenses and expenses incident to detention shall not be assessed against the vessel if the sole cause of exclusion is one arising under section 13 (a) (1) or (3) of the Immigration Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 161–162; 50 Stat. 165; 46 Stat. 581; 8 U. S. C. 213 (a)–213 (f)."

SEC. 2. Section 18 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, as amended (39 Stat. 887–889; 45 Stat. 1551; 8 U. S. C. 154), is amended by changing the period after the last word in the second sentence thereof to a comma and adding the following: "except that detention expenses and expenses incident to detention, shall not be assessed against the owner or owners of the vessels on which they respectively came when the aliens are in possession of unexpired visas issued by United States consuls within sixty days of the aliens' foreign embarkation if the sole cause of exclusion is one arising under section 13 (a) (1) or (3) of the Immigration Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 161–162; 50 Stat. 165; 46 Stat. 581; 8 U. S. C. 213 (a)–213 (f)".

After the word "land" as it appears in the third sentence of this section, which reads: "or to fail to pay the cost of their maintenance while on land", add the following: "as required by this section or section 15 of this Act".

SEC. 3. Subsection (b) of section 16 of the Immigration Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 163; 8 U. S. C. 216 (b)), is hereby amended by substituting a colon for the period after the word "assessed" and inserting the following: "*Provided*, That no fine nor refund, as provided for in this subsection, nor any expense incident to detention in connection with an application for admission to the United States, shall be assessed or required for bringing into the United States any alien, if such alien holds an unexpired visa issued by a United States consul within sixty days of the alien's foreign embarkation".

SEC. 4. Subsection (a) of section 20 of the Immigration Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 104; 8 U. S. C. 167 (a)), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "The Attorney General may, upon application in writing therefor, mitigate such penalty to not less than $200 for each seaman in respect of whom such failure occurs, upon such terms as the Attorney General in his discretion shall think proper. This section, as amended, shall apply to all penalties arising subsequent to June 5, 1940".

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The bill has a twofold purpose: (1) To relieve carriers of certain unreasonable burdens by way of fines, cost of detention expenses, and other penalties, for bringing aliens to the United States with visas issued by American consuls but subsequently held not to represent the true status of the alien upon his application for admission before the Immigration Service at the time of his arrival (the cost of returning excluded aliens is not affected at all by the proposal, such cost to be continued to be paid by the carriers) and (2) to give the Attorney General authority to mitigate a fine against a carrier for failing to prevent the landing of certain seamen. The fine is now an arbitrary fixed figure of $1,000, whereas the bill grants authority to the Attorney General to mitigate the fine in the sum of not less than $200.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The first three sections of the bill actually deal with the same general objective, namely, to relieve common carriers of aliens to the United States from the payment of certain fines and other penalties for bringing aliens to the United States with improper visas, provided the aliens so brought embark from a foreign country for the United States within 60 days after the issuance of a visa.

An example of the case to be covered is as follows: An alien applies to an American consul anywhere in the world for a nonimmigrant visa, such as a so-called section 3 (2) visitor's visa. He succeeds in convincing the consul that he is a bona fide visitor and, therefore, is given the visa. However, when he arrives at a port of the United States something is developed in the course of the examination by the immigrant inspector which leads that officer to believe he is, in fact, an immigrant, in that he desires to remain in the United States permanently and not as a visitor as specified in the visa presented by him. If the decision of the inspector is upheld by the Attorney General the steamship company is fined $1,000 for bringing the alien here without an immigration visa and, also, is assessed additional penalties represented by the cost of maintenance of the alien while on land including, among other things, the cost of hospitalization, if any, and burial in the event of death, and other expenses incidental to detention. The company, likewise, is required to return the excluded alien to the country from whence he came. This latter obligation is not waived under the provisions of the bill.

A nonimmigrant visa, which includes visitors, transits, etc., is valid for a period of 12 months after issuance; that is to say, the holder can apply for limited admission to the United States at any time within twelve months after the visa is granted. An immigration visa issued for the purpose of permitting a person to migrate to the United States for permanent residence is valid for a period of 4 months.

In considering the measure the committee concurred in the view of the Senate that the present penalties are too drastic and relief should be granted to common carriers of aliens, provided the holders of the visas embark from a foreign country for the United States within a period of 60 days after the issuance of the document. This bill does not change the period of validity of the document but the committee was inclined to the belief that if more than 60 days elapse between the time of the issuance of the visa and the date of embarkation from a foreign country for the United States, the companies are on notice that they should make due inquiries into the status of the alien so that they will not bring an immigrant to the United States not in possession of an immigration visa.

The second objective of the bill is represented in section 4. Under existing law an immigration officer is required to order any alien seaman detained aboard the vessel if the officer has reason to believe the alien seaman might remain in the United States if granted shore leave. In each case where an alien seaman is ordered detained on board the vessel the master of the ship is given notice to this effect. Vessels are checked at the time of departure and if the alien ordered detained is not on board the company is fined $1,000.

It is conceded that even with the exercise of considerable diligence to prevent escapes these seamen occasionally do succeed in effecting their landing, not too infrequently with the connivance of crew members. It is recognized, particularly in the case of large vessels, with all the resulting confusion of handling vessels, that it is impossible at times for steamship companies to prevent the illegal landing of seamen ordered detained aboard the vessels.

Under section 4 of the bill the Attorney General is authorized to mitigate these fines in a sum of not less than $200. The amendment is made retroactive to June 5, 1940. That date is placed in the bill because it was about that time drastic changes were made in travel regulations requiring documentation on the part of all, including seamen.

The amendments offered to the bill by the House committee express more clearly the general objectives stated in this report, it being realized that if the "reasonable diligence" provisions, which have been stricken out in three places by the amendments, were to be left in the bill it would almost entirely negative the purpose of the bill.

The other amendments specifically referring to subsections (a) (1) and (3) of section 13 of the Immigration Act of 1924 are in the interest of clarity and being more specific and to make certain that the common carriers of aliens to the United States cannot claim any waiver under the provisions of this bill other than that intended, namely, the bringing of aliens to the United States with improper documents and under the conditions set forth in the bill.

In response to a request made by the chairman of the Senate committee for the views of the Attorney General, that official stated that he found no objection to the enactment of the bill, including in his statement a remark to the effect that it would seem the steamship companies should have the right to rely on the judgment of Government officials and to assume that an alien who is in possession of a visa duly issued by an American consul is admissible to the United States.

A representative of the Department of Justice appeared and explained the bill to the committee.

Many representatives of steamship and air companies appeared in behalf of the measure, as did a number of the Members of the House of Representatives.

There was no opposition to the bill in the committee.

After hearing all the evidence produced the committee is of the opinion that the legislation is highly desirable and, therefore, recommend that the bill, as amended, do pass.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 2a of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by this bill are shown as follows (existing law in which no change is made is printed in roman; omitted matter is printed within black brackets; the new matter is printed in italics):

SECTION 15 OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF FEBRUARY 5, 1917 (39 STAT. 885; 8 U. S. C. 151)

SEC. 15. That upon the arrival at a port of the United States of any vessel bringing aliens it shall be the duty of the proper immigration officials to go or to send competent assistants to the vessel and there inspect all such aliens, or said immigration officials may order a temporary removal of such aliens for examination at a designated time and place, but such temporary removal shall not be considered a landing, nor shall it relieve vessels, the transportation lines, masters, agents, owners, or consignees of the vessel upon which said aliens are brought to any port of the United States from any of the obligations which, in case such aliens remain on board, would under the provisions of this Act bind the said vessels, transportation lines, masters, agents, owners, or consignees: *Provided*, That where removal is made to premises owned or controlled by the United States, said vessels, transportation lines, masters, agents, owners, or consignees, and each of them, shall, so long as detention there lasts, be relieved of responsibility for the safekeeping of such aliens. Whenever a temporary removal of aliens is made the vessels or transportation lines which brought them and the masters, owners, agents, and consignees of the vessel upon which they arrive shall pay all expenses of such removal and all expenses arising during subsequent detention, pending decision on the aliens' eligibility to enter the United States and until they are either allowed to land or returned to the care of the line or to the vessel which brought them, such expenses to include those of maintenance, medical treatment in hospital or elsewhere, burial in the event of death, and transfer to the vessel in the event of deportation, excepting only where they arise under the terms of any of the provisos of section eighteen hereof[.]: *Provided further, That in cases of aliens who arrive in possession of unexpired visas issued by United States Consuls within sixty (60) days of the aliens' foreign embarkation, detention expenses and expenses incident to detention shall not be assessed against the vessel if the sole cause of exclusion is one arising under section 13 (a) (1) or (3) of the Immigration Act of 1924.* Any refusal or failure to comply with the provisions hereof shall be punished in the manner specified in section eighteen of this Act.

SECTION 18 OF THE ACT OF FEBRUARY 5, 1917, AS AMENDED (39 STAT. 887–889; 45 STAT. 1551; 8 U. S. C. 154)

SEC. 18. That all aliens brought to this country in violation of law shall be immediately sent back, in accommodations of the same class in which they arrived, to the country whence they respectively came, on the vessels bringing them, unless in the opinion of the Attorney General immediate deportation is not practicable or proper. The cost of their maintenance while on land, as well as the expense of the return of such aliens, shall be borne by the owner or owners of the vessels on which they respectively came, *except that detention expenses and expenses incident to detention, shall not be assessed against the owner or owners of the vessels on which they respectively came when the aliens are in possession of unexpired visas issued by United States Consuls within sixty (60) days of the aliens' foreign embarkation if the sole cause of exclusion is one arising under section 13 (a) (1) or (3) of the Immigration Act of 1924.* That it shall be unlawful for any master, purser, person in charge, agent, owner, or consignee of any such vessel to refuse to receive back on board thereof, or on board of any other vessel owned or operated by the same interests, such aliens; or to fail to detain them thereon; or to refuse or fail to return them in the manner aforesaid to the foreign port from which they came; or to fail to pay the cost of their maintenance while on land *as required by this section or section 15 of this Act;* or to make any charge for the return of any such alien, or to take any security for the payment of such charge; or to take any consideration to be returned in case the alien is landed; or knowingly to bring to the United States any alien excluded or arrested and deported under any provision of law until such time as such alien may be lawfully entitled to reapply for admission to the United States, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Attorney General that such master, purser, person in charge, agent, owner, or consignee has violated any of the foregoing provisions, or any of the provisions of section fifteen hereof, such master, purser, person in charge, agent, owner, or consignee shall pay to the collector of customs of the district in which the port of arrival is located, or in which any vessel of the line may be found, the sum of $300 for each and every violation of any provision of said sections; and no vessel shall have clearance from any port of the United States while any such fine is unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit with the collector of customs of a sum sufficient to cover such fine. If the vessel by which any alien ordered deported came has left the United States and it is impracticable for any reason to deport the alien within a reasonable time by another vessel owned by the same interests, the cost of deportation may be paid by the Government and recovered by civil suit from any agent, owner, or consignee of the vessel: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, with the approval of the Attorney General, may suspend, upon conditions to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, the deportation of any aliens found to have come in violation of any provision of this Act if, in his judgment, the testimony of such alien is necessary on behalf of the United States Government in the prosecution of offenders against any provision of this Act or other laws of the United States; and the cost of maintenance of any person so detained resulting from such suspension of deportation, and a witness fee in the sum of $1 per day for each day such person is so detained, may be paid from the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act, or such alien may be released under bond, in the penalty of not less than $500, with security approved by the Attorney General, conditioned that such alien shall be produced when required as a witness and for deportation. No alien certified, as provided in section sixteen of this Act, to be suffering from tuberculosis in any form, or from a loathsome or dangerous

contagious disease other than one of quarantinable nature, shall be permitted to land for medical treatment thereof in any hospital in the United States, unless the Attorney General is satisfied that to refuse treatment would be inhumane or cause unusual hardship or suffering, in which case the alien shall be treated in the hospital under the supervision of the immigration officials at the expense of the vessel transporting him: *Provided further*, That upon the certificate of an examining medical officer to the effect that the health or safety of an insane alien would be unduly imperiled by immediate deportation, such alien may, at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act, be held for treatment until such time as such alien may, in the opinion of such medical officer, be safely deported: *Provided further*, That upon the certificate of an examining medical officer to the effect that a rejected alien is helpless from sickness, mental or physical disability, or infancy, if such alien is accompanied by another alien whose protection or guardianship is required by such rejected alien, such accompanying alien may also be excluded, and the master, agent, owner, or consignee of the vessel in which such alien and accompanying alien are brought shall be required to return said alien and accompanying alien in the same manner as vessels are required to return other rejected aliens."

SECTION 16 OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF MAY 26, 1924 (43 STAT. 163; 8 U. S. C. 216 (A)–216 (C))

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person, including any transportation company, or the owner, master, agent, charterer, or consignee of any vessel, to bring to the United States by water from any place outside thereof (other than foreign contiguous territory) (1) any immigrant who does not have an unexpired immigration visa, or (2) any quota immigrant having an immigration visa the visa in which specifies him as a nonquota immigrant.

(b) If it appears to the satisfaction of the Attorney General that any immigrant has been so brought, such person, or transportation company, or the master, agent, owner, charterer, or consignee of any such vessel, shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of $1,000 for each immigrant so brought, and in addition a sum equal to that paid by such immigrant for his transportation from the initial point of departure, indicated in his ticket, to the port of arrival, such latter sum to be delivered by the collector of customs to the immigrant on whose account assessed [.]: *Provided, That no fine nor refund, as provided for in this subsection, nor any expense incident to detention in connection with an application for admission to the United States, shall be assessed or required for bringing into the United States any alien, if such alien holds an unexpired visa issued by a United States Consul within sixty (60) days of the alien's foreign embarkation.* No vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the liability to the payment of such sums, or while such sums remain unpaid, except that clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit of an amount sufficient to cover such sums, or of a bond with sufficient surety to secure the payment thereof approved by the collector of customs.

(c) Such sums shall not be remitted or refunded, unless it appears to the satisfaction of the Attorney General that such person, and the owner, master, agent, charterer, and consignee of the vessel, prior to the departure of the vessel from the last port outside the United States, did not know, and could not have ascertained by the exercise of reasonable diligence, (1) that the individual transported was an immigrant, if the fine was imposed for bringing an immigrant without an unexpired immigration visa, or (2) that the individual transported was a quota immigrant, if the fine was imposed for bringing a quota immigrant the visa in whose immigration visa specified him as being a nonquota immigrant."

SECTION 20 OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, AS AMENDED (43 STAT. 164–165; 8 U. S. C. 167 (A)–167 (C))

SEC. 20. (a) The owner, charterer, agent, consignee, or master of any vessel arriving in the United States from any place outside thereof who fails to detain on board any alien seaman employed on such vessel until the immigration and naturalization officer in charge at the port of arrival has inspected such seaman (which inspection in all cases shall include a personal physical examination by the medical examiners), or who fails to detain such seaman on board after such inspection or to deport such seaman if required by such immigration and naturalization officer or the Attorney General to do so, shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of

$1,000 for each alien seaman in respect of whom such failure occurs. No vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the liability to the payment of such fine, or while the fine remains unpaid, except that clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit of a sum sufficient to cover such fine, or of a bond with sufficient surety to secure the payment thereof approved by the collector of customs. *The Attorney General may, upon application in writing therefor, mitigate such penalty to not less than $200 for each seaman in respect of whom such failure occurs, upon such terms as the Attorney General in his discretion shall think proper. This section, as amended, shall apply to all penalties arising subsequent to June 5, 1940.*

(b) Proof that an alien seaman did not appear upon the outgoing manifest of the vessel on which he arrived in the United States from any place outside thereof, or that he was reported by the master of such vessel as a deserter, shall be prima facie evidence of a failure to detain or deport after requirement by the immigration and naturalization officer or the Attorney General.

(c) If the Attorney General finds that deportation of the alien seaman on the vessel on which he arrived would cause undue hardship to such seaman he may cause him to be deported on another vessel at the expense of the vessel on which he arrived, and such vessel shall not be granted clearance until such expense has been paid or its payment guaranteed to the satisfaction of the Attorney General.

(d) Section 32 of the Immigration Act of 1917 is repealed, but shall remain in force as to all vessels, their owners, agents, consignees, and masters, and as to all seamen, arriving in the United States prior to the enactment of this Act.

O

00 10 13

Calendar No. 1115

78TH CONGRESS, 2d Session | SENATE | REPORT No. 1099

RELATING TO THE IMPOSITION OF CERTAIN PENALTIES AND THE PAYMENT OF DETENTION EXPENSES INCIDENT TO THE BRINGING OF CERTAIN ALIENS INTO THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 15 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 1), 1944.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Immigration, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 963]

The Committee on Immigration, to whom was referred the bill (S. 963), relating to the imposition of certain penalties and the payment of detention expenses incident to the bringing of certain aliens into the United States, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill do pass.

The committee amendments are as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That section 15 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917 (39 Stat. 885, 8 U. S. C. 151), is hereby amended by changing the period after the word "hereof," as it appears in the next to the last sentence of the said section, to a colon, and adding the following: "*Provided further*, That in cases of aliens who arrive in possession of unexpired visas issued by United States consuls within sixty days of the aliens' foreign embarkation, detention expenses and expenses incident to detention shall not be assessed against the vessel if the inadmissibility of the aliens could not have been ascertained by the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the visas were issued and the sole cause of exclusion is one arising under section 13 of the Immigration Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 161-162; 50 Stat. 165; 46 Stat. 581; 8 U. S. C. 213 (a)-213 (f))."

SEC. 2. Section 18 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, as amended (39 Stat. 887-889; 45 Stat. 1551; 8 U. S. C. 154), is amended by changing the period after the last word in the second sentence thereof to a comma and adding the following: "except that detention expenses and expenses incident to detention, shall not be assessed against the owner or owners of the vessels on which they respectively came when the aliens are in possession of unexpired visas issued by United States consuls within sixty days of the aliens' foreign embarkation if the inadmissibility of the aliens could not have been ascertained by the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the visas were issued and the sole cause of exclusion is one arising under section 13 of the Immigration Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 161-162; 50 Stat. 165; 46 Stat. 581; 8 U. S. C. 213 (a)-213 (f))."

After the word "land" as it appears in the third sentence of this section, which reads: "or to fail to pay the cost of their maintenance while on land," add the following: "as required by this section or section 15 of this Act."

00 10 14

SEC. 3. Subsection (b) of section 16 of the Immigration Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 163; 8 U. S. C. 216 (b)) is hereby amended by substituting a colon for the period after the word "assessed" and inserting the following: "*Provided*, That no fine nor refund as provided for in this subsection, nor any expense incident to detention in connection with an application for admission to the United States, shall be assessed or required for bringing into the United States any alien, if such alien holds an unexpired visa issued by a United States consul within sixty days of the alien's foreign embarkation if the inadmissibility of the alien could not have been ascertained by the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the visa was issued."

SEC. 4. Subsection (a) of section 20 of the Immigration Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 164; 8 U. S. C. 167 (a)), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentences: "The Attorney General may, upon application in writing therefor, mitigate such penalty to not less than $200 for each seaman in respect of whom such failure occurs, upon such terms as the Attorney General in his discretion shall think proper. This section, as amended shall apply to all penalties rising subsequent to June 5, 1940."

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The bill has a twofold purpose: (1) To relieve passenger carriers of certain unreasonable burdens by way of fines, cost of detention expenses, and other penalties, for bringing aliens to the United States with visas issued by American consuls but subsequently held not to represent the true status of the alien upon his application for admission before the Immigration Service at the time of his arrival; and (2) to give the Attorney General authority to mitigate a fine against a passenger carrier for failing to prevent the landing of certain seamen. The fine is now an arbitrary fixed figure of $1,000, whereas the bill grants authority to the Attorney General to mitigate the fine in the sum of not less than $200.

GENERAL INFORMATION

A subcommittee of the Senate Immigration Committee was appointed to consider S. 963 as introduced. Subsequently, on Wednesday, August 30, 1944, the full committee met and discussed the bill in great detail.

The committee decided to reduce the provisions of the bill to cover but two problems: (1) To waive the carriers' liability as to fines and other incidental penalties, such as maintenance costs during determination of cases, etc., where aliens presented improper visas if the inadmissibility of the aliens could not have been ascertained by the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the visas were issued and if the aliens actually applied for admission within 60 days from the issuance of the visas (the cost of returning excluded aliens is not affected at all by the proposal, such cost to be continued to be paid by the carriers); and (2) to amend section 20 of the 1924 act so that instead of having an arbitrary $1,000 fine in the case of seamen who escape after being ordered detained on board vessels the fine could be mitigated by the Attorney General in a sum not less than $200. The committee felt that the existing laws involving fines and penalties for bringing mentally and physically afflicted aliens to the United States and certain other classes, such as natives of barred zones, illiterates, etc., should remain unchanged.

The bill as changed by the committee is designed to amend certain sections of existing law to accomplish the two objectives agreed and to do nothing more.

It was also felt that in the interest of intelligent drafting it is much better to amend the precise sections of the law involved rather than to pass a more or less general bill, which usually tends toward confusion in interpretation.

Section 1 of the bill as changed amends section 15 of the basic Immigration Act of February 5, 1917. This section contains general authority to charge carriers with expenses involving arriving aliens. The only thing the amendment does is to relieve the carriers of expenses incidental to detention in cases where the aliens arrive in possession of unexpired visas issued by United States consuls within 60 days of the aliens' foreign departure if the inadmissibility of the aliens could not have been ascertained by the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the visas were issued and if the sole cause of exclusion was due to improper documentation.

Section 2 of the draft amends section 18 of the basic Immigration Act of February 5, 1917. It is in part a repetition of the responsibility placed on carriers by section 15 (which section is covered in the first section of this draft). Section 18 also includes other penalties against carriers which are not within the purview of the bill and remain unchanged. The two amendments to section 18 provided for in section 2 of the bill merely cover the classes of aliens coming in with improper visas, as indicated in the next preceding paragraph.

Section 3 of the committee draft amends section 16 of the Immigration Quota Act of 1924. Quota visas first appeared in the 1924 act and this is the section which provided the $1,000 fine for each alien who arrived without an appropriate visa. The amendment to the section offered in the draft merely covers the class specified by the committee.

Section 4 of the draft relates to the second and last objective of the committee. Under that section a fine in the flat sum of $1,000 is provided in every case where an alien seaman ordered detained aboard a vessel by immigration officials effected his landing. Under the proposed amendment, the Attorney General will have authority to mitigate these fines in a sum not less than $200. The amendment is made retroactive to June 5, 1940. That date is placed in the bill because it was about that time drastic changes were made in travel regulations requiring documentation on the part of all, including seamen.

The two objectives of the bill can be summed up as follows: (1) Passenger carriers or carriers bringing aliens to the United States may rely on the authenticity of the visas issued by American consuls abroad if the applicant applies within 60 days of the issuance of the visa and will not be subjected to the various fines and collateral penalties for not being able to "guess" that the Immigration Service at the time of arrival will reach the conclusion that an improper document was given to the alien by the United States consul; and (2) carriers may have fines reduced to a sum not less than $200 in cases where they show that they have done everything reasonably within their power to prevent the escape from vessels of seamen who have been ordered detained on board by immigration officers.

On May 5, 1943, the Attorney General addressed a letter to the chairman of the committee. That letter deals, of course, with the bill as originally drafted. The letter is quoted hereunder and note

that the Attorney General finds no objection to the enactment of the bill.

The letter reads as follows:

MAY 5, 1943.

Hon. RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Immigration,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: This in response to your request for the views of this Department relative to a bill (S. 963) relating to the imposition of certain penalties and the payment of detention expenses incident to the bringing of certain aliens into the United States.

The legislation under consideration would limit the liability of steamship companies for bringing inadmissible aliens into the United States. Except in the case of certain specified groups of aliens, the companies would be relieved of liability for a fine, the payment of cost of maintaining and returning any alien found to be inadmissible, and the refund of passage money if such alien held a visa issued by an American consul.

Under existing law, a fine is imposed on any steamship company for bringing to this country an alien who does not have a proper immigration visa (U. S. C., title 8, sec. 216) or who is inadmissible because he is subject to certain disabilities or is afflicted with certain diseases, or who is a native of that portion of Asia from which immigration is prohibited (U. S. C., title 8, sec. 145). In addition, the steamship company is required to refund the passage money paid by such alien (U. S. C., title 8, secs. 145 and 216) and to pay both the cost of his maintenance while he is in the United States, pending his return, and the cost of returning him (U. S. C., title 8, sec. 154).

The legislation under consideration would exempt steamship companies from the foregoing liability in those cases in which the alien is in possession of a visa duly issued by an American consul and is excluded for a cause which existed at the time the visa was issued. This exemption would not apply to cases involving (1) aliens afflicted with certain specified mental defects, or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, or with a mental or physical disability which would result in their becoming public charges; or (2) aliens who are natives of the above-mentioned part of Asia.

The existing law was enacted at the time of mass immigration into the United States for the purpose of discouraging steamship companies from bringing in aliens merely in order to make a profit on their transportation without using some care to determine whether or not they were eligible for admission into the United States. When the present law was enacted, no preexaminations were conducted abroad and prospective immigrants were not examined until they arrived in the United States. At the present time, however, immigrants are preexamined abroad by representatives of the United States and visas are issued by American consuls only after a thorough and searching inquiry.

It would seem that steamship companies should have the right to rely on the judgment of Government officials and to assume that an alien who is in possession of a visa duly issued by an American consul is admissible to the United States.

Section 3 of the measure would amend section 20 (a) of the Immigration Act of 1924 (U. S. C., title 8, sec. 167 (a)). That section provides for the imposition of a fine of $1,000 on any steamship company which fails to detain an alien seaman on board its vessel until he has been inspected by an immigration officer. The bill under consideration would amend this provision by permitting the Attorney General, in his discretion, to mitigate such penalty to not less than $200 for each seaman.

In view of the foregoing considerations, I find no objection to the enactment of the bill.

I have been informed by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

FRANCIS BIDDLE, *Attorney General.*

The committee, after considering the evidence submitted, are of the opinion that the bill S. 963 is meritorious and should be enacted into law.

O

House Calendar No. 336

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 418

[Report No. 1997]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 27, 1944

Mr. WRIGHT submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

NOVEMBER 30, 1944

Reported with amendments, referred to the House Calendar, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through]

RESOLUTION

Whereas the Sixty-seventh Congress of the United States on June 30, 1922, unanimously resolved "that the United States of America favors the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of Christian and all other non-Jewish communities in Palestine, and that the holy places and religious buildings and sites in Palestine shall be adequately protected"; and

Whereas the ruthless persecution of the Jewish people in Europe has clearly demonstrated the need for a Jewish homeland as a haven for the large numbers who have become homeless as a result of this persecution: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the United States shall use its good offices ~~and take appropriate measures~~ to the end that the doors of Palestine shall be opened for free entry of Jews into that country, and that there shall be full opportunity for colonization, so that the Jewish people may ultimately reconstitute Palestine as a free and democratic ~~Jewish~~ commonwealth.

House Calendar No. 336

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 418

[Report No. 1997]

RESOLUTION

Relative to the Jewish national home in Palestine.

By Mr. WRIGHT

JANUARY 27, 1944
Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

NOVEMBER 30, 1944
Reported with amendments, referred to the House Calendar, and ordered to be printed

December 13, 1944

To: The Administrative Assistant to the Secretary.

From: Legislative Section, Office of the General Counsel.

The following item appeared on page 9351 of the Congressional Record for December 12 is called to your attention for appropriate action.

Bureau or Division Affected: Mr. DuBois

Nature of Item:

Mrs. Caraway, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had presented to the President, for his approval, S. 963, an act relating to the imposition of certain penalties and the payment of detention expenses incident to the bringing of certain aliens into the United States.

EO'C:mb

00 10 19

December 12, 1944

To: The Administrative Assistant to the Secretary.

From: Legislative Section, Office of the General Counsel.

The following item appeared on page 9233 of the Congressional Record for December 11 is called to your attention for appropriate action.

Bureau or Division Affected: Mr. DuBois

Nature of Item:

A message was received in the Senate that the House had receded from its amendment No. 6 to the bill S. 963 relating to the imposition of certain penalties and the payment of detention expenses incident to the bringing of certain aliens into the United States.

EO'C:mb

00 1020

76TH CONGRESS
3D SESSION

S. 3577

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 13 (legislative day, MARCH 4), 1940

Mr. WAGNER (for Mr. KING) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To provide for the settlement and development of Alaska.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

INCORPORATION

SECTION 1. Any ten or more citizens of the United States may file with the Secretary of the Interior articles of incorporation as an Alaska development corporation, and the Secretary of the Interior, upon a finding that such articles conform to the requirements set forth in sections 2 and 3 of this Act, and that the incorporators have conformed to the further requirements set forth in section 4 of this Act, shall issue to such incorporators a certificate of incorporation.

00 1021

CORPORATE PURPOSE

SEC. 2. The primary purposes of any Alaska development corporation formed under this Act shall be to promote permanent settlements in Alaska and to develop such industries, based upon the resources of Alaska, as may contribute to the needs of the national economy and the interest of the national defense.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

SEC. 3. The articles of incorporation of any Alaska development corporation shall state—

(1) The name of the corporation, which shall include the words "Alaska Development Corporation, U. S. A.";

(2) The purposes of the corporation, which shall be in pursuance of those set forth in section 2 of this Act;

(3) The specific enterprises to be conducted by the corporation, which shall be limited to one or more of the following enterprises: Agricultural and livestock operations; processing of forest products including wood pulp and paper; the mining, smelting, and processing of tin, platinum, gold, and other minerals; the taking, processing, and canning of shellfish and fish other than salmon; fur-farming and the processing of furs; the manufacture of products from reindeer hides; the production of articles and the rendering of services required by the persons employed in any of the foregoing enterprises and their dependents; and any other

enterprises which the Secretary of the Interior finds appropriate to carry out the purposes set forth in section 2 of this Act: *Provided*, That such articles of incorporation shall contain adequate assurance that all development of Alaskan natural resources undertaken by the corporation will be in conformity with such standards of conservation as may be promulgated from time to time by the appropriate departments or other agencies of the Federal Government or the Territory of Alaska;

(4) The maximum rate of interest to be paid on debentures and the maximum rate of dividend to be paid upon stock: *Provided*, That in no case shall such rate of interest or dividend be higher than 6 per centum per annum;

(5) The amount of the authorized capital stock, the designation of each class of stock, the terms upon which it is to be issued, and the number and par value of each class of stock;

(6) The location of its principal office, which shall be in the District of Columbia, and of at least one branch office in the Territory of Alaska;

(7) The duration of the corporation, which shall be not less than twenty-five years and which may be perpetual;

(8) The number of directors to serve on the board of directors of the corporation and the manner of their selection: *Provided*, That all such directors shall be citizens of

the United States and one or more of such directors may be designated by an official or agency of the Federal or Territorial Government, if the articles of association so provide; and

(9) The maximum number of settlers to be certified in any one year by the corporation pursuant to section 9 of this Act.

CAPITAL

SEC. 4. No certificate of incorporation shall be issued unless the articles of incorporation provide for capital stock of at least $10,000,000 and the incorporators present evidence satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior that shares of stock or debentures, already subscribed to in good faith, amount to $2,500,000 or more.

STOCK

SEC. 5. All stock of an Alaska development corporation shall have a par value. Each share of the original or any subsequent issue of stock of such corporation shall be issued at not less than par value, and shall be paid for in cash. Persons not citizens of the United States, unless certified as settlers pursuant to section 9 of this Act, shall not own any voting stock of an Alaska development corporation, and any transfer of such stock to any such person shall be null and void.

CORPORATE POWERS

SEC. 6. In addition to the powers granted elsewhere in this Act, an Alaska development corporation—

(a) Shall have the right of succession during the existence of the corporation;

(b) Shall have a corporate seal and may with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior alter it;

(c) May sue and be sued;

(d) May transact the business authorized by its articles of incorporation and such further business as is properly connected therewith or necessary and incidental thereto;

(e) May make contracts and incur liabilities;

(f) May acquire by gift, grant, purchase, devise, bequest, or otherwise and hold real or personal property, necessary to effect the purposes for which it is formed, and dispose of such property;

(g) May borrow money and issue its notes, coupon, or registered bonds, or other evidence of debt and secure their payment by a mortgage of its property;

(h) May certify settlers in accordance with the provisions of section 9 of this Act, execute appropriate guaranties to the Secretary of Labor that such settlers will not become public charges, and contribute to the training, transportation, financing, and support of such settlers;

(i) May establish such branch offices at such places in Alaska or elsewhere as it deems advisable; and

(j) May amend its articles of incorporation in conformity with this Act and in such manner as the articles of incorporation may provide, and with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

BYLAWS

SEC. 7. All matters which relate to the internal organization and functioning of an Alaska development corporation which are not required to be provided for in the articles of incorporation may be provided for in the bylaws of the corporation. Such bylaws may be adopted, amended, and repealed, in such manner as the articles of incorporation may provide.

PLANS OF SETTLEMENT

SEC. 8. (a) As a basis for the certification of settlers and the undertaking of any settlement project in Alaska, an Alaska development corporation shall prepare for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior a plan of settlement for each such project. Such plan shall contain a statement of (1) the number and qualifications of the settlers needed for such project, including in such qualifications the experience or special training of prospective settlers under conditions of living and of climate as prevail in the regions where the project is to be established, (2) the procedure to be fol-

lowed in the selection of such settlers, (3) the program for the development of enterprises in connection with such project, including the method of their financing, (4) the public services and facilities to be provided, and (5) such other matters relating to the project as may be required by the Secretary of the Interior. Changes in a plan of settlement may be made from time to time with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior shall approve any such plan if he finds it to be consonant with the national interest, appropriate for the development of Alaska, and not in conflict with the settlement plans of any other Alaska development corporation: *Provided,* That any such plan shall, with respect to at least 50 per centum of the number of settlers to be accepted under the proposed plan of settlement, accord a preference to citizens of the United States possessing the qualifications set forth in the proposed plan who may apply for certification as settlers under the said plan: *And provided further,* That, in the choice of noncitizen settlers admitted under section 9 (b) (2) of this Act, the apportionment of qualified settlers among the various countries of origin, so far as the number of qualified applicants from such countries permits, shall be in proportion to existing national quotas under the Immigration Act of 1924.

(c) The approval of a plan of settlement shall constitute authorization for the certification of qualified settlers in the number contemplated in the plan.

CERTIFICATION OF SETTLERS

SEC. 9. (a) Any Alaska development corporation may certify as settlers, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, persons falling within any of the following categories:

(1) Citizens of the United States;

(2) Quota immigrants and persons lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence.

(b) Any Alaska development corporation may, upon giving guaranties acceptable to the Secretary of Labor against such persons becoming public charges, certify as settlers persons not ineligible to citizenship falling within any of the following categories, and thereupon such persons may, in the discretion of the Secretary of Labor, be admitted into Alaska as nonquota immigrants, upon compliance with, and for so long as they shall comply with, the conditions and requirements hereinafter in this section contained:

(1) Nonquota immigrants heretofore or hereafter admitted to the United States under section 4 of the Act of May 26, 1924 (43 Stat. 155; U. S. C., title 8, sec. 204), as amended by section 1 of the Act of July 3, 1926 (44 Stat. 812), subsequently amended by sec-

tions 1 and 2 of the Act of May 29, 1928 (45 Stat. 1009), subsequently amended by section 3 of the Act of July 3, 1930 (46 Stat. 854), and further amended by section 1 of the Act of July 11, 1932 (47 Stat. 656);

(2) Immigrants not falling within any of the foregoing classes who possess the following special qualifications and who shall be deemed to be nonquota immigrants under the provisions of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, and entitled to receive visas as such solely for entry into and residence in the Territory of Alaska:

I. Each such immigrant must be a person between the ages of 16 and 45, or the spouse or child or adopted child of such a person.

II. Each such immigrant shall be certified as physically and mentally fit by such officers of the Public Health Service of the United States as may be duly designated by the Surgeon General.

III. Such immigrants shall not be within any of the classes excluded from admission into the United States as provided by United States Code, title 8, section 136, paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (i), (j), (l), (m), (n), and (o), or section 137.

IV. Each immigrant admitted under subsection (b) (2) of this section shall take an oath to obey the

Constitution and the laws of the United States and to uphold the democratic institutions of the United States.

V. Each immigrant admitted under subsection (b) (2) of this section shall undertake to engage only in such occupations as are prescribed in section 3 of this Act, for a period of at least five years after his admission to Alaska and so long thereafter as he retains the status of a nonquota immigrant.

VI. Each immigrant, prior to admission under subsection (b) (2) of this section, shall present a passport, issued by a recognized foreign government, which shall show that the bearer of the passport intends to travel from such foreign state to the Territory of Alaska, or, if it is not feasible to obtain a passport from such government, shall present other acceptable evidence of such intent.

(3) The proviso in section 3 of the Act of February 5, 1917, entitled "An Act to regulate the immigration of aliens to, and the residence of aliens in, the United States" (39 Stat. L. 878; U. S. C., title 8, sec. 136 (h)), authorizing the President to exclude from the continental territory of the United States certain persons admitted to the insular possessions of the United States or the Canal Zone, shall hereafter apply to any person

admitted to Alaska under subsection (b) (2) of section 9 of this Act.

VISAS

SEC. 9A. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to exempt any nonquota immigrant admitted under the provisions of subsection (b) (2) of section 9 from the necessity of securing an immigration visa in the manner prescribed by section 2 of the Immigration Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 153).

ACQUISITION OF CITIZENSHIP BY IMMIGRANT SETTLERS

SEC. 10. An immigrant settler admitted under subsection (b) (2) of the preceding section shall not be admitted to citizenship unless he shall have resided continuously in the Territory of Alaska for five years following his admission to the Territory and shall have been reclassified as a quota immigrant. The Secretary of Labor may reclassify any such settler as a quota immigrant, accredited to the quota of his nationality as determined in accordance with section 12 of the Immigration Act of 1924, on or after March 1 of any fiscal year if the quota for that year has not otherwise been filled.

REPORTS; RECORDS FOR PUBLIC INSPECTOR

SEC. 11. (a) Each Alaska development corporation shall make and file with the Secretary of the Interior, in

1 such manner and form and at such time as shall be by regu-
2 lation prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, a report
3 of its business and activities for each fiscal year and of its
4 financial condition at the close of the year. The corpora-
5 tion shall furnish a true copy of the report to each of its
6 stockholders.

7 (b) Copies of all applications for a certificate of incor-
8 poration, of all articles of incorporation and amendments
9 thereto, and of all certificates of incorporation, executed
10 pursuant to this Act, shall be kept on record in the offices
11 of the Secretary of the Interior and of the corporation and
12 shall be available for public inspection under such regula-
13 tions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

14 INVESTIGATIONS

15 SEC. 12. (a) The Secretary of the Interior, in order to
16 ascertain if the affairs of an Alaska development corporation
17 are conducted contrary to any provision of this Act or any
18 other law of the United States or the articles of incorporation
19 or bylaws of the corporation, may investigate the affairs of
20 the corporation. The Secretary of the Interior, whenever he
21 is satisfied that the affairs of any Alaska development cor-
22 poration are or have been so conducted, may institute in
23 the United States District Court for the District of Columbia
24 proceedings for the revocation of the certification of incor-
25 poration of the corporation. The court may revoke such

1 certificate and may grant such alternative or additional relief
2 as may be appropriate, if it finds that the affairs of such
3 corporation have been so conducted. Pending final deci-
4 sion in the revocation proceedings the court may at any
5 time, upon application of the Secretary of the Interior or
6 upon its own motion, make such orders in respect to the
7 conduct of the affairs of the corporation as it deems
8 advisable.

9 (b) The Secretary of the Interior in conducting such
10 investigation into the affairs of any Alaska development
11 corporation shall have the same powers and authorities as
12 are conferred upon the China Trade Act registrar with
13 respect to the investigation of the affairs of any China Trade
14 Act corporation by section 15 of the Act of September 19,
15 1922 (42 Stat. 853; U. S. C., title 15, sec. 155).

16 STATUS OF CORPORATION

17 SEC. 13. Every Alaska development corporation formed
18 under this Act shall be subject to all laws and taxes of the
19 Territory of Alaska applicable to private corporations. Pro-
20 visions of the Securities Act of 1933 (Act of May 27, 1933,
21 48 Stat. 74, 15 U. S. C., secs. 77a to 77aa) shall not apply
22 to any of the securities issued in conformity with the pro-
23 visions of this Act by any corporation formed thereunder.
24 Gifts or bequests to or for the benefit of any Alaska develop-
25 ment corporation shall be exempt from all Federal taxes.

00 10 27

PENAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 14. Any settler who violates any of the undertakings set forth in section 9 of this Act and assumed by him as a condition to his certification by any Alaska development corporation shall, upon conviction thereof, be subjected to imprisonment for not more than three years or to a fine of not more than $5,000, or both, and, if not a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted to the United States as an immigrant for permanent residence without regard to the provisions of this Act, shall be subject to deportation proceedings in the manner provided by sections 155 and 156 of title 8 of the United States Code.

REGULATIONS

SEC. 15. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Labor are authorized to make such regulations as may be necessary to carry into effect the respective functions vested in them by this Act.

ALTERATION, AMENDMENT, OR REPEAL

SEC. 16. The Congress of the United States reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal any provision of this Act.

SEPARABILITY

SEC. 17. If any of the provisions of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of the Act, and the application of such

provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

CITATION

SEC. 18. This Act may be cited as the Alaska Development Corporation Act of 1940.

00 1028

76TH CONGRESS
3D SESSION

S. 3577

A BILL

To provide for the settlement and development of Alaska.

By Mr. KING

MARCH 13 (legislative day, MARCH 4), 1940
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs

00 10 29

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 12

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 4, 1945

Mr. DICKSTEIN submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Whereas the many countries with which we are at war have, under cover or pretense of law, deprived many of its nationals of their property, using such property in the prosecution of their war against the United States and the nations associated with it; and

Whereas such expropriations cannot be sanctioned under international law and are repugnant to the provisions of our Constitution and the rights of civilized society: Therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring)*, That in any treaty of peace, which this country
3 may enter into, at the termination of the present war, appro-
4 priate provisions should be made for the restoration of
5 property or reimbursement by way of damages to any and
6 all persons who have been deprived of their property by
7 such countries under cover of law or otherwise.

00 10 30

70TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 12

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Providing for restoration of property confiscated by the Axis, and for other purposes.

By Mr. DICKSTEIN

JANUARY 4, 1945

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

00 10 3 1

File

78TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { DOCUMENT
2d Session } { No. 656

CARING FOR REFUGEES IN THE UNITED STATES

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

NOTIFYING

THE CONGRESS THAT ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO CARE FOR APPROXIMATELY 1,000 REFUGEES IN THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 12, 1944.—Referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization and ordered to be printed

To the Congress of the United States:

Congress has repeatedly manifested its deep concern with the pitiful plight of the persecuted minorities in Europe whose lives are each day being offered in sacrifice on the altar of Nazi tyranny.

This Nation is appalled by the systematic persecution of helpless minority groups by the Nazis. To us the unprovoked murder of innocent people simply because of race, religion, or political creed is the blackest of all possible crimes. Since the Nazis began this campaign many of our citizens in all walks of life and of all political and religious persuasions have expressed our feeling of repulsion and our anger. It is a matter with respect to which there is and can be no division of opinion amongst us.

As the hour of the final defeat of the Hitlerite forces draws closer, the fury of their insane desire to wipe out the Jewish race in Europe continues undiminished. This is but one example: Many Christian groups also are being murdered. Knowing that they have lost the war, the Nazis are determined to complete their program of mass extermination. This program is but one manifestation of Hitler's aim to salvage from military defeat victory for Nazi principles—the very principles which this war must destroy unless we shall have fought in vain.

This Government has not only made clear its abhorrence of this inhuman and barbarous activity of the Nazis, but, in cooperation with other governments has endeavored to alleviate the condition of the persecuted peoples. In January of this year I determined that this

00 10 32

Government should intensify its efforts to combat the Nazi terror. Accordingly, I established the War Refugee Board, composed of the Secretaries of State, Treasury, and War. This Board was charged with the responsibility of taking all action consistent with the successful prosecution of the war to rescue the victims of enemy oppression in imminent danger of death and to afford such victims all other possible relief and assistance. It was entrusted with the solemn duty of translating this Government's humanitarian policy into prompt action, thus manifesting once again in a concrete way that our kind of world and not Hitler's will prevail. Its purpose is directly and closely related to our whole war effort.

Since its establishment, the War Refugee Board, acting through a full-time administrative staff, has made a direct and forceful attack on the problem. Operating quietly, as is appropriate, the Board, through its representatives in various parts of the world, has actually succeeded in saving the lives of innocent people. Not only have refugees been evacuated from enemy territory, but many measures have been taken to protect the lives of those who have not been able to escape.

Above all, the efforts of the Board have brought new hope to the oppressed peoples of Europe. This statement is not idle speculation. From various sources, I have received word that thousands of people, wearied by their years of resistance to Hitler and by their sufferings to the point of giving up the struggle, have been given the will and desire to continue by the concrete manifestation of this Government's desire to do all possible to aid and rescue the oppressed.

To the Hitlerites, their subordinates and functionaries and satellites, to the German people and to all other peoples under the Nazi yoke, we have made clear our determination to punish all participants in these acts of savagery. In the name of humanity we have called upon them to spare the lives of these innocent people.

Notwithstanding this Government's unremitting efforts, which are continuing, the numbers actually rescued from the jaws of death have been small compared with the numbers still facing extinction in German territory. This is due principally to the fact that our enemies, despite all our appeals and our willingness to find havens of refuge for the oppressed peoples, persist in their fiendish extermination campaign and actively prevent the intended victims from escaping to safety.

In the face of this attitude of our enemies we must not fail to take full advantage of any opportunity, however limited, for the rescue of Hitler's victims. We are confronted with a most urgent situation.

Therefore, I wish to report to you today concerning a step which I have just taken in an effort to save additional lives and which I am certain will meet with your approval. You will, I am sure, appreciate that this measure is not only consistent with the successful prosecution of the war, but that it was essential to take action without delay.

Even before the Allied landing in Italy there had been a substantial movement of persecuted peoples of various races and nationalities into that country. This movement was undoubtedly prompted by the fact that, despite all attempts by the Fascists to stir up intolerance, the warm-hearted Italian people could not forsake their centuries-old tradition of tolerance and humanitarianism. The Allied landings swelled this stream of fleeing and hunted peoples seeking sanctuary behind the guns of the United Nations. However, in view of the

military situation in Italy, the number of refugees who can be accommodated there is relatively limited. The Allied military forces, in view of their primary responsibility, have not been able, generally speaking, to encourage the escape of refugees from enemy territory. This unfortunate situation has prevented the escape of the largest possible number of refugees. Furthermore, as the number of refugees living in southern Italy increases, their care constitutes an additional and substantial burden for the military authorities.

Recently the facilities for the care of refugees in southern Italy have become so overtaxed that unless many refugees who have already escaped to that area and are arriving daily, particularly from the Balkan countries, can be promptly removed to havens of refuge elsewhere, the escape of refugees to that area from German-occupied territory will be seriously impeded. It was apparent that prompt action was necessary to meet this situation. Many of the refugees in southern Italy have been and are being moved to temporary refuges in the territory of other United and friendly nations. However, in view of the number of refugees still in southern Italy, the problem could not be solved unless temporary havens of refuge were found for some of them in still other areas. In view of this most urgent situation it seemed indispensable that the United States in keeping with our heritage and our ideals of liberty and justice take immediate steps to share the responsibility for meeting the problem.

Accordingly, arrangements have been made to bring immediately to this country approximately 1,000 refugees who have fled from their homelands to southern Italy. Upon the termination of the war they will be sent back to their homelands. These refugees are predominantly women and children. They will be placed on their arrival in a vacated Army camp on the Atlantic coast where they will remain under appropriate security restrictions.

The Army will take the necessary security precautions, and the camp will be administered by the War Relocation Authority. The War Refugee Board is charged with over-all responsibility for this project.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 12, 1944.

O

30 10 33

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4133

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 11 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, namely:

00 10 34

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: Secretary of the Treasury, Under Secretary of the Treasury, Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, two Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including the temporary employment of experts, $400,000: *Provided*, That no part of the money appropriated by this title shall be used to pay the salaries of more than thirteen messengers assigned to duty in the Office of the Secretary.

Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit payments to White House Police and Secret Service forces: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse the District of Columbia on a monthly basis for benefit payments made from the revenues of the District of Columbia to members of the White House Police force and such members of the United States Secret Service Division as are entitled thereto under the Act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1118), to the extent that such benefit payments are in excess of the salary deductions of such members credited to said revenues of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1945, pursuant to section 12 of the Act of September 1, 1916 (39 Stat. 718), as amended, $25,000.

FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

Foreign funds control: For all expenses necessary in carrying out the functions of the Secretary of the Treasury

under sections 3 and 5 (b) of the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. (App.) 3, and 50 U. S. C. (Suppl. 1941) 5 (b)), and any proclamations, orders, regulations, or instructions issued thereunder; and in exercising fiscal, financial, banking, property-control, and related functions, authorized by law, and administered by the Treasury Department in foreign countries and arising out of military operations of the United States; including personal services; printing; maintenance, repair, and operation of a motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle; and reimbursement of any other appropriation or other funds of the United States or any agency, instrumentality, Territory, or possession thereof, including the Philippine Islands, and reimbursement of any Federal Reserve bank for printing and other expenditures; $4,000,000.

DIVISION OF TAX RESEARCH

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, including the employment of experts, $169,295.

OFFICE OF TAX LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, including the employment of experts, $103,300.

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, $181,500.

70 1035

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

Salaries: For the General Counsel and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $150,000.

DIVISION OF PERSONNEL

Salaries: For the Chief of the Division, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $191,495.

OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

Salaries: For the Chief Clerk and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $345,000.

MISCELLANEOUS AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES, TREASURY DEPARTMENT

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses of the Office of the Secretary and the bureaus and offices of the Department, including operating expenses of the Treasury, Treasury Annex, Auditors', and Liberty Loan Buildings; financial journals, purchase (including exchange) of books of reference and lawbooks, technical and scientific books, newspapers, and periodicals, expenses incurred in completing imperfect series, library cards, supplies, and all other necessary expenses connected with the library; not exceeding $17,000 for traveling expenses, including the payment of actual transportation and subsistence expenses to any person whom the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time invite to the city of Washington or elsewhere for conference and advisory purposes in furthering the work

of the Department; freight, expressage, telegraph and telephone service; maintenance and repair of motortrucks and three passenger automobiles (one for the Secretary of the Treasury and two for general use of the Department), all to be used for official purposes only; file holders and cases; fuel, oils, grease, and heating supplies and equipment; gas and electricity for lighting, heating, and power purposes, including material, fixtures, and equipment therefor; floor covering and repairs thereto, furniture and office equipment, including supplies therefor and repairs thereto; purchase and repair of uniforms for elevator conductors; awnings, window shades, and fixtures; cleaning supplies and equipment; drafting equipment; flags; hand trucks; ladders; miscellaneous hardware; streetcar fares not exceeding $650; thermometers; lavatory equipment and supplies; tools and sharpening same; laundry service; laboratory supplies and equipment; removal of rubbish; postage; not to exceed $30,000 for stationery for the Treasury Department and its several bureaus and offices, and field services thereof, except such bureaus and offices as may be otherwise specifically provided for, including tags, labels, and index cards, printed in the course of manufacturing, packing boxes and other materials necessary for shipping stationery supplies, and cost of transportation of stationery supplies purchased free on board point of shipment and of such supplies shipped from Washington to

field offices; and other absolutely necessary articles, supplies, and equipment not otherwise provided for; $250,000: *Provided*, That the appropriations for the Bureau of Accounts, Bureau of the Public Debt, Internal Revenue Service, Procurement Division, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Division of Disbursement, and Foreign Funds Control for the fiscal year 1945 are hereby made available for the payment of items otherwise properly chargeable to this appropriation, the provisions of section 6, Act of August 23, 1912 (31 U. S. C. 669), to the contrary notwithstanding.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Treasury Department and its several bureaus and offices, and field services thereof, except such bureaus and offices as may be otherwise specifically provided for, including materials for the use of the bookbinder, located in the Treasury Department, but not including work done at the New York Customhouse bindery authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing in accordance with the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), $24,000.

CUSTODY OF TREASURY BUILDINGS

Salaries of operating force: For the Superintendent of Treasury Buildings and for other personal services in the District of Columbia, including the operating force of the Treasury Building, the Treasury Annex, the Library Loan

Building, the Belasco Theatre Building, the Auditors' Building, and the west and south annexes thereof, $580,000.

FISCAL SERVICE

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Salaries and expenses: For salaries in the District of Columbia and all other expenses (except printing and binding) of the Bureau of Accounts, including contract stenographic reporting services, stationery (not to exceed $10,000), supplies and equipment; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Bureau of Accounts, $830,000.

Salaries and expenses, deposit of withheld taxes: For all necessary expenses incident to the deposit of withheld taxes in Government depositories pursuant to the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943, including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed $47,000 for printing and binding; and reimbursement to Federal Reserve banks for printing and other necessary expenses, $675,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of Accounts, $32,000.

Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses: For all necessary salaries and expenses, except printing and bind-

00 1037

ing, of the Division of Disbursement, including personal services in the District of Columbia, stationery, and travel, $3,750,000: *Provided*, That with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget there may be transferred to this appropriation and to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Division of Disbursement" from funds respectively available for such purposes for the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Federal Housing Administration, Federal Public Housing Authority, Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Federal Prison Industries, Railroad Retirement Board, United States Maritime Commission, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Food Distribution Administration, and the Farm Security Administration, such sums as may be necessary to cover the expense incurred in performing the function of disbursement therefor.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Division of Disbursement, including the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and bound material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and packing materials, $82,500.

Contingent expenses, public moneys: For contingent expenses under the requirements of section 3653 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 545), for the collection, safekeeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public money, transportation of notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States,

transportation of gold coin and gold certificates transferred to Federal Reserve banks and branches, United States mints and assay offices, and the Treasury, after March 9, 1933, actual expenses of examiners detailed to examine the books, accounts, and money on hand at the several depositories, including national banks acting as depositories under the requirements of section 3649, Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 548), also including examinations of cash accounts at mints, $400,000.

Recoinage of silver coins: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to continue the recoinage of worn and uncurrent subsidiary silver coins of the United States now in the Treasury or hereafter received, and to reimburse the Treasurer of the United States for the difference between the nominal or face value of such coins and the amount the same will produce in new coins, $200,000.

Relief of the indigent, Alaska: For the payment to the United States district judges in Alaska (not to exceed 10 per centum of the receipts from licenses collected outside of incorporated towns in Alaska), to be expended for the relief of persons in Alaska who are indigent and incapacitated through nonage, old age, sickness, or accident, $20,000.

Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to meet any ex-

1 penditures of the character formerly chargeable to the appro-
2 priation accounts abolished under section 18 of the Permanent
3 Appropriation Repeal Act of 1934, approved June 26, 1934,
4 and any other collections erroneously received and covered
5 which are not properly chargeable to any other appropri-
6 ation, $75,000.

7 Payment of unclaimed moneys: To enable the Secretary
8 of the Treasury to meet any expenditures of the character
9 formerly chargeable to the appropriation accounts abolished
10 under section 17 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act
11 of 1934, approved June 26, 1934, payable from the funds
12 held by the United States in the trust fund receipt account
13 "Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are
14 unknown", $15,000.

15 BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

16 Salaries and expenses: For necessary salaries and ex-
17 penses connected with the administration of any public debt
18 issues and United States paper currency issues with which
19 the Secretary of the Treasury is charged, including the pur-
20 chase of lawbooks, directories, books of reference, period-
21 icals, newspapers, and stationery (not to exceed $45,000),
22 the maintenance, operation, and repair of a motor-propelled
23 passenger-carrying vehicle for use of the Destruction Com-
24 mittee, and personal services in the District of Columbia,
25 $5,900,000.

1 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
2 Bureau of the Public Debt, $65,000.

3 Distinctive paper for United States securities: For dis-
4 tinctive paper for United States currency, including trans-
5 portation of paper, traveling, mill, and other necessary ex-
6 penses, and salaries of employees and allowance, in lieu of
7 expenses, of officer or officers detailed from the Treasury
8 Department, not exceeding $50 per month each when actu-
9 ally on duty, $929,000: *Provided*, That in order to foster
10 competition in the manufacture of distinctive paper for United
11 States securities, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized,
12 in his discretion, to split the award for such paper for the
13 fiscal year 1945 between the two bidders whose prices per
14 pound are the lowest received after advertisement.

15 Expenses of loans: The indefinite appropriation "Ex-
16 penses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as amended and
17 extended" (31 U. S. C. 760, 761), shall not be used during
18 the fiscal year 1945 to supplement the appropriations
19 otherwise provided for the current work of the Bureau
20 of the Public Debt, and the amount obligated under such in-
21 definite appropriation during such fiscal year shall not ex-
22 ceed $109,500,000 to be expended as the Secretary
23 of the Treasury may direct: *Provided*, That the proviso
24 in the Act of June 16, 1921 (31 U. S. C. 761), lim-
25 iting the availability of this appropriation for expenses of

1 operations on account of any public debt issue to the close of
2 the fiscal year next following the fiscal year in which such
3 issue was made, shall not apply to savings bond transactions
4 handled by the Federal Reserve banks for account of the
5 Secretary of the Treasury.

6 OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

7 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
8 bia, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, $4,075,000:
9 *Provided,* That with the approval of the Director of the
10 Bureau of the Budget, there may be transferred to this
11 appropriation and to the appropriations "Printing and bind-
12 ing, Office of the Treasurer of the United States" and
13 "Contingent expenses, Office of the Treasurer of the United
14 States", from funds respectively available for such purposes
15 for the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Home Owners'
16 Loan Corporation, Tennessee Valley Authority, Federal
17 Farm Mortgage Corporation, Reconstruction Finance Cor-
18 poration, Federal land banks and other banks and corpora-
19 tions under the supervision of the Farm Credit Adminis-
20 tration, Railroad Retirement Board, Federal Crop Insurance
21 Corporation, United States Maritime Commission, Food
22 Distribution Administration, Farm Security Administration,
23 Federal Housing Administration, Federal Public Housing
24 Authority, Commodity Credit Corporation, and corporations

1 and banks under the Federal Home Loan Bank Adminis-
2 tration, such sums as may be necessary to cover the expenses
3 incurred on account of such respective activities in clearing
4 of checks, servicing of bonds, handling of collections, and
5 rendering of accounts therefor.

6 Contingent expenses, Office of the Treasurer of the
7 United States: For all necessary expenses, other than per-
8 sonal services and printing and binding, including travel ex-
9 penses and purchase of periodicals and books of reference,
10 $400,000.

11 Salaries (reimbursable): For personal services in the
12 District of Columbia, in redeeming Federal Reserve notes,
13 $85,000, to be reimbursed by the Federal Reserve banks.

14 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
15 Office of the Treasurer of the United States, $115,000.

16 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

17 Salaries and expenses: For collecting the revenue from
18 customs, for enforcement, as specified in Executive Order
19 Numbered 9083, of certain navigation laws, for the detection
20 and prevention of frauds upon the customs revenue, and not
21 to exceed $100,000 for the securing of evidence of violations
22 of the customs and navigation laws; for expenses of trans-
23 portation and transfer of customs receipts from points where
24 there are no Government depositories; not to exceed $84,500

for foreign living allowances; not to exceed $500 for subscriptions to newspapers; not to exceed $85,000 for stationery; not to exceed $12,000 for improving, repairing, maintaining, or preserving buildings, inspection stations, office quaters, including living quarters for officers, sheds, and sites along the Canadian and Mexican borders acquired under authority of the Act of June 26, 1930 (19 U. S. C. 68); and for the purchase (not to exceed one hundred and fifty at a price of not exceeding $1,300 each), maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary for official use in field work; for the payment of extra compensation earned by customs officers or employees for overtime services, at the expense of the parties in interest, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Act approved February 13, 1911, as amended by the Act approved February 7, 1920, and section 451 of the Tariff Act, 1930, as amended (19 U. S. C. 261, 267, and 1451), the receipts from such overtime services to be deposited as a refund to the appropriation from which such overtime compensation is paid, in accordance with the provisions of section 524 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended; for the cost of seizure, storage, and disposition of any merchandise, vehicle and team, automobile,

boat, air or water craft, or any other conveyance seized under the provisions of the customs laws, for the purchase of arms, ammunition, and accessories; not to exceed $700,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia exclusive of ten persons from the field force authorized to be detailed under section 525 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles while engaged in inspecting, guarding, admeasuring, examining, sampling, investigating, and storekeeping duties within the limits of their official station, $25,500,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Bureau of Customs, including the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and bound material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and packing materials, $85,000.

Refunds and drawbacks (indefinite appropriation): For the refund or payment of customs collections or receipts, and for the payment of debentures or drawbacks, bounties, and allowances, as authorized by law, there is hereby made available such amount as may be necessary.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

Salaries: Comptroller of the Currency and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $276,600.

70 1041

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, $17,000.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in connection with the assessment and collection of internal-revenue taxes and the administration of the internal-revenue laws, including the administration of such provisions of other laws as are authorized by or pursuant to law to be administered by or under the direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, including one stamp agent (to be reimbursed by the stamp manufacturers) and the employment of experts; the securing of evidence of violations of the Acts, the cost of chemical analyses made by others than employees of the United States and expenses incident to such chemists testifying when necessary; telegraph and telephone service, postage, freight, express, necessary expenses incurred in making investigations in connection with the enrollment or disbarment of practitioners before the Treasury Department in internal-revenue matters, expenses of seizure and sale, and other necessary miscellaneous expenses, including stenographic reporting services; for the acquisition of property under the provisions of title III of the Liquor Law Repeal and Enforcement Act, approved August 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 872-881), and the operation, maintenance, and repair of property acquired under such title III; for the purchase (not

to exceed thirty-four), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary, for official use of the Alcohol Tax and Intelligence Units in field work; printing and binding (not to exceed $2,000,000); and the procurement of such supplies, stationery (not to exceed $1,400,000), equipment, furniture, mechanical devices, laboratory supplies, periodicals, newspapers for the Alcohol Tax Unit, ammunition, lawbooks and books of reference, and such other articles as may be necessary, $135,400,000, of which amount not to exceed $13,134,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That not more than $100,000 of the total amount appropriated herein may be expended by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for detecting and bringing to trial persons guilty of violating the internal-revenue laws or conniving at the same, including payments for information and detection of such violation.

Refunds and payments of processing and related taxes: For refunds and payments of processing and related taxes as authorized by titles IV and VII, Revenue Act of 1936, as amended; for refunds of taxes collected (including penalties and interest) under the Cotton Act of April 21, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 598), the Tobacco Act of June 28,

30 1042

1934, as amended (48 Stat. 1275), and the Potato Act of August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 782), in accordance with the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1938 (52 Stat. 1150), as amended, and as otherwise authorized by law; and for redemption of tax stamps purchased under the aforesaid Tobacco and Potato Acts, there is hereby continued available, during the fiscal year 1945, the unexpended balance of the funds made available to the Treasury Department for these purposes for the fiscal year 1944 by the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944.

Additional income tax on railroads in Alaska: For the payment to the Treasurer of Alaska of an amount equal to the tax of 1 per centum collected on the gross annual income of all railroad corporations doing business in Alaska, on business done in Alaska, which tax is in addition to the normal income tax collected from such corporations on net income, the amount of such additional tax to be applicable to general Territorial purposes, $21,850.

Refunding internal-revenue collections (indefinite appropriation): For refunding internal-revenue collections, as provided by law, including the payment of claims for the prior fiscal years and payment of accounts arising under "Allowance or draw-back (Internal Revenue)", "Redemption of stamps (Internal Revenue)", "Refunding legacy taxes, Act

of March 30, 1928", and "Repayment of taxes on distilled spirits destroyed by casualty", there is hereby appropriated such amount as may be necessary: *Provided*, That a report shall be made to Congress by internal-revenue districts and alphabetically arranged of all disbursements hereunder in excess of $500 as required by section 3 of the Act of May 29, 1928 (sec. 3776, I. R. C.), including the names of all persons and corporations to whom such payments are made, together with the amount paid to each.

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses to enforce sections 2550–2565; 2567–2571; 2590–2603; 3220–3228; 3230–3238 of the Internal Revenue Code; the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 171–184); the Act of June 14, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 282–282c and 21 U. S. C. 197–198) and the Opium Poppy Control Act of 1942 (21 U. S. C. Supp. II, 188–188n), including the employment of executive officers, attorneys, agents, inspectors, chemists, supervisors, clerks, messengers, and other necessary employees in the field and in the Bureau of Narcotics in the District of Columbia, to be appointed as authorized by law; the securing of information and evidence of violations of the aforementioned laws and regulations promulgated thereunder; the costs of chemical analyses made by others than employees

70 1043

of the United States; the purchase of such supplies, equipment, mechanical devices, books, stationery (not to exceed $6,000), and such other expenditures as may be necessary in the several field offices; cost incurred by officers and employees of the Bureau of Narcotics in the seizure, forfeiture, storage, and disposition of property under the Act of August 9, 1939 (49 U. S. C. 781–788) and the internal-revenue laws; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary for official use in field work; purchase of arms and ammunition; in all, $1,338,467, of which amount not to exceed $195,964 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That not exceeding $10,000 may be expended for the collection and dissemination of information and appeal for law observance and law enforcement, including cost of printing, purchase of newspapers, and other necessary expenses in connection therewith and not exceeding $1,500 for attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau of Narcotics: *Provided further*, That not exceeding $10,000 may be expended for services or information looking toward the apprehension of narcotic law violators who are fugitives from justice: *Provided further*, That moneys expended from this appropriation for the purchase of narcotics including marihuana, and subsequently

recovered shall be reimbursed to the appropriation for enforcement of the narcotic and marihuana laws current at time of the deposit.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of Narcotics, $4,000.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

For the work of engraving and printing, exclusive of repay work, during the fiscal year 1945, United States currency and internal-revenue stamps, including opium orders and special-tax stamps required under the Act of December 17, 1914 (26 U. S. C. 1040, 1383), checks, drafts, and miscellaneous work, as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For the Director, two Assistant Directors, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including wages of rotary press plate printers at per diem rates and all other plate printers at piece rates to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed the rates usually paid for such work; and all other necessary expenses, except printing and binding, including engravers' and printers' materials and other materials, including distinctive and nondistinctive paper, except distinctive paper for United States currency and Federal Reserve bank currency; purchase of tabulating machine card checks; equipment of, repairs to, and maintenance of buildings and grounds and minor alterations to buildings; periodicals, examples of engraving

and printing, including foreign securities and stamps, and books of reference, not to exceed $500; traveling expenses not to exceed $15,000; articles approved by the Secretary of the Treasury as being necessary for the protection of the person of employees, not to exceed $2,200; stationery, not to exceed $5,000; transfer to the Bureau of Standards for scientific investigations in connection with the work of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, not to exceed $15,000; and maintenance and driving of two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; $10,000,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, $5,500.

During the fiscal year 1945 all proceeds derived from work performed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, not covered and embraced in the appropriations for such Bureau for such fiscal year, instead of being covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, as provided by the Act of August 4, 1886 (31 U. S. C. 176), shall be credited when received to the appropriations for such Bureau for the fiscal year 1945.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

Salaries: For the Chief of the Division and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $85,000.

Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: For salaries and other expenses under the authority or with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury in detecting, arresting, and delivering into the custody of the United States marshal or other officer having jurisdiction, dealers and pretended dealers in counterfeit money, persons engaged in counterfeiting, forging, and altering United States notes, bonds, national-bank notes, Federal Reserve notes, Federal Reserve bank notes, and other obligations and securities of the United States and of foreign governments (including endorsements thereon and assignments thereof), as well as the coins of the United States and of foreign governments, and persons committing other crimes against the laws of the United States relating to the Treasury Department and the several branches of the public service under its control; purchase (not to exceed twenty), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary; purchase of arms and ammunition; stationery (not to exceed $7,500); traveling expenses; and for no other purpose whatsoever, except in the performance of other duties specifically authorized by law, and in the protection of the person of the President and the members of his immediate family and of the person chosen to be President of the United States, $1,629,090: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed $15,000 may

00 1045

be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of securing information concerning violations of the laws relating to the Treasury Department, and for services or information looking toward the apprehension of criminals.

White House Police: For one captain, one inspector, four lieutenants, six sergeants, and one hundred and eight privates, at rates of pay provided by law, $300,000, notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of April 22, 1940 (3 U. S. C. 62).

For uniforming and equipping the White House Police, including the purchase, issue, and repair of revolvers, and the purchase and issue of ammunition and miscellaneous supplies, to be procured in such manner as the President in his discretion may determine, $9,000.

Salaries and expenses, guard force, Treasury buildings: For salaries and expenses of the guard force for Treasury Department buildings in the District of Columbia, including the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, including purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and the purchase of arms and ammunition and miscellaneous equipment, $600,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed $100,000 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing," may be transferred to

this appropriation to cover service rendered such Bureau in connection with the protection of currency, bonds, stamps, and other papers of value the cost of producing which is not covered and embraced in the direct appropriations for such Bureau: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may detail two agents of the Secret Service to supervise such force.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Secret Service Division, $7,000.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Director: For personal services in the District of Columbia and for assay laboratory chemicals, fuel, materials, balances, weights, stationery (not to exceed $700), books, periodicals, specimens of coins, ores, and travel and other expenses incident to the examination of mints, visiting mints for the purpose of superintending the annual settlement, and for the collection of statistics relative to the annual production and consumption of the precious metals in the United States, $168,000.

Transportation of bullion and coin: For transportation of bullion and coin, by registered mail or otherwise, between mints, assay offices, and bullion depositories, $12,800, including compensation of temporary employees and other necessary expenses.

Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices: For compensation of officers and employees of the mints at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; San Francisco, California; and Denver, Colorado; the assay offices at New York, New York; and Seattle, Washington, and the bullion depositories at Fort Knox, Kentucky; and West Point, New York, including necessary personal services for carrying out the provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 and the Silver Purchase Act of 1934, and any Executive orders, proclamations, and regulations issued thereunder, and for incidental and contingent expenses, including traveling expenses, stationery (not to exceed $2,900), new machinery and repairs, arms and ammunition, purchase and maintenance of uniforms and accessories for guards, protective devices, and their maintenance, training of employees in use of firearms and protective devices, purchase of two and the maintenance, repair, and operation of three motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, cases and enameling for medals manufactured, net wastage in melting and refining and in coining departments, loss on sale of sweeps arising from the treatment of bullion and the manufacture of coins, not to exceed $500 for the expenses of the annual assay commission, and not exceeding $1,000 for the acquisition, at the dollar face amount or otherwise, of specimen and rare coins, including United States and foreign gold coins and pieces of gold used as, or in

lieu of, money, and ores, for addition to the Government's collection of such coins, pieces, and ores; $5,500,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of the Mint, $7,000.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

Salaries and expenses: For the Director of Procurement and other personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field service, and for miscellaneous expenses, including office supplies and materials, stationery (not to exceed $27,500), purchase of motortrucks and maintenance and operation of such trucks and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, telegrams, telephone service, traveling expenses, office equipment, fuel, light, electric current, and other expenses for carrying into effect regulations governing the procurement, warehousing, and distribution by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department of property, equipment, stores, and supplies in the District of Columbia and in the field (including not to exceed $500 to settle claims for damages caused to private property by motor vehicles used by the Procurement Division), $1,190,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed during the fiscal year 1945 to transfer to this appropriation from any appropriations or funds available to the several departments and

1 establishments of the Government for the fiscal year
2 1945 such amounts as may be approved by the Director
3 of the Bureau of the Budget, not to exceed the sum of (a)
4 the amount of the annual compensation of employees who
5 may be transferred or detailed to the Procurement Division,
6 respectively, from any such department or establishment,
7 where the transfer or detail of such employees is incident to
8 a transfer of a function or functions to that Division and
9 (b) such amount as the Director of the Bureau of the
10 Budget may determine to be necessary for expenses other
11 than personal services incident to the proper carrying out of
12 functions so transferred: *Provided further*, That when there
13 has been or shall be transferred from any agency of the
14 Government to the Procurement Division any function of
15 warehousing, and the agency from which such function is
16 being transferred is authorized at the time of such transfer
17 to perform functions of procurement, warehousing, or dis-
18 tribution of property, equipment, stores, or supplies for non-
19 Federal agencies the Procurement Division is authorized
20 during the fiscal year 1945 to continue the performance of
21 such functions for such non-Federal agencies where such
22 functions are to be discontinued by the agency from which
23 the warehousing function has been transferred, and the
24 receipts, including surcharge, for all issues to and all ad-
25 vances by all non-Federal agencies shall be credited to the

1 general supply fund: *Provided further*, That payments dur-
2 ing the fiscal year 1945 to the general supply fund for
3 materials, and supplies (including fuel), and services, and
4 overhead expenses for all issues shall be made on the books
5 of the Treasury Department by transfer and counterwar-
6 rants prepared by the Procurement Division of the Treasury
7 Department and countersigned by the Comptroller General,
8 such warrants to be based solely on itemized invoices pre-
9 pared by the Procurement Division at issue prices to be
10 fixed by the Director of Procurement: *Provided further*,
11 That advances received pursuant to law (31 U. S. C. 686)
12 from departments and establishments of the United States
13 Government and the government of the District of Colum-
14 bia during the fiscal year 1945 shall be credited to the gen-
15 eral supply fund: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal
16 year 1945 there shall be available from the general supply
17 fund for personal services in the District of Columbia not to
18 exceed $1,250,000: *Provided further*, That per diem em-
19 ployees engaged in work in connection with operations of
20 the fuel yards may be paid rates of pay approved by the
21 Secretary of the Treasury not exceeding current rates for
22 similar services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*,
23 That the term "fuel" shall be held to include "fuel oil":
24 *Provided further*, That the reconditioning and repair of sur-
25 plus property and equipment for disposition or reissue to

70 1048

1 Government service, may be made at cost by the Procure-
2 ment Division, payment therefor to be effected by charging
3 the proper appropriation and crediting the general supply
4 fund: *Provided further*, That all orders for printing and
5 binding for the Treasury Department, exclusive of work
6 performed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and
7 exclusive of such printing and binding as may under exist-
8 ing law be procured by field offices under authorization of
9 the Joint Committee on Printing, shall be placed by the
10 Director of Procurement in accord with the provisions of
11 existing law.

12 Repairs to typewriting machines (except bookkeeping
13 and billing machines) in the Government service in the Dis-
14 trict of Columbia and areas adjacent thereto may be made at
15 cost by the Procurement Division, payment therefor to be
16 effected by charging the proper appropriation and crediting
17 the general supply fund.

18 No part of any money appropriated by this or any other
19 Act shall be used during the fiscal year 1945 for the
20 purchase, within the continental limits of the United States,
21 of any standard typewriting machines (except bookkeeping,
22 billing, and electric machines) at a price in excess of the
23 following for models with carriages which will accommodate
24 paper of the following widths to wit: Ten inches (corre-
25 spondence models), $70; twelve inches, $75; fourteen inches,

1 $77.50; sixteen inches, $82.50; eighteen inches, $87.50;
2 twenty inches, $94; twenty-two inches, $95; twenty-four
3 inches, $97.50; twenty-six inches, $103.50; twenty-eight
4 inches, $104; thirty inches, $105; thirty-two inches, $107.50;
5 or, for standard typewriting machines distinctively quiet in
6 operation, the maximum prices shall be as follows for models
7 with carriages which will accommodate paper of the following
8 widths, to wit: Ten inches, $80; twelve inches, $85; fourteen
9 inches, $90; eighteen inches, $95.

10 Federal property utilization: For necessary expenses
11 of the Procurement Division in connection with the trans-
12 portation, handling, warehousing, safeguarding, rehabilitat-
13 ing, transferring to Government agencies, and otherwise
14 disposing of supplies and equipment, including personal serv-
15 ices in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, stationery
16 (not to exceed $45,000), purchase (including exchange)
17 of books of reference and periodicals, printing and binding
18 (not to exceed $40,000), and advertising, $6,250,000.

19 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
20 Procurement Division, including printed forms and miscel-
21 laneous items for general use of the Treasury Department,
22 the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and bound
23 material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and pack-
24 ing materials, $150,000, together with not to exceed $4,000

1 to be transferred from the general supply fund, Treasury
2 Department.

3 Appropriations of the Treasury Department for the fiscal
4 year 1945 shall be available, in accordance with the Stand-
5 ardized Government Travel Regulations, the Subsistence Ex-
6 pense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C., ch. 16), and
7 the Act of February 14, 1931, as amended (5 U. S. C. 73a),
8 for the payment of travel expenses to and from their homes
9 or regular places of business and per diem in lieu of sub-
10 sistence at place of employment of persons employed inter-
11 mittently away from their homes or regular places of busi-
12 ness by the Treasury Department as consultants and re-
13 ceiving compensation on a per diem when actually employed
14 basis.

15 No part of any appropriation or authorization in this
16 Act shall be used to pay any part of the salary or expenses
17 of any person whose salary or expenses are prohibited from
18 being paid from any appropriation or authorization in any
19 other Act.

20 This title may be cited as the Treasury Department Ap-
21 propriation Act, 1945.

22 TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

23 The following sums are appropriated in conformity with
24 the Act of July 2, 1836 (5 U. S. C. 380, 39 U. S. C. 786),

1 for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending
2 June 30, 1945, namely:

3 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF
4 COLUMBIA

5 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

6 Salaries: For the Postmaster General and other per-
7 sonal services in the office of the Postmaster General in
8 the District of Columbia, $278,500.

9 SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

10 For personal services in the District of Columbia in
11 bureaus and offices of the Post Office Department in not to
12 exceed the following amounts, respectively:

13 Office of Budget and Administrative Planning,
14 $40,430.

15 Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General,
16 $787,500.

17 Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General,
18 $648,100.

19 Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General,
20 $1,013,000.

21 Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General,
22 $560,000.

23 Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department,
24 $140,000.

25 Office of the chief inspector, $341,233.

20 1050

Office of the purchasing agent, $69,000.

Bureau of Accounts, $300,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

For contingent and miscellaneous expenses; including stationery and blank books, index and guide cards, folders and binding devices, purchase of free penalty envelopes; telegraph and telephone service, furniture and filing cabinets and repairs thereto; purchase of tools and electrical supplies; maintenance of two motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles; floor coverings; postage stamps for correspondence addressed abroad, which is not exempt under article 49 of the Buenos Aires Convention of the Universal Postal Union; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, and books of reference; newspapers, not exceeding $200; expenses, except membership fees, of attendance at meetings or conventions concerned with postal affairs, when incurred on the written authority of the Postmaster General, not exceeding $2,000; and expenses of the purchasing agent and of the Solicitor and attorneys connected with his office while traveling on business of the Department, not exceeding $1,200; and other expenses not otherwise provided for; $131,900.

For printing and binding for the Post Office Department, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, $1,350,000.

Appropriations hereinafter made for the field service of the Post Office Department, except as otherwise provided, shall not be expended for any of the purposes hereinbefore provided for on account of the Post Office Department in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the actual and necessary expenses of officials and employees of the Post Office Department and Postal Service, when traveling on official business, may be paid from the appropriations for the service in connection with which the travel is performed, and appropriations for the fiscal year 1945 shall be available therefor: *Provided further*, That appropriations hereinafter made, except such as are exclusively for payment of compensation, shall be immediately available for expenses in connection with the examination of estimates for appropriations in the field including per diem allowances in lieu of actual expenses of subsistence.

FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Travel expenses, Postmaster General and Assistant Postmasters General: For travel and miscellaneous expenses in the Postal Service, offices of the Postmaster General and Assistant Postmasters General, $3,000.

Personal or property damage claims: To enable the Postmaster General to pay claims for damages, occurring during the fiscal year 1945, or in prior fiscal years,

to persons or property in accordance with the provisions of the Deficiency Appropriation Act, approved June 16, 1921 (5 U. S. C. 392), as amended by the Act approved June 22, 1934 (48 Stat. 1207), $75,000.

Adjusted losses and contingencies: To enable the Postmaster General to pay to postmasters, Navy mail clerks, and assistant Navy mail clerks or credit them with the amount ascertained to have been lost or destroyed during the fiscal year 1945, or prior fiscal years, through burglary, fire, or other unavoidable casualty resulting from no fault or negligence on their part, as authorized by the Act approved March 17, 1882, as amended, $55,000.

OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

Salaries of inspectors: For salaries of fifteen inspectors in charge of divisions and seven hundred and ninety-five inspectors, $3,154,711.

Traveling and miscellaneous expenses: For traveling expenses of inspectors, inspectors in charge, the chief post-office inspector, and the assistant chief post-office inspector, and for the traveling expenses of four clerks performing stenographic and clerical assistance to post-office inspectors in the investigation of important fraud cases; for tests, exhibits, documents, photographs, office, and other necessary expenses incurred by post-office inspectors in connection with their official investigations, including necessary miscellaneous expenses of division headquarters, and not to exceed $500 for

books of reference needed in the operation of the Post Office Inspection Service, $962,133: *Provided,* That not exceeding $14,600 of this sum shall be available for transfer by the Postmaster General to other departments and independent establishments for chemical and other investigations.

Clerks, division headquarters: For compensation of three hundred and forty-three clerks at division headquarters and other posts of duty of post-office inspectors, $1,026,716.

Payment of rewards: For payment of rewards for the detection, arrest, and conviction of post-office burglars, robbers, highway mail robbers, and persons mailing or causing to be mailed any bomb, infernal machine, or mechanical, chemical, or other device or composition which may ignite, or explode, $55,000: *Provided,* That rewards may be paid in the discretion of the Postmaster General, when an offender of the classes mentioned was killed in the act of committing the crime or in resisting lawful arrest: *Provided further,* That no part of this sum shall be used to pay any rewards at rates in excess of those specified in Post Office Department Order 15142, dated February 19, 1941: *Provided further,* That of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed $20,000 may be expended in the discretion of the Postmaster General, for the purpose of securing information concerning violations of the postal laws and for services and information looking toward the apprehension of criminals.

70 1052

1 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

2 Compensation to postmasters: For compensation to post-
3 masters, including compensation as postmaster to persons
4 who, pending the designation of an acting postmaster, assume
5 and properly perform the duties of postmaster in the event
6 of a vacancy in the office of postmaster of the third or fourth
7 class, and for allowances for rent, light, fuel, and equipment
8 to postmasters of the fourth class, $65,800,000.

9 Compensation to assistant postmasters: For compensa-
10 tion to assistant postmasters at first- and second-class post
11 offices, $11,128,500.

12 Clerks, first- and second-class post offices: For compen-
13 sation to clerks and employees at first- and second-class post
14 offices, including auxiliary clerk hire at summer and winter
15 post offices, printers, mechanics, skilled laborers, watchmen,
16 messengers, laborers, and substitutes, $309,970,500.

17 Contract station service: For contract station serv-
18 ice, $2,700,000.

19 Separating mails: For separating mails at third- and
20 fourth-class post offices, $491,500.

21 Unusual conditions: For unusual conditions at post
22 offices, $800,000.

23 Clerks, third-class post offices: For allowances to third-
24 class post offices to cover the cost of clerical services,
25 $11,500,000.

1 Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices:
2 For miscellaneous items necessary and incidental to the op-
3 eration and protection of post offices of the first and second
4 classes, and the business conducted in connection therewith,
5 not provided for in other appropriations, $2,820,000.

6 Village delivery service: For village delivery service in
7 towns and villages having post offices of the second or third
8 class, and in communities adjacent to cities having city
9 delivery, $1,261,000.

10 Detroit River service: For Detroit River postal service,
11 $11,960.

12 Carfare and bicycle allowance: For carfare and bicycle
13 allowance, including special-delivery carfare, cost of trans-
14 porting carriers by privately owned automobiles to and from
15 their routes, at rates not exceeding regular streetcar or bus
16 fare, and purchase, maintenance, and exchange of bicycles,
17 $1,670,000.

18 City delivery carriers: For pay of letter carriers, City
19 Delivery Service, and United States Official Mail and Mes-
20 senger Service, $199,000,000.

21 Special-delivery fees: For fees to special-delivery
22 messengers, $15,750,000.

23 Rural Delivery Service: For pay of rural carriers,
24 auxiliary carriers, substitutes for rural carriers on annual and
25 sick leave, clerks in charge of rural stations, and tolls and

70 1053

ferriage, Rural Delivery Service, and for the incidental expenses thereof, $103,315,000, of which not less than $200,000 shall be available for extensions and new service.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Star-route service: For inland transportation by star routes (excepting service in Alaska), including temporary service to newly established offices, $19,600,000.

Star Route and Air Mail Service, Alaska: For inland transportation by Star Route and Air Mail Service in Alaska, $500,000.

Powerboat service: For inland transportation by steamboat or other powerboat routes, including ship, steamboat, and way letters, $570,000.

Railroad transportation and mail messenger service: For inland transportation by railroad routes and for mail messenger service, $138,180,000: *Provided,* That separate accounts be kept of the amount expended for mail messenger service.

Railway Mail Service: For fifteen division superintendents, fifteen assistant division superintendents, two assistant superintendents at large, one hundred and twenty chief clerks, one hundred and twenty assistant chief clerks, clerks in charge of sections in the offices of division superintendents, railway postal clerks, substitute railway postal clerks,

joint employees, and laborers in the Railway Mail Service, $80,248,000.

Railway postal clerks, travel allowance: For travel allowance to railway postal clerks and substitute railway postal clerks, $4,075,000.

Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses: For actual and necessary expenses, general superintendent and assistant general superintendent, division superintendents, assistant division superintendents, assistant superintendents, chief clerks, and assistant chief clerks, Railway Mail Service, and railway postal clerks, while actually traveling on business of the Post Office Department and away from their several designated headquarters, $64,000.

Railway Mail Service, miscellaneous expenses: For rent, light, heat, fuel, telegraph, miscellaneous and office expenses, telephone service, badges for railway postal clerks, rental of space for terminal railway post offices for the distribution of mails when the furnishing of space for such distribution cannot, under the Postal Laws and Regulations, properly be required of railroad companies without additional compensation, and for equipment and miscellaneous items necessary to terminal railway post offices, $400,000.

Electric-car service: For electric-car service, $230,000.

Foreign mail transportation: For transportation of foreign mails, except by aircraft, $575,000.

00 1054

Balance due foreign countries: For balances due foreign countries, fiscal year 1945 and prior years, $2,250,000.

Indemnities, international mail: For payment of limited indemnity for the injury or loss of international mail in accordance with convention, treaty, or agreement stipulations, fiscal year 1945 and prior years, $8,000.

Foreign air-mail transportation: For transportation of foreign mails by aircraft, as authorized by law, including the transportation of mail by aircraft between Seattle, Washington, and Fairbanks, Alaska, via intermediate points, $3,785,000.

Domestic Air Mail Service: For the inland transportation of mail by aircraft, as authorized by law, and for the incidental expenses thereof including travel expenses, and including not to exceed $55,100 for supervisory officials and clerks at air-mail transfer points, $35,000,000.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped paper: For manufacture of adhesive postage stamps, special-delivery stamps, books of stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, postal cards, and for coiling of stamps, and including not to exceed $26,150 for pay of agent and assistants to examine and distribute stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, and for expenses of agency, $6,036,000.

Indemnities, domestic mail: For payment of limited

indemnity for the injury or loss of pieces of domestic registered matter, insured and collect-on-delivery mail, and for failure to remit collect-on-delivery charges, $1,500,000.

Unpaid money orders more than one year old: For payment of domestic money orders after one year from the last day of the month of issue of such orders, $300,000.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies: For stationery for the Postal Service, including the money-order and registry system; and also for the purchase of supplies for the Postal Savings System, including rubber stamps, canceling devices, certificates, envelopes, and stamps for use in evidencing deposits, and free penalty envelopes; and for the reimbursement of the Secretary of the Treasury for expenses incident to the preparation, issue, and registration of the bonds authorized by the Act of June 25, 1910 (39 U. S. C. 760); for miscellaneous equipment and supplies, including the purchase and repair of furniture, package boxes, posts, trucks, baskets, satchels, straps, letter-box paint, baling machines, perforating machines, stamp vending and postage meter devices, duplicating machines, printing presses, directories, cleaning supplies, and the manufacture, repair, and exchange of equipment, the erection and painting of letter-box equipment, and for the purchase and repair of presses and dies for use in the manufacture of letter boxes; for postmarking,

1 rating, money-order stamps, and electrotype plates and re-
2 pairs to same; metal, rubber, and combination type, dates
3 and figures, type holders, ink pads for canceling and stamp-
4 ing purposes, and for the purchase of time recorders, letter
5 balances, scales (exclusive of dormant or built-in platform
6 scales in Federal buildings), test weights, and miscellaneous
7 articles purchased and furnished directly to the Postal Serv-
8 ice, including complete equipment and furniture for post
9 offices in leased and rented quarters; for the purchase (includ-
10 ing exchange), repair, and replacement of arms and mis-
11 cellaneous items necessary for the protection of the mails;
12 for miscellaneous expenses in the preparation and publica-
13 tion of post-route maps and rural-delivery maps or blue-
14 prints, including tracing for photolithographic reproduction;
15 for other expenditures necessary and incidental to post offices
16 of the first, second, and third classes, and offices of the fourth
17 class having or to have rural-delivery service, and for letter
18 boxes; for the purchase of atlases and geographical and
19 technical works not to exceed $1,500; for wrapping twine
20 and tying devices; for expenses incident to the shipment of
21 supplies, including hardware, boxing, packing, and not
22 exceeding $75,500 for the pay of employees in con-
23 nection therewith in the District of Columbia; for rental,
24 purchase, exchange, and repair of canceling machines and
25 motors, mechanical mail-handling apparatus, accident pre-

1 vention, and other labor-saving devices, including cost of
2 power in rented buildings and miscellaneous expenses of
3 installation and operation of same, including not to exceed
4 $38,900 for salaries of thirteen traveling mechanicians, and
5 for traveling expenses, $3,900,000: *Provided*, That the Post-
6 master General may authorize the sale to the public of post-
7 route maps and rural-delivery maps or blueprints at the cost
8 of printing and 10 per centum thereof added.

9 Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia:
10 For the purchase, manufacture, and repair of mail bags and
11 other mail containers and attachments, mail locks, keys,
12 chains, tools, machinery, and material necessary for same,
13 and for incidental expenses pertaining thereto; material,
14 machinery, and tools necessary for the manufacture and
15 repair of such other equipment for the Postal Service as
16 may be deemed expedient; accident prevention; for the ex-
17 penses of maintenance and repair of the mail bag equipment
18 shops building and equipment, including fuel, light, power,
19 and miscellaneous supplies and services; maintenance of
20 grounds; for compensation to labor employed in the equip-
21 ment shops and in the operation, care, maintenance, and
22 protection of the equipment shops building, grounds, and
23 equipment, $2,370,000, of which not to exceed $884,495
24 may be expended for personal services in the District of
25 Columbia: *Provided*, That out of this appropriation the

00 1056

1 Postmaster General is authorized to use as much of the
2 sum, not exceeding $15,000, as may be deemed neces-
3 sary for the purchase of material and the manufacture in the
4 equipment shops of such small quantities of distinctive equip-
5 ments as may be required by other executive departments;
6 and for service in Alaska, Puerto Rico, Philippine Islands,
7 Hawaii, or other island possessions.

8 Rent, light, fuel, and water: For rent, light, fuel, and
9 water, for first-, second-, and third-class post offices, and
10 the cost of advertising for lease proposals for such offices,
11 $10,700,000.

12 Pneumatic-tube service, New York City: For rental of
13 not exceeding twenty-eight miles of pneumatic tubes, hire of
14 labor, communication service, electric power, and other ex-
15 penses for transmission of mail in the city of New York
16 including the Borough of Brooklyn, $572,900: *Provided,*
17 That the provisions of the Acts of April 21, 1902, May 27,
18 1908, and June 19, 1922 (39 U. S. C. 423), relating to
19 contracts for the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes or
20 other similar devices shall not be applicable hereto.

21 Pneumatic-tube service, Boston: For the rental of not
22 exceeding two miles of pneumatic tubes, not including labor
23 and power in operating the same, for the transmission of
24 mail in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, $24,000: *Pro-*
25 *vided,* That the provisions not inconsistent herewith of the

1 Acts of April 21, 1902 (39 U. S. C. 423), and May 27,
2 1908 (39 U. S. C. 423), relating to the transmission of
3 mail by pneumatic tubes or other similar devices shall be
4 applicable hereto.

5 Vehicle service: For vehicle service; the hire of vehi-
6 cles; the rental of garage facilities; the purchase, mainte-
7 nance, and repair of motor vehicles, including the repair of
8 vehicles owned by, or under the control of, units of the
9 National Guard and departments and agencies of the Fed-
10 eral Government where repairs are made necessary because
11 of utilization of such vehicles in the Postal Service; accident
12 prevention; the hire of supervisors, clerical assistance,
13 mechanics, drivers, garagemen, and such other employees
14 as may be necessary in providing vehicles and vehicle
15 service for use in the collection, transportation, delivery, and
16 supervision of the mail, and United States official mail
17 and messenger service, $20,750,000: *Provided,* That the
18 Postmaster General may, in his disbursement of this appro-
19 priation, apply a part thereof to the leasing of quarters for the
20 housing of Government-owned motor vehicles at a reasonable
21 annual rental for a term not exceeding ten years: *Pro-*
22 *vided further,* That the Postmaster General may purchase
23 and maintain from this appropriation such tractors and
24 trailer trucks as may be required in the operation of the
25 vehicle service: *Provided further,* That no part of this

appropriation shall be expended for maintenance or repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for use in connection with the administrative work of the Post Office Department in the District of Columbia.

Transportation of equipment and supplies: For the transportation and delivery of equipment, materials, and supplies for the Post Office Department and Postal Service by freight, express, or motor transportation, and other incidental expenses, $300,000.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

Operating force: For personal services in connection with the operation of public buildings, including the Washington Post Office and the Customhouse Building in the District of Columbia, operated by the Post Office Department, together with the grounds thereof and the equipment and furnishings therein, including telephone operators for the operation of telephone switchboards or equivalent telephone switchboard equipment in such buildings jointly serving in each case two or more governmental activities, $30,000,000: *Provided,* That in no case shall the rates of compensation for the mechanical labor force be in excess of the rates current at the time and in the place where such services are employed.

Operating supplies, public buildings: For fuel, steam, gas, and electric current for lighting, heating, and power

purposes, water, ice, lighting supplies, removal of ashes and rubbish, snow and ice, cutting grass and weeds, washing towels, telephone service for custodial forces, and for miscellaneous services and supplies, accident prevention, vacuum cleaners, tools and appliances and repairs thereto, for the operation of completed and occupied public buildings and grounds, including mechanical and electrical equipment, but not the repair thereof, operated by the Post Office Department, including the Washington Post Office and the Customhouse Building in the District of Columbia, and for the transportation of articles and supplies authorized herein, $6,000,000: *Provided,* That the foregoing appropriation shall not be available for personal services except for work done by contract, or for temporary job labor under exigency not exceeding at one time the sum of $100 at any one building: *Provided further,* That the Postmaster General is authorized to contract for telephone service in public buildings under his Administration by means of telephone switchboards or equivalent telephone switching equipment jointly serving in each case two or more governmental activities, where he determines that joint service is economical and in the interest of the Government, and to secure reimbursement for the cost of such joint service from available appropriations for telephone expenses of the bureaus and offices receiving the same.

00 1058

Furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings: For the procurement, including transportation, of furniture, carpets, safes, safe and vault protective devices, and repairs of same, for use in public buildings which are now, or may hereafter be, operated by the Post Office Department, $550,000: *Provided*, That excepting expenditures for labor for or incidental to the moving of equipment from or into public buildings, the foregoing appropriation shall not be used for personal services except for work done under contract or for temporary job labor under exigency and not exceeding at one time the sum of $100 at any one building: *Provided further*, That all furniture now owned by the United States in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan of furniture.

Scientific investigations: In the disbursement of appropriations contained in this title for the field service of the Post Office Department the Postmaster General may transfer to the Bureau of Standards not to exceed $20,000 for scientific investigations in connection with the purchase of materials, equipment, and supplies necessary in the maintenance and operation of the Postal Service.

Deficiency in postal revenues: If the revenues of the Post Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations made under title II of this Act, a

sum equal to such deficiency in the revenues of such Department is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply such deficiency in the revenues of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and the sum needed may be advanced to the Post Office Department upon requisition of the Postmaster General.

This title may be cited as the "Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1945".

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall

00 1059

1 be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more
2 than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above
3 penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution
4 for, any other provisions of existing law.

5 SEC. 302. If at any time during the fiscal year 1945
6 the termination of the Act entitled "An Act to provide tem-
7 porary additional compensation for employees in the Postal
8 Service" approved April 9, 1943, or of the Act entitled
9 "An Act to provide for the payment of overtime compensa-
10 tion to Government employees, and for other purposes",
11 approved May 7, 1943, shall be fixed by concurrent resolu-
12 tion of the Congress at a date earlier than June 30, 1945,
13 the appropriations contained in this Act shall cease to be
14 available on such earlier date for obligation for the purposes
15 of the terminated Act and the unobligated portions of
16 appropriations allocated for the purposes of such terminated
17 Act shall not be obligated for any other purposes of the
18 appropriation during the fiscal year 1945.

19 SEC. 303. This Act may be cited as the "Treasury
20 and Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1945".

Passed the House of Representatives February 10, 1944.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,
Clerk.

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4133

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 11 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

00 106 1

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4133

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 11 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, namely:

20 1062

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: Secretary of the Treasury, Under Secretary of the Treasury, Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, two Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including the temporary employment of experts, $400,000: *Provided*, That no part of the money appropriated by this title shall be used to pay the salaries of more than thirteen messengers assigned to duty in the Office of the Secretary.

Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit payments to White House Police and Secret Service forces: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse the District of Columbia on a monthly basis for benefit payments made from the revenues of the District of Columbia to members of the White House Police force and such members of the United States Secret Service Division as are entitled thereto under the Act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1118), to the extent that such benefit payments are in excess of the salary deductions of such members credited to said revenues of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1945, pursuant to section 12 of the Act of September 1, 1916 (39 Stat. 718), as amended, $25,000.

FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

Foreign funds control: For all expenses necessary in carrying out the functions of the Secretary of the Treasury

under sections 3 and 5 (b) of the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. (App.) 3, and 50 U. S. C. (Suppl. 1941) 5 (b)), and any proclamations, orders, regulations, or instructions issued thereunder; and in exercising fiscal, financial, banking, property-control, and related functions, authorized by law, and administered by the Treasury Department in foreign countries and arising out of military operations of the United States; including personal services; printing; maintenance, repair, and operation of a motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle; and reimbursement of any other appropriation or other funds of the United States or any agency, instrumentality, Territory, or possession thereof, including the Philippine Islands, and reimbursement of any Federal Reserve bank for printing and other expenditures; $4,000,000.

DIVISION OF TAX RESEARCH

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, including the employment of experts, $169,295.

OFFICE OF TAX LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, including the employment of experts, $103,300.

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, $181,500.

00 1063

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

Salaries: For the General Counsel and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $150,000.

DIVISION OF PERSONNEL

Salaries: For the Chief of the Division, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $191,495.

OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

Salaries: For the Chief Clerk and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $345,000.

MISCELLANEOUS AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES, TREASURY DEPARTMENT

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses of the Office of the Secretary and the bureaus and offices of the Department, including operating expenses of the Treasury, Treasury Annex, Auditors', and Liberty Loan Buildings; financial journals, purchase (including exchange) of books of reference and lawbooks, technical and scientific books, newspapers, and periodicals, expenses incurred in completing imperfect series, library cards, supplies, and all other necessary expenses connected with the library; not exceeding $17,000 for traveling expenses, including the payment of actual transportation and subsistence expenses to any person whom the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time invite to the city of Washington or elsewhere for conference and advisory purposes in furthering the work

of the Department; freight, expressage, telegraph and telephone service; maintenance and repair of motortrucks and three passenger automobiles (one for the Secretary of the Treasury and two for general use of the Department), all to be used for official purposes only; file holders and cases; fuel, oils, grease, and heating supplies and equipment; gas and electricity for lighting, heating, and power purposes, including material, fixtures, and equipment therefor; floor covering and repairs thereto, furniture and office equipment, including supplies therefor and repairs thereto; purchase and repair of uniforms for elevator conductors; awnings, window shades, and fixtures; cleaning supplies and equipment; drafting equipment; flags; hand trucks; ladders; miscellaneous hardware; streetcar fares not exceeding $650; thermometers; lavatory equipment and supplies; tools and sharpening same; laundry service; laboratory supplies and equipment; removal of rubbish; postage; not to exceed $30,000 for stationery for the Treasury Department and its several bureaus and offices, and field services thereof, except such bureaus and offices as may be otherwise specifically provided for, including tags, labels, and index cards, printed in the course of manufacturing, packing boxes and other materials necessary for shipping stationery supplies, and cost of transportation of stationery supplies purchased free on board point of shipment and of such supplies shipped from Washington to

field offices; and other absolutely necessary articles, supplies, and equipment not otherwise provided for; $250,000: *Provided*, That the appropriations for the Bureau of Accounts, Bureau of the Public Debt, Internal Revenue Service, Procurement Division, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Division of Disbursement, and Foreign Funds Control for the fiscal year 1945 are hereby made available for the payment of items otherwise properly chargeable to this appropriation, the provisions of section 6, Act of August 23, 1912 (31 U. S. C. 669), to the contrary notwithstanding.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Treasury Department and its several bureaus and offices, and field services thereof, except such bureaus and offices as may be otherwise specifically provided for, including materials for the use of the bookbinder, located in the Treasury Department, but not including work done at the New York Customhouse bindery authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing in accordance with the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), $24,000.

CUSTODY OF TREASURY BUILDINGS

Salaries of operating force: For the Superintendent of Treasury Buildings and for other personal services in the District of Columbia, including the operating force of the Treasury Building, the Treasury Annex, the Library Loan

Building, the Belasco Theatre Building, the Auditors' Building, and the west and south annexes thereof, $580,000.

FISCAL SERVICE

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Salaries and expenses: For salaries in the District of Columbia and all other expenses (except printing and binding) of the Bureau of Accounts, including contract stenographic reporting services, stationery (not to exceed $10,000), supplies and equipment; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Bureau of Accounts, $830,000.

Salaries and expenses, deposit of withheld taxes: For all necessary expenses incident to the deposit of withheld taxes in Government depositories pursuant to the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943, including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed $47,000 for printing and binding; and reimbursement to Federal Reserve banks for printing and other necessary expenses, $675,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of Accounts, $32,000.

Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses: For all necessary salaries and expenses, except printing and bind-

00 1065

1 ing, of the Division of Disbursement, including personal
2 services in the District of Columbia, stationery, and travel,
3 $3,750,000: *Provided*, That with the approval of the
4 Director of the Bureau of the Budget there may be trans-
5 ferred to this appropriation and to the appropriation "Print-
6 ing and binding, Division of Disbursement" from funds
7 respectively available for such purposes for the Agricultural
8 Adjustment Agency, Federal Housing Administration, Fed-
9 eral Public Housing Authority, Federal Surplus Commodities
10 Corporation, Federal Prison Industries, Railroad Retirement
11 Board, United States Maritime Commission, the Federal
12 Crop Insurance Corporation, the Commodity Credit Cor-
13 poration, the Food Distribution Administration, and the Farm
14 Security Administration, such sums as may be necessary to
15 cover the expense incurred in performing the function of
16 disbursement therefor.

17 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Di-
18 vision of Disbursement, including the cost of transportation
19 to field offices of printed and bound material and the cost of
20 necessary packing boxes and packing materials, $82,500.

21 Contingent expenses, public moneys: For contingent ex-
22 penses under the requirements of section 3653 of the Revised
23 Statutes (31 U. S. C. 545), for the collection, safekeeping,
24 transfer, and disbursement of the public money, transporta-
25 tion of notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States,

1 transportation of gold coin and gold certificates transferred to
2 Federal Reserve banks and branches, United States mints and
3 assay offices, and the Treasury, after March 9, 1933, actual
4 expenses of examiners detailed to examine the books, ac-
5 counts, and money on hand at the several depositories, in-
6 cluding national banks acting as depositories under the re-
7 quirements of section 3649, Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C.
8 548), also including examinations of cash accounts at mints,
9 $400,000.

10 Recoinage of silver coins: To enable the Secretary of
11 the Treasury to continue the recoinage of worn and uncurrent
12 subsidiary silver coins of the United States now in the Treas-
13 ury or hereafter received, and to reimburse the Treasurer of
14 the United States for the difference between the nominal or
15 face value of such coins and the amount the same will produce
16 in new coins, $200,000.

17 Relief of the indigent, Alaska: For the payment to the
18 United States district judges in Alaska (not to exceed 10
19 per centum of the receipts from licenses collected outside of
20 incorporated towns in Alaska), to be expended for the relief
21 of persons in Alaska who are indigent and incapacitated
22 through nonage, old age, sickness, or accident, $20,000.

23 Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered:
24 To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to meet any ex-

00 1066

1 penditures of the character formerly chargeable to the appro-
2 priation accounts abolished under section 18 of the Permanent
3 Appropriation Repeal Act of 1934, approved June 26, 1934,
4 and any other collections erroneously received and covered
5 which are not properly chargeable to any other appropri-
6 ation, $75,000.

7 Payment of unclaimed moneys: To enable the Secretary
8 of the Treasury to meet any expenditures of the character
9 formerly chargeable to the appropriation accounts abolished
10 under section 17 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act
11 of 1934, approved June 26, 1934, payable from the funds
12 held by the United States in the trust fund receipt account
13 "Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are
14 unknown", $15,000.

15 BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

16 Salaries and expenses: For necessary salaries and ex-
17 penses connected with the administration of any public debt
18 issues and United States paper currency issues with which
19 the Secretary of the Treasury is charged, including the pur-
20 chase of lawbooks, directories, books of reference, period-
21 icals, newspapers, and stationery (not to exceed $45,000),
22 the maintenance, operation, and repair of a motor-propelled
23 passenger-carrying vehicle for use of the Destruction Com-
24 mittee, and personal services in the District of Columbia,
25 $5,900,000.

1 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
2 Bureau of the Public Debt, $65,000.

3 Distinctive paper for United States securities: For dis-
4 tinctive paper for United States currency, including trans-
5 portation of paper, traveling, mill, and other necessary ex-
6 penses, and salaries of employees and allowance, in lieu of
7 expenses, of officer or officers detailed from the Treasury
8 Department, not exceeding $50 per month each when actu-
9 ally on duty, $929,000: *Provided,* That in order to foster
10 competition in the manufacture of distinctive paper for United
11 States securities, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized,
12 in his discretion, to split the award for such paper for the
13 fiscal year 1945 between the two bidders whose prices per
14 pound are the lowest received after advertisement.

15 Expenses of loans: The indefinite appropriation "Ex-
16 penses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as amended and
17 extended" (31 U. S. C. 760, 761), shall not be used during
18 the fiscal year 1945 to supplement the appropriations
19 otherwise provided for the current work of the Bureau
20 of the Public Debt, and the amount obligated under such in-
21 definite appropriation during such fiscal year shall not ex-
22 ceed $109,500,000 to be expended as the Secretary
23 of the Treasury may direct: *Provided,* That the proviso
24 in the Act of June 16, 1921 (31 U. S. C. 761), lim-
25 iting the availability of this appropriation for expenses of

operations on account of any public debt issue to the close of the fiscal year next following the fiscal year in which such issue was made, shall not apply to savings bond transactions handled by the Federal Reserve banks for account of the Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, $4,075,000: *Provided*, That with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, there may be transferred to this appropriation and to the appropriations "Printing and binding, Office of the Treasurer of the United States" and "Contingent expenses, Office of the Treasurer of the United States", from funds respectively available for such purposes for the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Tennessee Valley Authority, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Federal land banks and other banks and corporations under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration, Railroad Retirement Board, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, United States Maritime Commission, Food Distribution Administration, Farm Security Administration, Federal Housing Administration, Federal Public Housing Authority, Commodity Credit Corporation, and corporations

and banks under the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, such sums as may be necessary to cover the expenses incurred on account of such respective activities in clearing of checks, servicing of bonds, handling of collections, and rendering of accounts therefor.

Contingent expenses, Office of the Treasurer of the United States: For all necessary expenses, other than personal services and printing and binding, including travel expenses and purchase of periodicals and books of reference, $400,000.

Salaries (reimbursable): For personal services in the District of Columbia, in redeeming Federal Reserve notes, $85,000, to be reimbursed by the Federal Reserve banks.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, $115,000.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Salaries and expenses: For collecting the revenue from customs, for enforcement, as specified in Executive Order Numbered 9083, of certain navigation laws, for the detection and prevention of frauds upon the customs revenue, and not to exceed $100,000 for the securing of evidence of violations of the customs and navigation laws; for expenses of transportation and transfer of customs receipts from points where there are no Government depositories; not to exceed $84,500

for foreign living allowances; not to exceed $500 for subscriptions to newspapers; not to exceed $85,000 for stationery; not to exceed $12,000 for improving, repairing, maintaining, or preserving buildings, inspection stations, office quaters, including living quarters for officers, sheds, and sites along the Canadian and Mexican borders acquired under authority of the Act of June 26, 1930 (19 U. S. C. 68); and for the purchase (not to exceed one hundred and fifty at a price of not exceeding $1,300 each), maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary for official use in field work; for the payment of extra compensation earned by customs officers or employees for overtime services, at the expense of the parties in interest, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Act approved February 13, 1911, as amended by the Act approved February 7, 1920, and section 451 of the Tariff Act, 1930, as amended (19 U. S. C. 261, 267, and 1451), the receipts from such overtime services to be deposited as a refund to the appropriation from which such overtime compensation is paid, in accordance with the provisions of section 524 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended; for the cost of seizure, storage, and disposition of any merchandise, vehicle and team, automobile,

boat, air or water craft, or any other conveyance seized under the provisions of the customs laws, for the purchase of arms, ammunition, and accessories; not to exceed $700,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia exclusive of ten persons from the field force authorized to be detailed under section 525 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles while engaged in inspecting, guarding, admeasuring, examining, sampling, investigating, and storekeeping duties within the limits of their official station, $25,500,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Bureau of Customs, including the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and bound material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and packing materials, $85,000.

Refunds and drawbacks (indefinite appropriation): For the refund or payment of customs collections or receipts, and for the payment of debentures or drawbacks, bounties, and allowances, as authorized by law, there is hereby made available such amount as may be necessary.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

Salaries: Comptroller of the Currency and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $276,600.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, $17,000.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in connection with the assessment and collection of internal-revenue taxes and the administration of the internal-revenue laws, including the administration of such provisions of other laws as are authorized by or pursuant to law to be administered by or under the direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, including one stamp agent (to be reimbursed by the stamp manufacturers) and the employment of experts; the securing of evidence of violations of the Acts, the cost of chemical analyses made by others than employees of the United States and expenses incident to such chemists testifying when necessary; telegraph and telephone service, postage, freight, express, necessary expenses incurred in making investigations in connection with the enrollment or disbarment of practitioners before the Treasury Department in internal-revenue matters, expenses of seizure and sale, and other necessary miscellaneous expenses, including stenographic reporting services; for the acquisition of property under the provisions of title III of the Liquor Law Repeal and Enforcement Act, approved August 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 872–881), and the operation, maintenance, and repair of property acquired under such title III; for the purchase (not

to exceed thirty-four), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary, for official use of the Alcohol Tax and Intelligence Units in field work; printing and binding (not to exceed $2,000,000); and the procurement of such supplies, stationery (not to exceed $1,400,000), equipment, furniture, mechanical devices, laboratory supplies, periodicals, newspapers for the Alcohol Tax Unit, ammunition, lawbooks and books of reference, and such other articles as may be necessary, $135,400,000, of which amount not to exceed $13,134,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That not more than $100,000 of the total amount appropriated herein may be expended by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for detecting and bringing to trial persons guilty of violating the internal-revenue laws or conniving at the same, including payments for information and detection of such violation.

Refunds and payments of processing and related taxes: For refunds and payments of processing and related taxes as authorized by titles IV and VII, Revenue Act of 1936, as amended; for refunds of taxes collected (including penalties and interest) under the Cotton Act of April 21, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 598), the Tobacco Act of June 28,

1934, as amended (48 Stat. 1275), and the Potato Act of August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 782), in accordance with the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1938 (52 Stat. 1150), as amended, and as otherwise authorized by law; and for redemption of tax stamps purchased under the aforesaid Tobacco and Potato Acts, there is hereby continued available, during the fiscal year 1945, the unexpended balance of the funds made available to the Treasury Department for these purposes for the fiscal year 1944 by the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944.

Additional income tax on railroads in Alaska: For the payment to the Treasurer of Alaska of an amount equal to the tax of 1 per centum collected on the gross annual income of all railroad corporations doing business in Alaska, on business done in Alaska, which tax is in addition to the normal income tax collected from such corporations on net income, the amount of such additional tax to be applicable to general Territorial purposes, $21,850.

Refunding internal-revenue collections (indefinite appropriation): For refunding internal-revenue collections, as provided by law, including the payment of claims for the prior fiscal years and payment of accounts arising under "Allowance or draw-back (Internal Revenue)", "Redemption of stamps (Internal Revenue)", "Refunding legacy taxes, Act

of March 30, 1928", and "Repayment of taxes on distilled spirits destroyed by casualty", there is hereby appropriated such amount as may be necessary: *Provided*, That a report shall be made to Congress by internal-revenue districts and alphabetically arranged of all disbursements hereunder in excess of $500 as required by section 3 of the Act of May 29, 1928 (sec. 3776, I. R. C.), including the names of all persons and corporations to whom such payments are made, together with the amount paid to each.

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses to enforce sections 2550–2565; 2567–2571; 2590–2603; 3220–3228; 3230–3238 of the Internal Revenue Code; the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 171–184); the Act of June 14, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 282–282c and 21 U. S. C. 197–198), and the Opium Poppy Control Act of 1942 (21 U. S. C. Supp. II, 188–188n), including the employment of executive officers, attorneys, agents, inspectors, chemists, supervisors, clerks, messengers, and other necessary employees in the field and in the Bureau of Narcotics in the District of Columbia, to be appointed as authorized by law; the securing of information and evidence of violations of the aforementioned laws and regulations promulgated thereunder; the costs of chemical analyses made by others than employees

00 1071

of the United States; the purchase of such supplies, equipment, mechanical devices, books, stationery (not to exceed $6,000), and such other expenditures as may be necessary in the several field offices; cost incurred by officers and employees of the Bureau of Narcotics in the seizure, forfeiture, storage, and disposition of property under the Act of August 9, 1939 (49 U. S. C. 781–788) and the internal-revenue laws; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary for official use in field work; purchase of arms and ammunition; in all, $1,338,467, of which amount not to exceed $195,964 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That not exceeding $10,000 may be expended for the collection and dissemination of information and appeal for law observance and law enforcement, including cost of printing, purchase of newspapers, and other necessary expenses in connection therewith and not exceeding $1,500 for attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau of Narcotics: *Provided further*, That not exceeding $10,000 may be expended for services or information looking toward the apprehension of narcotic law violators who are fugitives from justice: *Provided further*, That moneys expended from this appropriation for the purchase of narcotics including marihuana, and subsequently

recovered shall be reimbursed to the appropriation for enforcement of the narcotic and marihuana laws current at time of the deposit.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of Narcotics, $4,000.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

For the work of engraving and printing, exclusive of repay work, during the fiscal year 1945, United States currency and internal-revenue stamps, including opium orders and special-tax stamps required under the Act of December 17, 1914 (26 U. S. C. 1040, 1383), checks, drafts, and miscellaneous work, as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For the Director, two Assistant Directors, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including wages of rotary press plate printers at per diem rates and all other plate printers at piece rates to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed the rates usually paid for such work; and all other necessary expenses, except printing and binding, including engravers' and printers' materials and other materials, including distinctive and nondistinctive paper, except distinctive paper for United States currency and Federal Reserve bank currency; purchase of tabulating machine card checks; equipment of, repairs to, and maintenance of buildings and grounds and minor alterations to buildings; periodicals, examples of engraving

and printing, including foreign securities and stamps, and books of reference, not to exceed $500; traveling expenses not to exceed $15,000; articles approved by the Secretary of the Treasury as being necessary for the protection of the person of employees, not to exceed $2,200; stationery, not to exceed $5,000; transfer to the Bureau of Standards for scientific investigations in connection with the work of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, not to exceed $15,000; and maintenance and driving of two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; $10,000,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, $5,500.

During the fiscal year 1945 all proceeds derived from work performed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, not covered and embraced in the appropriations for such Bureau for such fiscal year, instead of being covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, as provided by the Act of August 4, 1886 (31 U. S. C. 176), shall be credited when received to the appropriations for such Bureau for the fiscal year 1945.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

Salaries: For the Chief of the Division and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $85,000.

Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: For salaries and other expenses under the authority or with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury in detecting, arresting, and delivering into the custody of the United States marshal or other officer having jurisdiction, dealers and pretended dealers in counterfeit money, persons engaged in counterfeiting, forging, and altering United States notes, bonds, national-bank notes, Federal Reserve notes, Federal Reserve bank notes, and other obligations and securities of the United States and of foreign governments (including endorsements thereon and assignments thereof), as well as the coins of the United States and of foreign governments, and persons committing other crimes against the laws of the United States relating to the Treasury Department and the several branches of the public service under its control; purchase (not to exceed twenty), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary; purchase of arms and ammunition; stationery (not to exceed $7,500); traveling expenses; and for no other purpose whatsoever, except in the performance of other duties specifically authorized by law, and in the protection of the person of the President and the members of his immediate family and of the person chosen to be President of the United States, $1,629,090: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed $15,000 may

00 10 73

1 be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treas-
2 ury for the purpose of securing information concerning vio-
3 lations of the laws relating to the Treasury Department,
4 and for services or information looking toward the appre-
5 hension of criminals.

6 White House Police: For one captain, one inspector,
7 four lieutenants, six sergeants, and one hundred and eight
8 privates, at rates of pay provided by law, $300,000, notwith-
9 standing the provisions of the Act of April 22, 1940 (3
10 U. S. C. 62).

11 For uniforming and equipping the White House Police,
12 including the purchase, issue, and repair of revolvers, and
13 the purchase and issue of ammunition and miscellaneous sup-
14 plies, to be procured in such manner as the President in his
15 discretion may determine, $9,000.

16 Salaries and expenses, guard force, Treasury buildings:
17 For salaries and expenses of the guard force for Treasury De-
18 partment buildings in the District of Columbia, including the
19 Bureau of Engraving and Printing, including purchase, re-
20 pair, and cleaning of uniforms, maintenance, repair, and op-
21 eration of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and
22 the purchase of arms and ammunition and miscellane-
23 ous equipment, $600,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed
24 $100,000 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses,
25 Bureau of Engraving and Printing," may be transferred to

1 this appropriation to cover service rendered such Bureau in
2 connection with the protection of currency, bonds, stamps,
3 and other papers of value the cost of producing which is
4 not covered and embraced in the direct appropriations for
5 such Bureau: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the
6 Treasury may detail two agents of the Secret Service to super-
7 vise such force.

8 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
9 Secret Service Division, $7,000.

10 BUREAU OF THE MINT

11 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Director: For per-
12 sonal services in the District of Columbia and for assay labo-
13 ratory chemicals, fuel, materials, balances, weights, sta-
14 tionery (not to exceed $700), books, periodicals, specimens
15 of coins, ores, and travel and other expenses incident to the
16 examination of mints, visiting mints for the purpose of
17 superintending the annual settlement, and for the collection
18 of statistics relative to the annual production and consumption
19 of the precious metals in the United States, $168,000.

20 Transportation of bullion and coin: For transportation of
21 bullion and coin, by registered mail or otherwise, between
22 mints, assay offices, and bullion depositories, $12,800,
23 including compensation of temporary employees and other
24 necessary expenses.

00 10 74

Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices: For compensation of officers and employees of the mints at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; San Francisco, California; and Denver, Colorado; the assay offices at New York, New York; and Seattle, Washington, and the bullion depositories at Fort Knox, Kentucky; and West Point, New York, including necessary personal services for carrying out the provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 and the Silver Purchase Act of 1934, and any Executive orders, proclamations, and regulations issued thereunder, and for incidental and contingent expenses, including traveling expenses, stationery (not to exceed $2,900), new machinery and repairs, arms and ammunition, purchase and maintenance of uniforms and accessories for guards, protective devices, and their maintenance, training of employees in use of firearms and protective devices, purchase of two and the maintenance, repair, and operation of three motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, cases and enameling for medals manufactured, net wastage in melting and refining and in coining departments, loss on sale of sweeps arising from the treatment of bullion and the manufacture of coins, not to exceed $500 for the expenses of the annual assay commission, and not exceeding $1,000 for the acquisition, at the dollar face amount or otherwise, of specimen and rare coins, including United States and foreign gold coins and pieces of gold used as, or in

lieu of, money, and ores, for addition to the Government's collection of such coins, pieces, and ores; $5,500,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of the Mint, $7,000.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

Salaries and expenses: For the Director of Procurement and other personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field service, and for miscellaneous expenses, including office supplies and materials, stationery (not to exceed $27,500), purchase of motortrucks and maintenance and operation of such trucks and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, telegrams, telephone service, traveling expenses, office equipment, fuel, light, electric current, and other expenses for carrying into effect regulations governing the procurement, warehousing, and distribution by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department of property, equipment, stores, and supplies in the District of Columbia and in the field (including not to exceed $500 to settle claims for damages caused to private property by motor vehicles used by the Procurement Division), $1,190,000: *Provided,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed during the fiscal year 1945 to transfer to this appropriation from any appropriations or funds available to the several departments and

1 establishments of the Government for the fiscal year
2 1945 such amounts as may be approved by the Director
3 of the Bureau of the Budget, not to exceed the sum of (a)
4 the amount of the annual compensation of employees who
5 may be transferred or detailed to the Procurement Division,
6 respectively, from any such department or establishment,
7 where the transfer or detail of such employees is incident to
8 a transfer of a function or functions to that Division and
9 (b) such amount as the Director of the Bureau of the
10 Budget may determine to be necessary for expenses other
11 than personal services incident to the proper carrying out of
12 functions so transferred: *Provided further*, That when there
13 has been or shall be transferred from any agency of the
14 Government to the Procurement Division any function of
15 warehousing, and the agency from which such function is
16 being transferred is authorized at the time of such transfer
17 to perform functions of procurement, warehousing, or dis-
18 tribution of property, equipment, stores, or supplies for non-
19 Federal agencies the Procurement Division is authorized
20 during the fiscal year 1945 to continue the performance of
21 such functions for such non-Federal agencies where such
22 functions are to be discontinued by the agency from which
23 the warehousing function has been transferred, and the
24 receipts, including surcharge, for all issues to and all ad-
25 vances by all non-Federal agencies shall be credited to the

1 general supply fund: *Provided further*, That payments dur-
2 ing the fiscal year 1945 to the general supply fund for
3 materials, and supplies (including fuel), and services, and
4 overhead expenses for all issues shall be made on the books
5 of the Treasury Department by transfer and counterwar-
6 rants prepared by the Procurement Division of the Treasury
7 Department and countersigned by the Comptroller General,
8 such warrants to be based solely on itemized invoices pre-
9 pared by the Procurement Division at issue prices to be
10 fixed by the Director of Procurement: *Provided further*,
11 That advances received pursuant to law (31 U. S. C. 686)
12 from departments and establishments of the United States
13 Government and the government of the District of Colum-
14 bia during the fiscal year 1945 shall be credited to the gen-
15 eral supply fund: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal
16 year 1945 there shall be available from the general supply
17 fund for personal services in the District of Columbia not to
18 exceed $1,250,000: *Provided further*, That per diem em-
19 ployees engaged in work in connection with operations of
20 the fuel yards may be paid rates of pay approved by the
21 Secretary of the Treasury not exceeding current rates for
22 similar services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*,
23 That the term "fuel" shall be held to include "fuel oil":
24 *Provided further*, That the reconditioning and repair of sur-
25 plus property and equipment for disposition or reissue to

1 Government service, may be made at cost by the Procure-
2 ment Division, payment therefor to be effected by charging
3 the proper appropriation and crediting the general supply
4 fund: *Provided further*, That all orders for printing and
5 binding for the Treasury Department, exclusive of work
6 performed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and
7 exclusive of such printing and binding as may under exist-
8 ing law be procured by field offices under authorization of
9 the Joint Committee on Printing, shall be placed by the
10 Director of Procurement in accord with the provisions of
11 existing law.

12 Repairs to typewriting machines (except bookkeeping
13 and billing machines) in the Government service in the Dis-
14 trict of Columbia and areas adjacent thereto may be made at
15 cost by the Procurement Division, payment therefor to be
16 effected by charging the proper appropriation and crediting
17 the general supply fund.

18 No part of any money appropriated by this or any other
19 Act shall be used during the fiscal year 1945 for the
20 purchase, within the continental limits of the United States,
21 of any standard typewriting machines (except bookkeeping,
22 billing, and electric machines) at a price in excess of the
23 following for models with carriages which will accommodate
24 paper of the following widths to wit: Ten inches (corre-
25 spondence models), $70; twelve inches, $75; fourteen inches,

1 $77.50; sixteen inches, $82.50; eighteen inches, $87.50;
2 twenty inches, $94; twenty-two inches, $95; twenty-four
3 inches, $97.50; twenty-six inches, $103.50; twenty-eight
4 inches, $104; thirty inches, $105; thirty-two inches, $107.50;
5 or, for standard typewriting machines distinctively quiet in
6 operation, the maximum prices shall be as follows for models
7 with carriages which will accommodate paper of the following
8 widths, to wit: Ten inches, $80; twelve inches, $85; fourteen
9 inches, $90; eighteen inches, $95.

10 Federal property utilization: For necessary expenses
11 of the Procurement Division in connection with the trans-
12 portation, handling, warehousing, safeguarding, rehabilitat-
13 ing, transferring to Government agencies, and otherwise
14 disposing of supplies and equipment, including personal serv-
15 ices in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, stationery
16 (not to exceed $45,000), purchase (including exchange)
17 of books of reference and periodicals, printing and binding
18 (not to exceed $40,000), and advertising, $6,250,000.

19 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
20 Procurement Division, including printed forms and miscel-
21 laneous items for general use of the Treasury Department,
22 the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and bound
23 material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and pack-
24 ing materials, $150,000, together with not to exceed $4,000

to be transferred from the general supply fund, Treasury Department.

Appropriations of the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1945 shall be available, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C., ch. 16), and the Act of February 14, 1931, as amended (5 U. S. C. 73a), for the payment of travel expenses to and from their homes or regular places of business and per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment of persons employed intermittently away from their homes or regular places of business by the Treasury Department as consultants and receiving compensation on a per diem when actually employed basis.

No part of any appropriation or authorization in this Act shall be used to pay any part of the salary or expenses of any person whose salary or expenses are prohibited from being paid from any appropriation or authorization in any other Act.

This title may be cited as the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945.

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following sums are appropriated in conformity with the Act of July 2, 1836 (5 U. S. C. 380, 39 U. S. C. 786),

for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, namely:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Salaries: For the Postmaster General and other personal services in the office of the Postmaster General in the District of Columbia, $278,500.

SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

For personal services in the District of Columbia in bureaus and offices of the Post Office Department in not to exceed the following amounts, respectively:

Office of Budget and Administrative Planning, $40,430.

Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, $787,500.

Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, $648,100.

Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, $1,013,000.

Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, $560,000.

Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department, $140,000.

Office of the chief inspector, $341,233.

00 10 78

Office of the purchasing agent, $69,000.

Bureau of Accounts, $300,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

For contingent and miscellaneous expenses; including stationery and blank books, index and guide cards, folders and binding devices, purchase of free penalty envelopes; telegraph and telephone service, furniture and filing cabinets and repairs thereto; purchase of tools and electrical supplies; maintenance of two motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles; floor coverings; postage stamps for correspondence addressed abroad, which is not exempt under article 49 of the Buenos Aires Convention of the Universal Postal Union; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, and books of reference; newspapers, not exceeding $200; expenses, except membership fees, of attendance at meetings or conventions concerned with postal affairs, when incurred on the written authority of the Postmaster General, not exceeding $2,000; and expenses of the purchasing agent and of the Solicitor and attorneys connected with his office while traveling on business of the Department, not exceeding $1,200; and other expenses not otherwise provided for; $131,900.

For printing and binding for the Post Office Department, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, $1,350,000.

Appropriations hereinafter made for the field service of the Post Office Department, except as otherwise provided, shall not be expended for any of the purposes hereinbefore provided for on account of the Post Office Department in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the actual and necessary expenses of officials and employees of the Post Office Department and Postal Service, when traveling on official business, may be paid from the appropriations for the service in connection with which the travel is performed, and appropriations for the fiscal year 1945 shall be available therefor: *Provided further*, That appropriations hereinafter made, except such as are exclusively for payment of compensation, shall be immediately available for expenses in connection with the examination of estimates for appropriations in the field including per diem allowances in lieu of actual expenses of subsistence.

FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Travel expenses, Postmaster General and Assistant Postmasters General: For travel and miscellaneous expenses in the Postal Service, offices of the Postmaster General and Assistant Postmasters General, $3,000.

Personal or property damage claims: To enable the Postmaster General to pay claims for damages, occurring during the fiscal year 1945, or in prior fiscal years,

00 10 79

1 to persons or property in accordance with the provisions
2 of the Deficiency Appropriation Act, approved June 16,
3 1921 (5 U. S. C. 392), as amended by the Act approved
4 June 22, 1934 (48 Stat. 1207), $75,000.

5 Adjusted losses and contingencies: To enable the Post-
6 master General to pay to postmasters, Navy mail clerks,
7 and assistant Navy mail clerks or credit them with the
8 amount ascertained to have been lost or destroyed during
9 the fiscal year 1945, or prior fiscal years, through
10 burglary, fire, or other unavoidable casualty resulting from
11 no fault or negligence on their part, as authorized by the
12 Act approved March 17, 1882, as amended, $55,000.

13 OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

14 Salaries of inspectors: For salaries of fifteen inspectors
15 in charge of divisions and seven hundred and ninety-five
16 inspectors, $3,154,711.

17 Traveling and miscellaneous expenses: For traveling
18 expenses of inspectors, inspectors in charge, the chief post-
19 office inspector, and the assistant chief post-office inspector,
20 and for the traveling expenses of four clerks performing
21 stenographic and clerical assistance to post-office inspectors
22 in the investigation of important fraud cases; for tests, ex-
23 hibits, documents, photographs, office, and other necessary
24 expenses incurred by post-office inspectors in connection with
25 their official investigations, including necessary miscellaneous
26 expenses of division headquarters, and not to exceed $500 for

1 books of reference needed in the operation of the Post Office
2 Inspection Service, $962,133: *Provided*, That not exceeding
3 $14,600 of this sum shall be available for transfer by the
4 Postmaster General to other departments and independent
5 establishments for chemical and other investigations.

6 Clerks, division headquarters: For compensation of three
7 hundred and forty-three clerks at division headquarters
8 and other posts of duty of post-office inspectors, $1,026,716.

9 Payment of rewards: For payment of rewards for the
10 detection, arrest, and conviction of post-office burglars, rob-
11 bers, highway mail robbers, and persons mailing or causing
12 to be mailed any bomb, infernal machine, or mechanical,
13 chemical, or other device or composition which may ignite,
14 or explode, $55,000: *Provided*, That rewards may be paid
15 in the discretion of the Postmaster General, when an offender
16 of the classes mentioned was killed in the act of committing
17 the crime or in resisting lawful arrest: *Provided further*, That
18 no part of this sum shall be used to pay any rewards at
19 rates in excess of those specified in Post Office Department
20 Order 15142, dated February 19, 1941: *Provided further*,
21 That of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed $20,000
22 may be expended in the discretion of the Postmaster General,
23 for the purpose of securing information concerning violations
24 of the postal laws and for services and information looking
25 toward the apprehension of criminals.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Compensation to postmasters: For compensation to postmasters, including compensation as postmaster to persons who, pending the designation of an acting postmaster, assume and properly perform the duties of postmaster in the event of a vacancy in the office of postmaster of the third or fourth class, and for allowances for rent, light, fuel, and equipment to postmasters of the fourth class, $65,800,000.

Compensation to assistant postmasters: For compensation to assistant postmasters at first- and second-class post offices, $11,128,500.

Clerks, first- and second-class post offices: For compensation to clerks and employees at first- and second-class post offices, including auxiliary clerk hire at summer and winter post offices, printers, mechanics, skilled laborers, watchmen, messengers, laborers, and substitutes, $309,970,500.

Contract station service: For contract station service, $2,700,000.

Separating mails: For separating mails at third- and fourth-class post offices, $491,500.

Unusual conditions: For unusual conditions at post offices, $800,000.

Clerks, third-class post offices: For allowances to third-class post offices to cover the cost of clerical services, $11,500,000.

Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices: For miscellaneous items necessary and incidental to the operation and protection of post offices of the first and second classes, and the business conducted in connection therewith, not provided for in other appropriations, $2,820,000.

Village delivery service: For village delivery service in towns and villages having post offices of the second or third class, and in communities adjacent to cities having city delivery, $1,261,000.

Detroit River service: For Detroit River postal service, $11,960.

Carfare and bicycle allowance: For carfare and bicycle allowance, including special-delivery carfare, cost of transporting carriers by privately owned automobiles to and from their routes, at rates not exceeding regular streetcar or bus fare, and purchase, maintenance, and exchange of bicycles, $1,670,000.

City delivery carriers: For pay of letter carriers, City Delivery Service, and United States Official Mail and Messenger Service, $199,000,000.

Special-delivery fees: For fees to special-delivery messengers, $15,750,000.

Rural Delivery Service: For pay of rural carriers, auxiliary carriers, substitutes for rural carriers on annual and sick leave, clerks in charge of rural stations, and tolls and

ferriage, Rural Delivery Service, and for the incidental expenses thereof, $103,315,000, of which not less than $200,000 shall be available for extensions and new service.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Star-route service: For inland transportation by star routes (excepting service in Alaska), including temporary service to newly established offices, $19,600,000.

Star Route and Air Mail Service, Alaska: For inland transportation by Star Route and Air Mail Service in Alaska, $500,000.

Powerboat service: For inland transportation by steamboat or other powerboat routes, including ship, steamboat, and way letters, $570,000.

Railroad transportation and mail messenger service: For inland transportation by railroad routes and for mail messenger service, $138,180,000: *Provided*, That separate accounts be kept of the amount expended for mail messenger service.

Railway Mail Service: For fifteen division superintendents, fifteen assistant division superintendents, two assistant superintendents at large, one hundred and twenty chief clerks, one hundred and twenty assistant chief clerks, clerks in charge of sections in the offices of division superintendents, railway postal clerks, substitute railway postal clerks,

joint employees, and laborers in the Railway Mail Service, $80,248,000.

Railway postal clerks, travel allowance: For travel allowance to railway postal clerks and substitute railway postal clerks, $4,075,000.

Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses: For actual and necessary expenses, general superintendent and assistant general superintendent, division superintendents, assistant division superintendents, assistant superintendents, chief clerks, and assistant chief clerks, Railway Mail Service, and railway postal clerks, while actually traveling on business of the Post Office Department and away from their several designated headquarters, $64,000.

Railway Mail Service, miscellaneous expenses: For rent, light, heat, fuel, telegraph, miscellaneous and office expenses, telephone service, badges for railway postal clerks, rental of space for terminal railway post offices for the distribution of mails when the furnishing of space for such distribution cannot, under the Postal Laws and Regulations, properly be required of railroad companies without additional compensation, and for equipment and miscellaneous items necessary to terminal railway post offices, $400,000.

Electric-car service: For electric-car service, $230,000.

Foreign mail transportation: For transportation of foreign mails, except by aircraft, $575,000.

00 1082

Balance due foreign countries: For balances due foreign countries, fiscal year 1945 and prior years, $2,250,000.

Indemnities, international mail: For payment of limited indemnity for the injury or loss of international mail in accordance with convention, treaty, or agreement stipulations, fiscal year 1945 and prior years, $8,000.

Foreign air-mail transportation: For transportation of foreign mails by aircraft, as authorized by law, including the transportation of mail by aircraft between Seattle, Washington, and Fairbanks, Alaska, via intermediate points, $3,785,000.

Domestic Air Mail Service: For the inland transportation of mail by aircraft, as authorized by law, and for the incidental expenses thereof including travel expenses, and including not to exceed $55,100 for supervisory officials and clerks at air-mail transfer points, $35,000,000.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped paper: For manufacture of adhesive postage stamps, special-delivery stamps, books of stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, postal cards, and for coiling of stamps, and including not to exceed $26,150 for pay of agent and assistants to examine and distribute stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, and for expenses of agency, $6,036,000.

Indemnities, domestic mail: For payment of limited

indemnity for the injury or loss of pieces of domestic registered matter, insured and collect-on-delivery mail, and for failure to remit collect-on-delivery charges, $1,500,000.

Unpaid money orders more than one year old: For payment of domestic money orders after one year from the last day of the month of issue of such orders, $300,000.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies: For stationery for the Postal Service, including the money-order and registry system; and also for the purchase of supplies for the Postal Savings System, including rubber stamps, canceling devices, certificates, envelopes, and stamps for use in evidencing deposits, and free penalty envelopes; and for the reimbursement of the Secretary of the Treasury for expenses incident to the preparation, issue, and registration of the bonds authorized by the Act of June 25, 1910 (39 U. S. C. 760); for miscellaneous equipment and supplies, including the purchase and repair of furniture, package boxes, posts, trucks, baskets, satchels, straps, letter-box paint, baling machines, perforating machines, stamp vending and postage meter devices, duplicating machines, printing presses, directories, cleaning supplies, and the manufacture, repair, and exchange of equipment, the erection and painting of letter-box equipment, and for the purchase and repair of presses and dies for use in the manufacture of letter boxes; for postmarking,

00 1083

ing, money-order stamps, and electrotype plates and re-
irs to same; metal, rubber, and combination type, dates
d figures, type holders, ink pads for canceling and stamp-
; purposes, and for the purchase of time recorders, letter
lances, scales (exclusive of dormant or built-in platform
les in Federal buildings), test weights, and miscellaneous
icles purchased and furnished directly to the Postal Serv-
, including complete equipment and furniture for post
ices in leased and rented quarters; for the purchase (includ-
; exchange), repair, and replacement of arms and mis-
laneous items necessary for the protection of the mails;
miscellaneous expenses in the preparation and publica-
n of post-route maps and rural-delivery maps or blue-
ints, including tracing for photolithographic reproduction;
other expenditures necessary and incidental to post offices
the first, second, and third classes, and offices of the fourth
ss having or to have rural-delivery service, and for letter
xes; for the purchase of atlases and geographical and
hnical works not to exceed $1,500; for wrapping twine
d tying devices; for expenses incident to the shipment of
pplies, including hardware, boxing, packing, and not
ceeding $75,500 for the pay of employees in con-
ction therewith in the District of Columbia; for rental,
rchase, exchange, and repair of canceling machines and
otors, mechanical mail-handling apparatus, accident pre-

1 vention, and other labor-saving devices, including cost of
2 power in rented buildings and miscellaneous expenses of
3 installation and operation of same, including not to exceed
4 $38,900 for salaries of thirteen traveling mechanicians, and
5 for traveling expenses, $3,900,000: *Provided,* That the Post-
6 master General may authorize the sale to the public of post-
7 route maps and rural-delivery maps or blueprints at the cost
8 of printing and 10 per centum thereof added.

9 Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia:
10 For the purchase, manufacture, and repair of mail bags and
11 other mail containers and attachments, mail locks, keys,
12 chains, tools, machinery, and material necessary for same,
13 and for incidental expenses pertaining thereto; material,
14 machinery, and tools necessary for the manufacture and
15 repair of such other equipment for the Postal Service as
16 may be deemed expedient; accident prevention; for the ex-
17 penses of maintenance and repair of the mail bag equipment
18 shops building and equipment, including fuel, light, power,
19 and miscellaneous supplies and services; maintenance of
20 grounds; for compensation to labor employed in the equip-
21 ment shops and in the operation, care, maintenance, and
22 protection of the equipment shops building, grounds, and
23 equipment, $2,370,000, of which not to exceed $884,495
24 may be expended for personal services in the District of
25 Columbia: *Provided,* That out of this appropriation the

00 1084

Postmaster General is authorized to use as much of the sum, not exceeding $15,000, as may be deemed necessary for the purchase of material and the manufacture in the equipment shops of such small quantities of distinctive equipments as may be required by other executive departments; and for service in Alaska, Puerto Rico, Philippine Islands, Hawaii, or other island possessions.

Rent, light, fuel, and water: For rent, light, fuel, and water, for first-, second-, and third-class post offices, and the cost of advertising for lease proposals for such offices, $10,700,000.

Pneumatic-tube service, New York City: For rental of not exceeding twenty-eight miles of pneumatic tubes, hire of labor, communication service, electric power, and other expenses for transmission of mail in the city of New York including the Borough of Brooklyn, $572,900: *Provided,* That the provisions of the Acts of April 21, 1902, May 27, 1908, and June 19, 1922 (39 U. S. C. 423), relating to contracts for the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes or other similar devices shall not be applicable hereto.

Pneumatic-tube service, Boston: For the rental of not exceeding two miles of pneumatic tubes, not including labor and power in operating the same, for the transmission of mail in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, $24,000: *Provided,* That the provisions not inconsistent herewith of the

Acts of April 21, 1902 (39 U. S. C. 423), and May 27, 1908 (39 U. S. C. 423), relating to the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes or other similar devices shall be applicable hereto.

Vehicle service: For vehicle service; the hire of vehicles; the rental of garage facilities; the purchase, maintenance, and repair of motor vehicles, including the repair of vehicles owned by, or under the control of, units of the National Guard and departments and agencies of the Federal Government where repairs are made necessary because of utilization of such vehicles in the Postal Service; accident prevention; the hire of supervisors, clerical assistance, mechanics, drivers, garagemen, and such other employees as may be necessary in providing vehicles and vehicle service for use in the collection, transportation, delivery, and supervision of the mail, and United States official mail and messenger service, $20,750,000: *Provided,* That the Postmaster General may, in his disbursement of this appropriation, apply a part thereof to the leasing of quarters for the housing of Government-owned motor vehicles at a reasonable annual rental for a term not exceeding ten years: *Provided further,* That the Postmaster General may purchase and maintain from this appropriation such tractors and trailer trucks as may be required in the operation of the vehicle service: *Provided further,* That no part of this

00 1085

appropriation shall be expended for maintenance or repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for use in connection with the administrative work of the Post Office Department in the District of Columbia.

Transportation of equipment and supplies: For the transportation and delivery of equipment, materials, and supplies for the Post Office Department and Postal Service by freight, express, or motor transportation, and other incidental expenses, $300,000.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

Operating force: For personal services in connection with the operation of public buildings, including the Washington Post Office and the Customhouse Building in the District of Columbia, operated by the Post Office Department, together with the grounds thereof and the equipment and furnishings therein, including telephone operators for the operation of telephone switchboards or equivalent telephone switchboard equipment in such buildings jointly serving in each case two or more governmental activities, $30,000,000: *Provided,* That in no case shall the rates of compensation for the mechanical labor force be in excess of the rates current at the time and in the place where such services are employed.

Operating supplies, public buildings: For fuel, steam, gas, and electric current for lighting, heating, and power

purposes, water, ice, lighting supplies, removal of ashes and rubbish, snow and ice, cutting grass and weeds, washing towels, telephone service for custodial forces, and for miscellaneous services and supplies, accident prevention, vacuum cleaners, tools and appliances and repairs thereto, for the operation of completed and occupied public buildings and grounds, including mechanical and electrical equipment, but not the repair thereof, operated by the Post Office Department, including the Washington Post Office and the Customhouse Building in the District of Columbia, and for the transportation of articles and supplies authorized herein, $6,000,000: *Provided,* That the foregoing appropriation shall not be available for personal services except for work done by contract, or for temporary job labor under exigency not exceeding at one time the sum of $100 at any one building: *Provided further,* That the Postmaster General is authorized to contract for telephone service in public buildings under his Administration by means of telephone switchboards or equivalent telephone switching equipment jointly serving in each case two or more governmental activities, where he determines that joint service is economical and in the interest of the Government, and to secure reimbursement for the cost of such joint service from available appropriations for telephone expenses of the bureaus and offices receiving the same.

Furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings: For the procurement, including transportation, of furniture, carpets, safes, safe and vault protective devices, and repairs of same, for use in public buildings which are now, or may hereafter be, operated by the Post Office Department, $550,000: *Provided*, That excepting expenditures for labor for or incidental to the moving of equipment from or into public buildings, the foregoing appropriation shall not be used for personal services except for work done under contract or for temporary job labor under exigency and not exceeding at one time the sum of $100 at any one building: *Provided further*, That all furniture now owned by the United States in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan of furniture.

Scientific investigations: In the disbursement of appropriations contained in this title for the field service of the Post Office Department the Postmaster General may transfer to the Bureau of Standards not to exceed $20,000 for scientific investigations in connection with the purchase of materials, equipment, and supplies necessary in the maintenance and operation of the Postal Service.

Deficiency in postal revenues: If the revenues of the Post Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations made under title II of this Act, a

sum equal to such deficiency in the revenues of such Department is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply such deficiency in the revenues of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and the sum needed may be advanced to the Post Office Department upon requisition of the Postmaster General.

This title may be cited as the "Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1945".

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall

1 be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more
2 than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above
3 penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution
4 for, any other provisions of existing law.

5 SEC. 302. If at any time during the fiscal year 1945
6 the termination of the Act entitled "An Act to provide tem-
7 porary additional compensation for employees in the Postal
8 Service" approved April 9, 1943, or of the Act entitled
9 "An Act to provide for the payment of overtime compensa-
10 tion to Government employees, and for other purposes",
11 approved May 7, 1943, shall be fixed by concurrent resolu-
12 tion of the Congress at a date earlier than June 30, 1945,
13 the appropriations contained in this Act shall cease to be
14 available on such earlier date for obligation for the purposes
15 of the terminated Act and the unobligated portions of
16 appropriations allocated for the purposes of such terminated
17 Act shall not be obligated for any other purposes of the
18 appropriation during the fiscal year 1945.

19 SEC. 303. This Act may be cited as the "Treasury
20 and Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1945".

Passed the House of Representatives February 10, 1944.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,
Clerk.

20 1088

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4133

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 11 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

00 1089

Documents. 115

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4133

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 11 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, namely:

00 1090

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: Secretary of the Treasury, Under Secretary of the Treasury, Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, two Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including the temporary employment of experts, $400,000: *Provided*, That no part of the money appropriated by this title shall be used to pay the salaries of more than thirteen messengers assigned to duty in the Office of the Secretary.

Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit payments to White House Police and Secret Service forces: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse the District of Columbia on a monthly basis for benefit payments made from the revenues of the District of Columbia to members of the White House Police force and such members of the United States Secret Service Division as are entitled thereto under the Act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1118), to the extent that such benefit payments are in excess of the salary deductions of such members credited to said revenues of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1945, pursuant to section 12 of the Act of September 1, 1916 (39 Stat. 718), as amended, $25,000.

FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

Foreign funds control: For all expenses necessary in carrying out the functions of the Secretary of the Treasury

under sections 3 and 5 (b) of the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. (App.) 3, and 50 U. S. C. (Suppl. 1941) 5 (b)), and any proclamations, orders, regulations, or instructions issued thereunder; and in exercising fiscal, financial, banking, property-control, and related functions, authorized by law, and administered by the Treasury Department in foreign countries and arising out of military operations of the United States; including personal services; printing; maintenance, repair, and operation of a motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle; and reimbursement of any other appropriation or other funds of the United States or any agency, instrumentality, Territory, or possession thereof, including the Philippine Islands, and reimbursement of any Federal Reserve bank for printing and other expenditures; $4,000,000.

DIVISION OF TAX RESEARCH

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, including the employment of experts, $169,295.

OFFICE OF TAX LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, including the employment of experts, $103,300.

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, $181,500.

00 109 1

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

Salaries: For the General Counsel and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $150,000.

DIVISION OF PERSONNEL

Salaries: For the Chief of the Division, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $191,495.

OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

Salaries: For the Chief Clerk and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $345,000.

MISCELLANEOUS AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES, TREASURY DEPARTMENT

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses of the Office of the Secretary and the bureaus and offices of the Department, including operating expenses of the Treasury, Treasury Annex, Auditors', and Liberty Loan Buildings; financial journals, purchase (including exchange) of books of reference and lawbooks, technical and scientific books, newspapers, and periodicals, expenses incurred in completing imperfect series, library cards, supplies, and all other necessary expenses connected with the library; not exceeding $17,000 for traveling expenses, including the payment of actual transportation and subsistence expenses to any person whom the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time invite to the city of Washington or elsewhere for conference and advisory purposes in furthering the work

of the Department; freight, expressage, telegraph and telephone service; maintenance and repair of motortrucks and three passenger automobiles (one for the Secretary of the Treasury and two for general use of the Department); all to be used for official purposes only; file holders and cases; fuel, oils, grease, and heating supplies and equipment; gas and electricity for lighting, heating, and power purposes, including material, fixtures, and equipment therefor; floor covering and repairs thereto, furniture and office equipment, including supplies therefor and repairs thereto; purchase and repair of uniforms for elevator conductors; awnings, window shades, and fixtures; cleaning supplies and equipment; drafting equipment; flags; hand trucks; ladders; miscellaneous hardware; streetcar fares not exceeding $650; thermometers; lavatory equipment and supplies; tools and sharpening same; laundry service; laboratory supplies and equipment; removal of rubbish; postage; not to exceed $30,000 for stationery for the Treasury Department and its several bureaus and offices, and field services thereof, except such bureaus and offices as may be otherwise specifically provided for, including tags, labels, and index cards, printed in the course of manufacturing, packing boxes and other materials necessary for shipping stationery supplies, and cost of transportation of stationery supplies purchased free on board point of shipment and of such supplies shipped from Washington to

field offices; and other absolutely necessary articles, supplies, and equipment not otherwise provided for; $250,000: *Provided*, That the appropriations for the Bureau of Accounts, Bureau of the Public Debt, Internal Revenue Service, Procurement Division, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Division of Disbursement, and Foreign Funds Control for the fiscal year 1945 are hereby made available for the payment of items otherwise properly chargeable to this appropriation, the provisions of section 6, Act of August 23, 1912 (31 U. S. C. 669), to the contrary notwithstanding.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Treasury Department and its several bureaus and offices, and field services thereof, except such bureaus and offices as may be otherwise specifically provided for, including materials for the use of the bookbinder, located in the Treasury Department, but not including work done at the New York Customhouse bindery authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing in accordance with the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), $24,000.

CUSTODY OF TREASURY BUILDINGS

Salaries of operating force: For the Superintendent of Treasury Buildings and for other personal services in the District of Columbia, including the operating force of the Treasury Building, the Treasury Annex, the Library Loan

Building, the Belasco Theatre Building, the Auditors' Building, and the west and south annexes thereof, $580,000.

FISCAL SERVICE

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Salaries and expenses: For salaries in the District of Columbia and all other expenses (except printing and binding) of the Bureau of Accounts, including contract stenographic reporting services, stationery (not to exceed $10,000), supplies and equipment; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Bureau of Accounts, $830,000.

Salaries and expenses, deposit of withheld taxes: For all necessary expenses incident to the deposit of withheld taxes in Government depositories pursuant to the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943, including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed $47,000 for printing and binding; and reimbursement to Federal Reserve banks for printing and other necessary expenses, $675,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of Accounts, $32,000.

Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses: For all necessary salaries and expenses, except printing and bind-

00 1093

ing, of the Division of Disbursement, including personal services in the District of Columbia, stationery, and travel, $3,750,000: *Provided*, That with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget there may be transferred to this appropriation and to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Division of Disbursement" from funds respectively available for such purposes for the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Federal Housing Administration, Federal Public Housing Authority, Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Federal Prison Industries, Railroad Retirement Board, United States Maritime Commission, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Food Distribution Administration, and the Farm Security Administration, such sums as may be necessary to cover the expense incurred in performing the function of disbursement therefor.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Division of Disbursement, including the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and bound material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and packing materials, $82,500.

Contingent expenses, public moneys: For contingent expenses under the requirements of section 3653 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 545), for the collection, safekeeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public money, transportation of notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States,

transportation of gold coin and gold certificates transferred to Federal Reserve banks and branches, United States mints and assay offices, and the Treasury, after March 9, 1933, actual expenses of examiners detailed to examine the books, accounts, and money on hand at the several depositories, including national banks acting as depositories under the requirements of section 3649, Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 548), also including examinations of cash accounts at mints, $400,000.

Recoinage of silver coins: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to continue the recoinage of worn and uncurrent subsidiary silver coins of the United States now in the Treasury or hereafter received, and to reimburse the Treasurer of the United States for the difference between the nominal or face value of such coins and the amount the same will produce in new coins, $200,000.

Relief of the indigent, Alaska: For the payment to the United States district judges in Alaska (not to exceed 10 per centum of the receipts from licenses collected outside of incorporated towns in Alaska), to be expended for the relief of persons in Alaska who are indigent and incapacitated through nonage, old age, sickness, or accident, $20,000.

Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to meet any ex-

00 10 94

1 penditures of the character formerly chargeable to the appro-
2 priation accounts abolished under section 18 of the Permanent
3 Appropriation Repeal Act of 1934, approved June 26, 1934,
4 and any other collections erroneously received and covered
5 which are not properly chargeable to any other appropri-
6 ation, $75,000.

7 Payment of unclaimed moneys: To enable the Secretary
8 of the Treasury to meet any expenditures of the character
9 formerly chargeable to the appropriation accounts abolished
10 under section 17 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act
11 of 1934, approved June 26, 1934, payable from the funds
12 held by the United States in the trust fund receipt account
13 "Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are
14 unknown", $15,000.

15 BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

16 Salaries and expenses: For necessary salaries and ex-
17 penses connected with the administration of any public debt
18 issues and United States paper currency issues with which
19 the Secretary of the Treasury is charged, including the pur-
20 chase of lawbooks, directories, books of reference, period-
21 icals, newspapers, and stationery (not to exceed $45,000),
22 the maintenance, operation, and repair of a motor-propelled
23 passenger-carrying vehicle for use of the Destruction Com-
24 mittee, and personal services in the District of Columbia,
25 $5,900,000.

1 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
2 Bureau of the Public Debt, $65,000.

3 Distinctive paper for United States securities: For dis-
4 tinctive paper for United States currency, including trans-
5 portation of paper, traveling, mill, and other necessary ex-
6 penses, and salaries of employees and allowance, in lieu of
7 expenses, of officer or officers detailed from the Treasury
8 Department, not exceeding $50 per month each when actu-
9 ally on duty, $929,000: *Provided,* That in order to foster
10 competition in the manufacture of distinctive paper for United
11 States securities, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized,
12 in his discretion, to split the award for such paper for the
13 fiscal year 1945 between the two bidders whose prices per
14 pound are the lowest received after advertisement.

15 Expenses of loans: The indefinite appropriation "Ex-
16 penses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as amended and
17 extended" (31 U. S. C. 760, 761), shall not be used during
18 the fiscal year 1945 to supplement the appropriations
19 otherwise provided for the current work of the Bureau
20 of the Public Debt, and the amount obligated under such in-
21 definite appropriation during such fiscal year shall not ex-
22 ceed $109,500,000 to be expended as the Secretary
23 of the Treasury may direct: *Provided,* That the proviso
24 in the Act of June 16, 1921 (31 U. S. C. 761), lim-
25 iting the availability of this appropriation for expenses of

00 1095

1 operations on account of any public debt issue to the close of
2 the fiscal year next following the fiscal year in which such
3 issue was made, shall not apply to savings bond transactions
4 handled by the Federal Reserve banks for account of the
5 Secretary of the Treasury.

6 OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

7 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
8 bia, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, $4,075,000:
9 *Provided*, That with the approval of the Director of the
10 Bureau of the Budget, there may be transferred to this
11 appropriation and to the appropriations "Printing and bind-
12 ing, Office of the Treasurer of the United States" and
13 "Contingent expenses, Office of the Treasurer of the United
14 States", from funds respectively available for such purposes
15 for the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Home Owners'
16 Loan Corporation, Tennessee Valley Authority, Federal
17 Farm Mortgage Corporation, Reconstruction Finance Cor-
18 poration, Federal land banks and other banks and corpora-
19 tions under the supervision of the Farm Credit Adminis-
20 tration, Railroad Retirement Board, Federal Crop Insurance
21 Corporation, United States Maritime Commission, Food
22 Distribution Administration, Farm Security Administration,
23 Federal Housing Administration, Federal Public Housing
24 Authority, Commodity Credit Corporation, and corporations

1 and banks under the Federal Home Loan Bank Adminis-
2 tration, such sums as may be necessary to cover the expenses
3 incurred on account of such respective activities in clearing
4 of checks, servicing of bonds, handling of collections, and
5 rendering of accounts therefor.

6 Contingent expenses, Office of the Treasurer of the
7 United States: For all necessary expenses, other than per-
8 sonal services and printing and binding, including travel ex-
9 penses and purchase of periodicals and books of reference,
10 $400,000.

11 Salaries (reimbursable): For personal services in the
12 District of Columbia, in redeeming Federal Reserve notes,
13 $85,000, to be reimbursed by the Federal Reserve banks.

14 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
15 Office of the Treasurer of the United States, $115,000.

16 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

17 Salaries and expenses: For collecting the revenue from
18 customs, for enforcement, as specified in Executive Order
19 Numbered 9083, of certain navigation laws, for the detection
20 and prevention of frauds upon the customs revenue, and not
21 to exceed $100,000 for the securing of evidence of violations
22 of the customs and navigation laws; for expenses of trans-
23 portation and transfer of customs receipts from points where
24 there are no Government depositories; not to exceed $84,500

00 10 96

for foreign living allowances; not to exceed $500 for subscriptions to newspapers; not to exceed $85,000 for stationery; not to exceed $12,000 for improving, repairing, maintaining, or preserving buildings, inspection stations, office quaters, including living quarters for officers, sheds, and sites along the Canadian and Mexican borders acquired under authority of the Act of June 26, 1930 (19 U. S. C. 68); and for the purchase (not to exceed one hundred and fifty at a price of not exceeding $1,300 each), maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary for official use in field work; for the payment of extra compensation earned by customs officers or employees for overtime services, at the expense of the parties in interest, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Act approved February 13, 1911, as amended by the Act approved February 7, 1920, and section 451 of the Tariff Act, 1930, as amended (19 U. S. C. 261, 267, and 1451), the receipts from such overtime services to be deposited as a refund to the appropriation from which such overtime compensation is paid, in accordance with the provisions of section 524 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended; for the cost of seizure, storage, and disposition of any merchandise, vehicle and team, automobile,

boat, air or water craft, or any other conveyance seized under the provisions of the customs laws, for the purchase of arms, ammunition, and accessories; not to exceed $700,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia exclusive of ten persons from the field force authorized to be detailed under section 525 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles while engaged in inspecting, guarding, admeasuring, examining, sampling, investigating, and storekeeping duties within the limits of their official station, $25,500,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Bureau of Customs, including the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and bound material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and packing materials, $85,000.

Refunds and drawbacks (indefinite appropriation): For the refund or payment of customs collections or receipts, and for the payment of debentures or drawbacks, bounties, and allowances, as authorized by law, there is hereby made available such amount as may be necessary.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

Salaries: Comptroller of the Currency and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $276,600.

00 1097

1 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
2 Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, $17,000.

3 BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

4 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in con-
5 nection with the assessment and collection of internal-revenue
6 taxes and the administration of the internal-revenue laws,
7 including the administration of such provisions of other laws
8 as are authorized by or pursuant to law to be administered
9 by or under the direction of the Commissioner of Internal
10 Revenue, including one stamp agent (to be reimbursed by
11 the stamp manufacturers) and the employment of experts;
12 the securing of evidence of violations of the Acts, the cost
13 of chemical analyses made by others than employees of the
14 United States and expenses incident to such chemists testify-
15 ing when necessary; telegraph and telephone service, post-
16 age, freight, express, necessary expenses incurred in making
17 investigations in connection with the enrollment or disbar-
18 ment of practitioners before the Treasury Department in
19 internal-revenue matters, expenses of seizure and sale, and
20 other necessary miscellaneous expenses, including steno-
21 graphic reporting services; for the acquisition of property
22 under the provisions of title III of the Liquor Law Repeal
23 and Enforcement Act, approved August 27, 1935 (49 Stat.
24 872–881), and the operation, maintenance, and repair of
25 property acquired under such title III; for the purchase (not

1 to exceed thirty-four), hire, maintenance, repair, and opera-
2 tion of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying
3 vehicles when necessary, for official use of the Alcohol Tax
4 and Intelligence Units in field work; printing and binding
5 (not to exceed $2,000,000); and the procurement of such
6 supplies, stationery (not to exceed $1,400,000), equip-
7 ment, furniture, mechanical devices, laboratory supplies,
8 periodicals, newspapers for the Alcohol Tax Unit, ammuni-
9 tion, lawbooks and books of reference, and such other
10 articles as may be necessary, $135,400,000, of which amount
11 not to exceed $13,134,000 may be expended for personal
12 services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That not
13 more than $100,000 of the total amount appropriated
14 herein may be expended by the Commissioner of Internal
15 Revenue for detecting and bringing to trial persons guilty
16 of violating the internal-revenue laws or conniving at the
17 same, including payments for information and detection of
18 such violation.

19 Refunds and payments of processing and related taxes:
20 For refunds and payments of processing and related taxes
21 as authorized by titles IV and VII, Revenue Act of 1936,
22 as amended; for refunds of taxes collected (including penal-
23 ties and interest) under the Cotton Act of April 21, 1934,
24 as amended (48 Stat. 598), the Tobacco Act of June 28,

70 1098

1934, as amended (48 Stat. 1275), and the Potato Act of August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 782), in accordance with the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1938 (52 Stat. 1150), as amended, and as otherwise authorized by law; and for redemption of tax stamps purchased under the aforesaid Tobacco and Potato Acts, there is hereby continued available, during the fiscal year 1945, the unexpended balance of the funds made available to the Treasury Department for these purposes for the fiscal year 1944 by the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944.

Additional income tax on railroads in Alaska: For the payment to the Treasurer of Alaska of an amount equal to the tax of 1 per centum collected on the gross annual income of all railroad corporations doing business in Alaska, on business done in Alaska, which tax is in addition to the normal income tax collected from such corporations on net income, the amount of such additional tax to be applicable to general Territorial purposes, $21,850.

Refunding internal-revenue collections (indefinite appropriation): For refunding internal-revenue collections, as provided by law, including the payment of claims for the prior fiscal years and payment of accounts arising under "Allowance or draw-back (Internal Revenue)", "Redemption of stamps (Internal Revenue)", "Refunding legacy taxes, Act

of March 30, 1928", and "Repayment of taxes on distilled spirits destroyed by casualty", there is hereby appropriated such amount as may be necessary: *Provided*, That a report shall be made to Congress by internal-revenue districts and alphabetically arranged of all disbursements hereunder in excess of $500 as required by section 3 of the Act of May 29, 1928 (sec. 3776, I. R. C.), including the names of all persons and corporations to whom such payments are made, together with the amount paid to each.

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses to enforce sections 2550–2565; 2567–2571; 2590–2603; 3220–3228; 3230–3238 of the Internal Revenue Code; the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 171–184); the Act of June 14, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 282–282c and 21 U. S. C. 197–198) and the Opium Poppy Control Act of 1942 (21 U. S. C. Supp. II, 188–188n), including the employment of executive officers, attorneys, agents, inspectors, chemists, supervisors, clerks, messengers, and other necessary employees in the field and in the Bureau of Narcotics in the District of Columbia, to be appointed as authorized by law; the securing of information and evidence of violations of the aforementioned laws and regulations promulgated thereunder; the costs of chemical analyses made by others than employees

of the United States; the purchase of such supplies, equipment, mechanical devices, books, stationery (not to exceed $6,000), and such other expenditures as may be necessary in the several field offices; cost incurred by officers and employees of the Bureau of Narcotics in the seizure, forfeiture, storage, and disposition of property under the Act of August 9, 1939 (49 U. S. C. 781–788) and the internal-revenue laws; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary for official use in field work; purchase of arms and ammunition; in all, $1,338,467, of which amount not to exceed $195,964 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That not exceeding $10,000 may be expended for the collection and dissemination of information and appeal for law observance and law enforcement, including cost of printing, purchase of newspapers, and other necessary expenses in connection therewith and not exceeding $1,500 for attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau of Narcotics: *Provided further*, That not exceeding $10,000 may be expended for services or information looking toward the apprehension of narcotic law violators who are fugitives from justice: *Provided further*, That moneys expended from this appropriation for the purchase of narcotics including marihuana, and subsequently

recovered shall be reimbursed to the appropriation for enforcement of the narcotic and marihuana laws current at time of the deposit.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of Narcotics, $4,000.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

For the work of engraving and printing, exclusive of repay work, during the fiscal year 1945, United States currency and internal-revenue stamps, including opium orders and special-tax stamps required under the Act of December 17, 1914 (26 U. S. C. 1040, 1383), checks, drafts, and miscellaneous work, as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For the Director, two Assistant Directors, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including wages of rotary press plate printers at per diem rates and all other plate printers at piece rates to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed the rates usually paid for such work; and all other necessary expenses, except printing and binding, including engravers' and printers' materials and other materials, including distinctive and nondistinctive paper, except distinctive paper for United States currency and Federal Reserve bank currency; purchase of tabulating machine card checks; equipment of, repairs to, and maintenance of buildings and grounds and minor alterations to buildings; periodicals, examples of engraving

1 and printing, including foreign securities and stamps, and
2 books of reference, not to exceed $500; traveling expenses
3 not to exceed $15,000; articles approved by the Secretary
4 of the Treasury as being necessary for the protection of the
5 person of employees, not to exceed $2,200; stationery, not
6 to exceed $5,000; transfer to the Bureau of Standards for
7 scientific investigations in connection with the work of the
8 Bureau of Engraving and Printing, not to exceed $15,000;
9 and maintenance and driving of two motor-propelled pas-
10 senger-carrying vehicles; $10,000,000, to be expended under
11 the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

12 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
13 Bureau of Engraving and Printing, $5,500.

14 During the fiscal year 1945 all proceeds derived
15 from work performed by the Bureau of Engraving and
16 Printing, by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, not
17 covered and embraced in the appropriations for such Bureau
18 for such fiscal year, instead of being covered into the Treas-
19 ury as miscellaneous receipts, as provided by the Act of
20 August 4, 1886 (31 U. S. C. 176), shall be credited when
21 received to the appropriations for such Bureau for the fiscal
22 year 1945.

23 SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

24 Salaries: For the Chief of the Division and other per-
25 sonal services in the District of Columbia, $85,000.

1 Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: For sal-
2 aries and other expenses under the authority or with the
3 approval of the Secretary of the Treasury in detecting, ar-
4 resting, and delivering into the custody of the United States
5 marshal or other officer having jurisdiction, dealers and
6 pretended dealers in counterfeit money, persons engaged in
7 counterfeiting, forging, and altering United States notes,
8 bonds, national-bank notes, Federal Reserve notes, Federal
9 Reserve bank notes, and other obligations and securities of
10 the United States and of foreign governments (including
11 endorsements thereon and assignments thereof), as well as
12 the coins of the United States and of foreign governments,
13 and persons committing other crimes against the laws of the
14 United States relating to the Treasury Department and the
15 several branches of the public service under its control;
16 purchase (not to exceed twenty), hire, maintenance, repair,
17 and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying ve-
18 hicles when necessary; purchase of arms and ammunition;
19 stationery (not to exceed $7,500); traveling expenses; and
20 for no other purpose whatsoever, except in the performance
21 of other duties specifically authorized by law, and in the
22 protection of the person of the President and the members
23 of his immediate family and of the person chosen to be Pres-
24 ident of the United States, $1,629,090: *Provided*, That of
25 the amount herein appropriated not to exceed $15,000 may

1 be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treas-
2 ury for the purpose of securing information concerning vio-
3 lations of the laws relating to the Treasury Department,
4 and for services or information looking toward the appre-
5 hension of criminals.

6 White House Police: For one captain, one inspector,
7 four lieutenants, six sergeants, and one hundred and eight
8 privates, at rates of pay provided by law, $300,000, notwith-
9 standing the provisions of the Act of April 22, 1940 (3
10 U. S. C. 62).

11 For uniforming and equipping the White House Police,
12 including the purchase, issue, and repair of revolvers, and
13 the purchase and issue of ammunition and miscellaneous sup-
14 plies, to be procured in such manner as the President in his
15 discretion may determine, $9,000.

16 Salaries and expenses, guard force, Treasury buildings:
17 For salaries and expenses of the guard force for Treasury De-
18 partment buildings in the District of Columbia, including the
19 Bureau of Engraving and Printing, including purchase, re-
20 pair, and cleaning of uniforms, maintenance, repair, and op-
21 eration of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and
22 the purchase of arms and ammunition and miscellane-
23 ous equipment, $600,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed
24 $100,000 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses,
25 Bureau of Engraving and Printing," may be transferred to

1 this appropriation to cover service rendered such Bureau in
2 connection with the protection of currency, bonds, stamps,
3 and other papers of value the cost of producing which is
4 not covered and embraced in the direct appropriations for
5 such Bureau: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the
6 Treasury may detail two agents of the Secret Service to super-
7 vise such force.

8 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
9 Secret Service Division, $7,000.

10 BUREAU OF THE MINT

11 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Director: For per-
12 sonal services in the District of Columbia and for assay labo-
13 ratory chemicals, fuel, materials, balances, weights, sta-
14 tionery (not to exceed $700), books, periodicals, specimens
15 of coins, ores, and travel and other expenses incident to the
16 examination of mints, visiting mints for the purpose of
17 superintending the annual settlement, and for the collection
18 of statistics relative to the annual production and consumption
19 of the precious metals in the United States, $168,000.

20 Transportation of bullion and coin: For transportation of
21 bullion and coin, by registered mail or otherwise, between
22 mints, assay offices, and bullion depositories, $12,800,
23 including compensation of temporary employees and other
24 necessary expenses.

0 0 1 1 0 2

Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices: For compensation of officers and employees of the mints at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; San Francisco, California; and Denver, Colorado; the assay offices at New York, New York; and Seattle, Washington, and the bullion depositories at Fort Knox, Kentucky; and West Point, New York, including necessary personal services for carrying out the provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 and the Silver Purchase Act of 1934, and any Executive orders, proclamations, and regulations issued thereunder, and for incidental and contingent expenses, including traveling expenses, stationery (not to exceed $2,900), new machinery and repairs, arms and ammunition, purchase and maintenance of uniforms and accessories for guards, protective devices, and their maintenance, training of employees in use of firearms and protective devices, purchase of two and the maintenance, repair, and operation of three motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, cases and enameling for medals manufactured, net wastage in melting and refining and in coining departments, loss on sale of sweeps arising from the treatment of bullion and the manufacture of coins, not to exceed $500 for the expenses of the annual assay commission, and not exceeding $1,000 for the acquisition, at the dollar face amount or otherwise, of specimen and rare coins, including United States and foreign gold coins and pieces of gold used as, or in

lieu of, money, and ores, for addition to the Government's collection of such coins, pieces, and ores; $5,500,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of the Mint, $7,000.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

Salaries and expenses: For the Director of Procurement and other personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field service, and for miscellaneous expenses, including office supplies and materials, stationery (not to exceed $27,500), purchase of motortrucks and maintenance and operation of such trucks and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, telegrams, telephone service, traveling expenses, office equipment, fuel, light, electric current, and other expenses for carrying into effect regulations governing the procurement, warehousing, and distribution by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department of property, equipment, stores, and supplies in the District of Columbia and in the field (including not to exceed $500 to settle claims for damages caused to private property by motor vehicles used by the Procurement Division), $1,190,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed during the fiscal year 1945 to transfer to this appropriation from any appropriations or funds available to the several departments and

establishments of the Government for the fiscal year 1945 such amounts as may be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, not to exceed the sum of (a) the amount of the annual compensation of employees who may be transferred or detailed to the Procurement Division, respectively, from any such department or establishment, where the transfer or detail of such employees is incident to a transfer of a function or functions to that Division and (b) such amount as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may determine to be necessary for expenses other than personal services incident to the proper carrying out of functions so transferred: *Provided further*, That when there has been or shall be transferred from any agency of the Government to the Procurement Division any function of warehousing, and the agency from which such function is being transferred is authorized at the time of such transfer to perform functions of procurement, warehousing, or distribution of property, equipment, stores, or supplies for non-Federal agencies the Procurement Division is authorized during the fiscal year 1945 to continue the performance of such functions for such non-Federal agencies where such functions are to be discontinued by the agency from which the warehousing function has been transferred, and the receipts, including surcharge, for all issues to and all advances by all non-Federal agencies shall be credited to the

general supply fund: *Provided further*, That payments during the fiscal year 1945 to the general supply fund for materials, and supplies (including fuel), and services, and overhead expenses for all issues shall be made on the books of the Treasury Department by transfer and counterwarrants prepared by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department and countersigned by the Comptroller General, such warrants to be based solely on itemized invoices prepared by the Procurement Division at issue prices to be fixed by the Director of Procurement: *Provided further*, That advances received pursuant to law (31 U. S. C. 686) from departments and establishments of the United States Government and the government of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1945 shall be credited to the general supply fund: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year 1945 there shall be available from the general supply fund for personal services in the District of Columbia not to exceed $1,250,000: *Provided further*, That per diem employees engaged in work in connection with operations of the fuel yards may be paid rates of pay approved by the Secretary of the Treasury not exceeding current rates for similar services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That the term "fuel" shall be held to include "fuel oil": *Provided further*, That the reconditioning and repair of surplus property and equipment for disposition or reissue to

1 Government service, may be made at cost by the Procure-
2 ment Division, payment therefor to be effected by charging
3 the proper appropriation and crediting the general supply
4 fund: *Provided further*, That all orders for printing and
5 binding for the Treasury Department, exclusive of work
6 performed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and
7 exclusive of such printing and binding as may under exist-
8 ing law be procured by field offices under authorization of
9 the Joint Committee on Printing, shall be placed by the
10 Director of Procurement in accord with the provisions of
11 existing law.

12 Repairs to typewriting machines (except bookkeeping
13 and billing machines) in the Government service in the Dis-
14 trict of Columbia and areas adjacent thereto may be made at
15 cost by the Procurement Division, payment therefor to be
16 effected by charging the proper appropriation and crediting
17 the general supply fund.

18 No part of any money appropriated by this or any other
19 Act shall be used during the fiscal year 1945 for the
20 purchase, within the continental limits of the United States,
21 of any standard typewriting machines (except bookkeeping,
22 billing, and electric machines) at a price in excess of the
23 following for models with carriages which will accommodate
24 paper of the following widths to wit: Ten inches (corre-
25 spondence models), $70; twelve inches, $75; fourteen inches,

1 $77.50; sixteen inches, $82.50; eighteen inches, $87.50;
2 twenty inches, $94; twenty-two inches, $95; twenty-four
3 inches, $97.50; twenty-six inches, $103.50; twenty-eight
4 inches, $104; thirty inches, $105; thirty-two inches, $107.50;
5 or, for standard typewriting machines distinctively quiet in
6 operation, the maximum prices shall be as follows for models
7 with carriages which will accommodate paper of the following
8 widths, to wit: Ten inches, $80; twelve inches, $85; fourteen
9 inches, $90; eighteen inches, $95.

10 Federal property utilization: For necessary expenses
11 of the Procurement Division in connection with the trans-
12 portation, handling, warehousing, safeguarding, rehabilitat-
13 ing, transferring to Government agencies, and otherwise
14 disposing of supplies and equipment, including personal serv-
15 ices in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, stationery
16 (not to exceed $45,000), purchase (including exchange)
17 of books of reference and periodicals, printing and binding
18 (not to exceed $40,000), and advertising, $6,250,000.

19 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
20 Procurement Division, including printed forms and miscel-
21 laneous items for general use of the Treasury Department,
22 the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and bound
23 material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and pack-
24 ing materials, $150,000, together with not to exceed $4,000

to be transferred from the general supply fund, Treasury Department.

Appropriations of the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1945 shall be available, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C., ch. 16), and the Act of February 14, 1931, as amended (5 U. S. C. 73a), for the payment of travel expenses to and from their homes or regular places of business and per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment of persons employed intermittently away from their homes or regular places of business by the Treasury Department as consultants and receiving compensation on a per diem when actually employed basis.

No part of any appropriation or authorization in this Act shall be used to pay any part of the salary or expenses of any person whose salary or expenses are prohibited from being paid from any appropriation or authorization in any other Act.

This title may be cited as the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945.

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following sums are appropriated in conformity with the Act of July 2, 1836 (5 U. S. C. 380, 39 U. S. C. 786),

1 for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending
2 June 30, 1945, namely:

3 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF
4 COLUMBIA

5 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

6 Salaries: For the Postmaster General and other per-
7 sonal services in the office of the Postmaster General in
8 the District of Columbia, $278,500.

9 SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

10 For personal services in the District of Columbia in
11 bureaus and offices of the Post Office Department in not to
12 exceed the following amounts, respectively:

13 Office of Budget and Administrative Planning,
14 $40,430.

15 Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General,
16 $787,500.

17 Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General,
18 $648,100.

19 Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General,
20 $1,013,000.

21 Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General,
22 $560,000.

23 Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department,
24 $140,000.

25 Office of the chief inspector, $341,233.

Office of the purchasing agent, $69,000.

Bureau of Accounts, $300,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

For contingent and miscellaneous expenses; including stationery and blank books, index and guide cards, folders and binding devices, purchase of free penalty envelopes; telegraph and telephone service, furniture and filing cabinets and repairs thereto; purchase of tools and electrical supplies; maintenance of two motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles; floor coverings; postage stamps for correspondence addressed abroad, which is not exempt under article 49 of the Buenos Aires Convention of the Universal Postal Union; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, and books of reference; newspapers, not exceeding $200; expenses, except membership fees, of attendance at meetings or conventions concerned with postal affairs, when incurred on the written authority of the Postmaster General, not exceeding $2,000; and expenses of the purchasing agent and of the Solicitor and attorneys connected with his office while traveling on business of the Department, not exceeding $1,200; and other expenses not otherwise provided for; $131,900.

For printing and binding for the Post Office Department, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, $1,350,000.

Appropriations hereinafter made for the field service of the Post Office Department, except as otherwise provided, shall not be expended for any of the purposes hereinbefore provided for on account of the Post Office Department in the District of Columbia: *Provided,* That the actual and necessary expenses of officials and employees of the Post Office Department and Postal Service, when traveling on official business, may be paid from the appropriations for the service in connection with which the travel is performed, and appropriations for the fiscal year 1945 shall be available therefor: *Provided further,* That appropriations hereinafter made, except such as are exclusively for payment of compensation, shall be immediately available for expenses in connection with the examination of estimates for appropriations in the field including per diem allowances in lieu of actual expenses of subsistence.

FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Travel expenses, Postmaster General and Assistant Postmasters General: For travel and miscellaneous expenses in the Postal Service, offices of the Postmaster General and Assistant Postmasters General, $3,000.

Personal or property damage claims: To enable the Postmaster General to pay claims for damages, occurring during the fiscal year 1945, or in prior fiscal years,

to persons or property in accordance with the provisions of the Deficiency Appropriation Act, approved June 16, 1921 (5 U. S. C. 392), as amended by the Act approved June 22, 1934 (48 Stat. 1207), $75,000.

Adjusted losses and contingencies: To enable the Postmaster General to pay to postmasters, Navy mail clerks, and assistant Navy mail clerks or credit them with the amount ascertained to have been lost or destroyed during the fiscal year 1945, or prior fiscal years, through burglary, fire, or other unavoidable casualty resulting from no fault or negligence on their part, as authorized by the Act approved March 17, 1882, as amended, $55,000.

OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

Salaries of inspectors: For salaries of fifteen inspectors in charge of divisions and seven hundred and ninety-five inspectors, $3,154,711.

Traveling and miscellaneous expenses: For traveling expenses of inspectors, inspectors in charge, the chief post-office inspector, and the assistant chief post-office inspector, and for the traveling expenses of four clerks performing stenographic and clerical assistance to post-office inspectors in the investigation of important fraud cases; for tests, exhibits, documents, photographs, office, and other necessary expenses incurred by post-office inspectors in connection with their official investigations, including necessary miscellaneous expenses of division headquarters, and not to exceed $500 for

books of reference needed in the operation of the Post Office Inspection Service, $962,133: *Provided,* That not exceeding $14,600 of this sum shall be available for transfer by the Postmaster General to other departments and independent establishments for chemical and other investigations.

Clerks, division headquarters: For compensation of three hundred and forty-three clerks at division headquarters and other posts of duty of post-office inspectors, $1,026,716.

Payment of rewards: For payment of rewards for the detection, arrest, and conviction of post-office burglars, robbers, highway mail robbers, and persons mailing or causing to be mailed any bomb, infernal machine, or mechanical, chemical, or other device or composition which may ignite, or explode, $55,000: *Provided,* That rewards may be paid in the discretion of the Postmaster General, when an offender of the classes mentioned was killed in the act of committing the crime or in resisting lawful arrest: *Provided further,* That no part of this sum shall be used to pay any rewards at rates in excess of those specified in Post Office Department Order 15142, dated February 19, 1941: *Provided further,* That of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed $20,000 may be expended in the discretion of the Postmaster General, for the purpose of securing information concerning violations of the postal laws and for services and information looking toward the apprehension of criminals.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Compensation to postmasters: For compensation to postmasters, including compensation as postmaster to persons who, pending the designation of an acting postmaster, assume and properly perform the duties of postmaster in the event of a vacancy in the office of postmaster of the third or fourth class, and for allowances for rent, light, fuel, and equipment to postmasters of the fourth class, $65,800,000.

Compensation to assistant postmasters: For compensation to assistant postmasters at first- and second-class post offices, $11,128,500.

Clerks, first- and second-class post offices: For compensation to clerks and employees at first- and second-class post offices, including auxiliary clerk hire at summer and winter post offices, printers, mechanics, skilled laborers, watchmen, messengers, laborers, and substitutes, $309,970,500.

Contract station service: For contract station service, $2,700,000.

Separating mails: For separating mails at third- and fourth-class post offices, $491,500.

Unusual conditions: For unusual conditions at post offices, $800,000.

Clerks, third-class post offices: For allowances to third-class post offices to cover the cost of clerical services, $11,500,000.

Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices: For miscellaneous items necessary and incidental to the operation and protection of post offices of the first and second classes, and the business conducted in connection therewith, not provided for in other appropriations, $2,820,000.

Village delivery service: For village delivery service in towns and villages having post offices of the second or third class, and in communities adjacent to cities having city delivery, $1,261,000.

Detroit River service: For Detroit River postal service, $11,960.

Carfare and bicycle allowance: For carfare and bicycle allowance, including special-delivery carfare, cost of transporting carriers by privately owned automobiles to and from their routes, at rates not exceeding regular streetcar or bus fare, and purchase, maintenance, and exchange of bicycles, $1,670,000.

City delivery carriers: For pay of letter carriers, City Delivery Service, and United States Official Mail and Messenger Service, $199,000,000.

Special-delivery fees: For fees to special-delivery messengers, $15,750,000.

Rural Delivery Service: For pay of rural carriers, auxiliary carriers, substitutes for rural carriers on annual and sick leave, clerks in charge of rural stations, and tolls and

ferriage, Rural Delivery Service, and for the incidental expenses thereof, $103,315,000, of which not less than $200,000 shall be available for extensions and new service.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Star-route service: For inland transportation by star routes (excepting service in Alaska), including temporary service to newly established offices, $19,600,000.

Star Route and Air Mail Service, Alaska: For inland transportation by Star Route and Air Mail Service in Alaska, $500,000.

Powerboat service: For inland transportation by steamboat or other powerboat routes, including ship, steamboat, and way letters, $570,000.

Railroad transportation and mail messenger service: For inland transportation by railroad routes and for mail messenger service, $138,180,000: *Provided*, That separate accounts be kept of the amount expended for mail messenger service.

Railway Mail Service: For fifteen division superintendents, fifteen assistant division superintendents, two assistant superintendents at large, one hundred and twenty chief clerks, one hundred and twenty assistant chief clerks, clerks in charge of sections in the offices of division superintendents, railway postal clerks, substitute railway postal clerks,

joint employees, and laborers in the Railway Mail Service, $80,248,000.

Railway postal clerks, travel allowance: For travel allowance to railway postal clerks and substitute railway postal clerks, $4,075,000.

Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses: For actual and necessary expenses, general superintendent and assistant general superintendent, division superintendents, assistant division superintendents, assistant superintendents, chief clerks, and assistant chief clerks, Railway Mail Service, and railway postal clerks, while actually traveling on business of the Post Office Department and away from their several designated headquarters, $64,000.

Railway Mail Service, miscellaneous expenses: For rent, light, heat, fuel, telegraph, miscellaneous and office expenses, telephone service, badges for railway postal clerks, rental of space for terminal railway post offices for the distribution of mails when the furnishing of space for such distribution cannot, under the Postal Laws and Regulations, properly be required of railroad companies without additional compensation, and for equipment and miscellaneous items necessary to terminal railway post offices, $400,000.

Electric-car service: For electric-car service, $230,000.

Foreign mail transportation: For transportation of foreign mails, except by aircraft, $575,000.

Balance due foreign countries: For balances due foreign countries, fiscal year 1945 and prior years, $2,250,000.

Indemnities, international mail: For payment of limited indemnity for the injury or loss of international mail in accordance with convention, treaty, or agreement stipulations, fiscal year 1945 and prior years, $8,000.

Foreign air-mail transportation: For transportation of foreign mails by aircraft, as authorized by law, including the transportation of mail by aircraft between Seattle, Washington, and Fairbanks, Alaska, via intermediate points, $3,785,000.

Domestic Air Mail Service: For the inland transportation of mail by aircraft, as authorized by law, and for the incidental expenses thereof including travel expenses, and including not to exceed $55,100 for supervisory officials and clerks at air-mail transfer points, $35,000,000.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped paper: For manufacture of adhesive postage stamps, special-delivery stamps, books of stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, postal cards, and for coiling of stamps, and including not to exceed $26,150 for pay of agent and assistants to examine and distribute stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, and for expenses of agency, $6,036,000.

Indemnities, domestic mail: For payment of limited

indemnity for the injury or loss of pieces of domestic registered matter, insured and collect-on-delivery mail, and for failure to remit collect-on-delivery charges, $1,500,000.

Unpaid money orders more than one year old: For payment of domestic money orders after one year from the last day of the month of issue of such orders, $300,000.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies: For stationery for the Postal Service, including the money-order and registry system; and also for the purchase of supplies for the Postal Savings System, including rubber stamps, canceling devices, certificates, envelopes, and stamps for use in evidencing deposits, and free penalty envelopes; and for the reimbursement of the Secretary of the Treasury for expenses incident to the preparation, issue, and registration of the bonds authorized by the Act of June 25, 1910 (39 U. S. C. 760); for miscellaneous equipment and supplies, including the purchase and repair of furniture, package boxes, posts, trucks, baskets, satchels, straps, letter-box paint, baling machines, perforating machines, stamp vending and postage meter devices, duplicating machines, printing presses, directories, cleaning supplies, and the manufacture, repair, and exchange of equipment, the erection and painting of letter-box equipment, and for the purchase and repair of presses and dies for use in the manufacture of letter boxes; for postmarking,

rating, money-order stamps, and electrotype plates and repairs to same; metal, rubber, and combination type, dates and figures, type holders, ink pads for canceling and stamping purposes, and for the purchase of time recorders, letter balances, scales (exclusive of dormant or built-in platform scales in Federal buildings), test weights, and miscellaneous articles purchased and furnished directly to the Postal Service, including complete equipment and furniture for post offices in leased and rented quarters; for the purchase (including exchange), repair, and replacement of arms and miscellaneous items necessary for the protection of the mails; for miscellaneous expenses in the preparation and publication of post-route maps and rural-delivery maps or blueprints, including tracing for photolithographic reproduction; for other expenditures necessary and incidental to post offices of the first, second, and third classes, and offices of the fourth class having or to have rural-delivery service, and for letter boxes; for the purchase of atlases and geographical and technical works not to exceed $1,500; for wrapping twine and tying devices; for expenses incident to the shipment of supplies, including hardware, boxing, packing, and not exceeding $75,500 for the pay of employees in connection therewith in the District of Columbia; for rental, purchase, exchange, and repair of canceling machines and motors, mechanical mail-handling apparatus, accident pre-

vention, and other labor-saving devices, including cost of power in rented buildings and miscellaneous expenses of installation and operation of same, including not to exceed $38,900 for salaries of thirteen traveling mechanicians, and for traveling expenses, $3,900,000: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General may authorize the sale to the public of post-route maps and rural-delivery maps or blueprints at the cost of printing and 10 per centum thereof added.

Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia: For the purchase, manufacture, and repair of mail bags and other mail containers and attachments, mail locks, keys, chains, tools, machinery, and material necessary for same, and for incidental expenses pertaining thereto; material, machinery, and tools necessary for the manufacture and repair of such other equipment for the Postal Service as may be deemed expedient; accident prevention; for the expenses of maintenance and repair of the mail bag equipment shops building and equipment, including fuel, light, power, and miscellaneous supplies and services; maintenance of grounds; for compensation to labor employed in the equipment shops and in the operation, care, maintenance, and protection of the equipment shops building, grounds, and equipment, $2,370,000, of which not to exceed $884,495 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That out of this appropriation the

Postmaster General is authorized to use as much of the sum, not exceeding $15,000, as may be deemed necessary for the purchase of material and the manufacture in the equipment shops of such small quantities of distinctive equipments as may be required by other executive departments; and for service in Alaska, Puerto Rico, Philippine Islands, Hawaii, or other island possessions.

Rent, light, fuel, and water: For rent, light, fuel, and water, for first-, second-, and third-class post offices, and the cost of advertising for lease proposals for such offices, $10,700,000.

Pneumatic-tube service, New York City: For rental of not exceeding twenty-eight miles of pneumatic tubes, hire of labor, communication service, electric power, and other expenses for transmission of mail in the city of New York including the Borough of Brooklyn, $572,900: *Provided,* That the provisions of the Acts of April 21, 1902, May 27, 1908, and June 19, 1922 (39 U. S. C. 423), relating to contracts for the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes or other similar devices shall not be applicable hereto.

Pneumatic-tube service, Boston: For the rental of not exceeding two miles of pneumatic tubes, not including labor and power in operating the same, for the transmission of mail in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, $24,000: *Provided,* That the provisions not inconsistent herewith of the

Acts of April 21, 1902 (39 U. S. C. 423), and May 27, 1908 (39 U. S. C. 423), relating to the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes or other similar devices shall be applicable hereto.

Vehicle service: For vehicle service; the hire of vehicles; the rental of garage facilities; the purchase, maintenance, and repair of motor vehicles, including the repair of vehicles owned by, or under the control of, units of the National Guard and departments and agencies of the Federal Government where repairs are made necessary because of utilization of such vehicles in the Postal Service; accident prevention; the hire of supervisors, clerical assistance, mechanics, drivers, garagemen, and such other employees as may be necessary in providing vehicles and vehicle service for use in the collection, transportation, delivery, and supervision of the mail, and United States official mail and messenger service, $20,750,000: *Provided,* That the Postmaster General may, in his disbursement of this appropriation, apply a part thereof to the leasing of quarters for the housing of Government-owned motor vehicles at a reasonable annual rental for a term not exceeding ten years: *Provided further,* That the Postmaster General may purchase and maintain from this appropriation such tractors and trailer trucks as may be required in the operation of the vehicle service: *Provided further,* That no part of this

appropriation shall be expended for maintenance or repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for use in connection with the administrative work of the Post Office Department in the District of Columbia.

Transportation of equipment and supplies: For the transportation and delivery of equipment, materials, and supplies for the Post Office Department and Postal Service by freight, express, or motor transportation, and other incidental expenses, $300,000.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

Operating force: For personal services in connection with the operation of public buildings, including the Washington Post Office and the Customhouse Building in the District of Columbia, operated by the Post Office Department, together with the grounds thereof and the equipment and furnishings therein, including telephone operators for the operation of telephone switchboards or equivalent telephone switchboard equipment in such buildings jointly serving in each case two or more governmental activities, $30,000,000: *Provided,* That in no case shall the rates of compensation for the mechanical labor force be in excess of the rates current at the time and in the place where such services are employed.

Operating supplies, public buildings: For fuel, steam, gas, and electric current for lighting, heating, and power

purposes, water, ice, lighting supplies, removal of ashes and rubbish, snow and ice, cutting grass and weeds, washing towels, telephone service for custodial forces, and for miscellaneous services and supplies, accident prevention, vacuum cleaners, tools and appliances and repairs thereto, for the operation of completed and occupied public buildings and grounds, including mechanical and electrical equipment, but not the repair thereof, operated by the Post Office Department, including the Washington Post Office and the Customhouse Building in the District of Columbia, and for the transportation of articles and supplies authorized herein, $6,000,000: *Provided,* That the foregoing appropriation shall not be available for personal services except for work done by contract, or for temporary job labor under exigency not exceeding at one time the sum of $100 at any one building: *Provided further,* That the Postmaster General is authorized to contract for telephone service in public buildings under his Administration by means of telephone switchboards or equivalent telephone switching equipment jointly serving in each case two or more governmental activities, where he determines that joint service is economical and in the interest of the Government, and to secure reimbursement for the cost of such joint service from available appropriations for telephone expenses of the bureaus and offices receiving the same.

Furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings: For the procurement, including transportation, of furniture, carpets, safes, safe and vault protective devices, and repairs of same, for use in public buildings which are now, or may hereafter be, operated by the Post Office Department, $550,000: *Provided,* That excepting expenditures for labor for or incidental to the moving of equipment from or into public buildings, the foregoing appropriation shall not be used for personal services except for work done under contract or for temporary job labor under exigency and not exceeding at one time the sum of $100 at any one building: *Provided further,* That all furniture now owned by the United States in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan of furniture.

Scientific investigations: In the disbursement of appropriations contained in this title for the field service of the Post Office Department the Postmaster General may transfer to the Bureau of Standards not to exceed $20,000 for scientific investigations in connection with the purchase of materials, equipment, and supplies necessary in the maintenance and operation of the Postal Service.

Deficiency in postal revenues: If the revenues of the Post Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations made under title II of this Act, a

sum equal to such deficiency in the revenues of such Department is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply such deficiency in the revenues of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and the sum needed may be advanced to the Post Office Department upon requisition of the Postmaster General.

This title may be cited as the "Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1945".

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided,* That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further,* That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall

1 be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more
2 than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above
3 penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution
4 for, any other provisions of existing law.

5 SEC. 302. If at any time during the fiscal year 1945
6 the termination of the Act entitled "An Act to provide tem-
7 porary additional compensation for employees in the Postal
8 Service" approved April 9, 1943, or of the Act entitled
9 "An Act to provide for the payment of overtime compensa-
10 tion to Government employees, and for other purposes",
11 approved May 7, 1943, shall be fixed by concurrent resolu-
12 tion of the Congress at a date earlier than June 30, 1945,
13 the appropriations contained in this Act shall cease to be
14 available on such earlier date for obligation for the purposes
15 of the terminated Act and the unobligated portions of
16 appropriations allocated for the purposes of such terminated
17 Act shall not be obligated for any other purposes of the
18 appropriation during the fiscal year 1945.

19 SEC. 303. This Act may be cited as the "Treasury
20 and Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1945".

Passed the House of Representatives February 10, 1944.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,
Clerk.

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4133

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 11 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

00117

September 16, 1944

To: The Administrative Assistant to the Secretary.

From: Legislative Section, Office of the General Counsel.

The following item appeared on page 7880 of the Congressional Record for September 15 is called to your attention for appropriate action.

Bureau or Division Affected: Mr. DuBois

Nature of Item:

Senator Stewart, from the Committee on Immigration, submitted the committee report on S. 963, a bill relating to the imposition of certain penalties and the payment of detention expenses incident to the bringing of certain aliens into the United States; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1099).

EO'C:mb

00118

Calendar No. 1115

78TH CONGRESS, 2d Session } SENATE { REPORT No. 1099

RELATING TO THE IMPOSITION OF CERTAIN PENALTIES AND THE PAYMENT OF DETENTION EXPENSES INCIDENT TO THE BRINGING OF CERTAIN ALIENS INTO THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 15 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 1), 1944.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Immigration, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 963]

The Committee on Immigration, to whom was referred the bill (S. 963), relating to the imposition of certain penalties and the payment of detention expenses incident to the bringing of certain aliens into the United States, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill do pass.

The committee amendments are as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That section 15 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917 (39 Stat. 885, 8 U. S. C. 151), is hereby amended by changing the period after the word "hereof," as it appears in the next to the last sentence of the said section, to a colon, and adding the following: "*Provided further*, That in cases of aliens who arrive in possession of unexpired visas issued by United States consuls within sixty days of the aliens' foreign embarkation, detention expenses and expenses incident to detention shall not be assessed against the vessel if the inadmissibility of the aliens could not have been ascertained by the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the visas were issued and the sole cause of exclusion is one arising under section 13 of the Immigration Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 161–162; 50 Stat. 165; 46 Stat. 581; 8 U. S. C. 213 (a)–213 (f))."

SEC. 2. Section 18 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, as amended (39 Stat. 887–889; 45 Stat. 1551; 8 U. S. C. 154), is amended by changing the period after the last word in the second sentence thereof to a comma and adding the following: "except that detention expenses and expenses incident to detention, shall not be assessed against the owner or owners of the vessels on which they respectively came when the aliens are in possession of unexpired visas issued by United States consuls within sixty days of the aliens' foreign embarkation if the inadmissibility of the aliens could not have been ascertained by the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the visas were issued and the sole cause of exclusion is one arising under section 13 of the Immigration Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 161–162; 50 Stat. 165; 46 Stat. 581; 8 U. S. C. 213 (a)–213 (f))."

After the word "land" as it appears in the third sentence of this section, which reads: "or to fail to pay the cost of their maintenance while on land," add the following: "as required by this section or section 15 of this Act."

SEC. 3. Subsection (b) of section 16 of the Immigration Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 163; 8 U. S. C. 216 (b)) is hereby amended by substituting a colon for the period after the word "assessed" and inserting the following: "*Provided*, That no fine nor refund as provided for in this subsection, nor any expense incident to detention in connection with an application for admission to the United States, shall be assessed or required for bringing into the United States any alien, if such alien holds an unexpired visa issued by a United States consul within sixty days of the alien's foreign embarkation if the inadmissibility of the alien could not have been ascertained by the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the visa was issued."

SEC. 4. Subsection (a) of section 20 of the Immigration Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 164; 8 U. S. C. 167 (a)), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentences: "The Attorney General may, upon application in writing therefor, mitigate such penalty to not less than $200 for each seaman in respect of whom such failure occurs, upon such terms as the Attorney General in his discretion shall think proper. This section, as amended shall apply to all penalties rising subsequent to June 5, 1940."

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The bill has a twofold purpose: (1) To relieve passenger carriers of certain unreasonable burdens by way of fines, cost of detention expenses, and other penalties, for bringing aliens to the United States with visas issued by American consuls but subsequently held not to represent the true status of the alien upon his application for admission before the Immigration Service at the time of his arrival; and (2) to give the Attorney General authority to mitigate a fine against a passenger carrier for failing to prevent the landing of certain seamen. The fine is now an arbitrary fixed figure of $1,000, whereas the bill grants authority to the Attorney General to mitigate the fine in the sum of not less than $200.

GENERAL INFORMATION

A subcommittee of the Senate Immigration Committee was appointed to consider S. 963 as introduced. Subsequently, on Wednesday, August 30, 1944, the full committee met and discussed the bill in great detail.

The committee decided to reduce the provisions of the bill to cover but two problems: (1) To waive the carriers' liability as to fines and other incidental penalties, such as maintenance costs during determination of cases, etc., where aliens presented improper visas if the inadmissibility of the aliens could not have been ascertained by the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the visas were issued and if the aliens actually applied for admission within 60 days from the issuance of the visas (the cost of returning excluded aliens is not affected at all by the proposal, such cost to be continued to be paid by the carriers); and (2) to amend section 20 of the 1924 act so that instead of having an arbitrary $1,000 fine in the case of seamen who escape after being ordered detained on board vessels the fine could be mitigated by the Attorney General in a sum not less than $200. The committee felt that the existing laws involving fines and penalties for bringing mentally and physically afflicted aliens to the United States and certain other classes, such as natives of barred zones, illiterates, etc., should remain unchanged.

The bill as changed by the committee is designed to amend certain sections of existing law to accomplish the two objectives agreed and to do nothing more.

It was also felt that in the interest of intelligent drafting it is much better to amend the precise sections of the law involved rather than to pass a more or less general bill, which usually tends toward confusion in interpretation.

Section 1 of the bill as changed amends section 15 of the basic Immigration Act of February 5, 1917. This section contains general authority to charge carriers with expenses involving arriving aliens. The only thing the amendment does is to relieve the carriers of expenses incidental to detention in cases where the aliens arrive in possession of unexpired visas issued by United States consuls within 60 days of the aliens' foreign departure if the inadmissibility of the aliens could not have been ascertained by the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the visas were issued and if the sole cause of exclusion was due to improper documentation.

Section 2 of the draft amends section 18 of the basic Immigration Act of February 5, 1917. It is in part a repetition of the responsibility placed on carriers by section 15 (which section is covered in the first section of this draft). Section 18 also includes other penalties against carriers which are not within the purview of the bill and remain unchanged. The two amendments to section 18 provided for in section 2 of the bill merely cover the classes of aliens coming in with improper visas, as indicated in the next preceding paragraph.

Section 3 of the committee draft amends section 16 of the Immigration Quota Act of 1924. Quota visas first appeared in the 1924 act and this is the section which provided the $1,000 fine for each alien who arrived without an appropriate visa. The amendment to the section offered in the draft merely covers the class specified by the committee.

Section 4 of the draft relates to the second and last objective of the committee. Under that section a fine in the flat sum of $1,000 is provided in every case where an alien seaman ordered detained aboard a vessel by immigration officials effected his landing. Under the proposed amendment, the Attorney General will have authority to mitigate these fines in a sum not less than $200. The amendment is made retroactive to June 5, 1940. That date is placed in the bill because it was about that time drastic changes were made in travel regulations requiring documentation on the part of all, including seamen.

The two objectives of the bill can be summed up as follows: (1) Passenger carriers or carriers bringing aliens to the United States may rely on the authenticity of the visas issued by American consuls abroad if the applicant applies within 60 days of the issuance of the visa and will not be subjected to the various fines and collateral penalties for not being able to "guess" that the Immigration Service at the time of arrival will reach the conclusion that an improper document was given to the alien by the United States consul; and (2) carriers may have fines reduced to a sum not less than $200 in cases where they show that they have done everything reasonably within their power to prevent the escape from vessels of seamen who have been ordered detained on board by immigration officers.

On May 5, 1943, the Attorney General addressed a letter to the chairman of the committee. That letter deals, of course, with the bill as originally drafted. The letter is quoted hereunder and note

that the Attorney General finds no objection to the enactment of the bill.

The letter reads as follows:

Hon. RICHARD B. RUSSELL, MAY 5, 1943.
Chairman, Senate Committee on Immigration,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: This in response to your request for the views of this Department relative to a bill (S. 963) relating to the imposition of certain penalties and the payment of detention expenses incident to the bringing of certain aliens into the United States.

The legislation under consideration would limit the liability of steamship companies for bringing inadmissible aliens into the United States. Except in the case of certain specified groups of aliens, the companies would be relieved of liability for a fine, the payment of cost of maintaining and returning any alien found to be inadmissible, and the refund of passage money if such alien held a visa issued by an American consul.

Under existing law, a fine is imposed on any steamship company for bringing to this country an alien who does not have a proper immigration visa (U. S. C., title 8, sec. 216) or who is inadmissible because he is subject to certain disabilities or is afflicted with certain diseases, or who is a native of that portion of Asia from which immigration is prohibited (U. S. C., title 8, sec. 145). In addition, the steamship company is required to refund the passage money paid by such alien (U. S. C., title 8, secs. 145 and 216) and to pay both the cost of his maintenance while he is in the United States, pending his return, and the cost of returning him (U. S. C., title 8, sec. 154).

The legislation under consideration would exempt steamship companies from the foregoing liability in those cases in which the alien is in possession of a visa duly issued by an American consul and is excluded for a cause which existed at the time the visa was issued. This exemption would not apply to cases involving (1) aliens afflicted with certain specified mental defects, or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, or with a mental or physical disability which would result in their becoming public charges; or (2) aliens who are natives of the above-mentioned part of Asia.

The existing law was enacted at the time of mass immigration into the United States for the purpose of discouraging steamship companies from bringing in aliens merely in order to make a profit on their transportation without using some care to determine whether or not they were eligible for admission into the United States. When the present law was enacted, no preexaminations were conducted abroad and prospective immigrants were not examined until they arrived in the United States. At the present time, however, immigrants are preexamined abroad by representatives of the United States and visas are issued by American consuls only after a thorough and searching inquiry.

It would seem that steamship companies should have the right to rely on the judgment of Government officials and to assume that an alien who is in possession of a visa duly issued by an American consul is admissible to the United States.

Section 3 of the measure would amend section 20 (a) of the Immigration Act of 1924 (U. S. C., title 8, sec. 167 (a)). That section provides for the imposition of a fine of $1,000 on any steamship company which fails to detain an alien seaman on board its vessel until he has been inspected by an immigration officer. The bill under consideration would amend this provision by permitting the Attorney General, in his discretion, to mitigate such penalty to not less than $200 for each seaman.

In view of the foregoing considerations, I find no objection to the enactment of the bill.

I have been informed by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

FRANCIS BIDDLE, *Attorney General.*

The committee, after considering the evidence submitted, are of the opinion that the bill S. 963 is meritorious and should be enacted into law.

O

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 621

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 17, 1944

Mr. DICKSTEIN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules

RESOLUTION

Whereas with the termination of the present World War on the horizon a study is necessary of the post-war demographic trends due to the present maladjustment of world populations, which trends will in some measure affect every social, economic, and political problem to be dealt with in the post-war settlement; and

Whereas the United States should reexamine its policy with respect to migration from the standpoint of relation to the future development of this country, the progress of other nations, and the maintenance of world peace; and

Whereas representatives of the overpopulated countries of the world sitting at the peace table will undoubtedly urge world-free migrations, which is, of course, unrealistic insofar as this country is concerned; at least they will urge to a lesser degree the redistribution of populations; and

00122

Whereas the various legislative proposals on immigration now before the Congress represent an ambivalent policy and emphasizes the great need of more uniform planning; and

Whereas a real study of the over-all immigration question has not been made by a Congress for over twenty years; and

Whereas, with the coming of peace a not-too-distant possibility, the Congress has as yet done absolutely nothing in the way of a comprehensive study of its post-war immigration policy: Therefore be it

1 *Resolved,* That the House Committee on Immigration
2 and Naturalization, acting as a whole, or by subcommittee
3 or subcommittees, appointed by the chairman of said com-
4 mittee, is hereby authorized and directed to study and inves-
5 tigate all of the problems presented in the preamble hereof
6 and all questions in relation thereto which would assist the
7 Congress in the enactment of necessary post-war legislation
8 dealing with immigration and naturalization, and report to
9 Congress by January 3, 1945.

10 The House Committee on Immigration and Naturaliza-
11 tion, or any subcommittee thereof, is hereby authorized to
12 request and secure, for the purposes of this resolution, the
13 cooperation of, the production of records and rules and regu-
14 lations of, and the assistance of such personnel under the
15 Attorney General, and the services, bureaus, or offices under
16 his jurisdiction, as may be deemed necessary by the
17 committee.

1 For the purposes of this resolution, the House Commit-
2 tee on Immigration and Naturalization, or any subcommittee
3 thereof, is hereby authorized to sit and act at such time and
4 places within the United States, whether the House is
5 sitting or recessed or has adjourned, to hold such hearings,
6 to require the attendance of such witnesses and the produc-
7 tion of such books or papers or documents or vouchers by
8 subpena or otherwise, to take such testimony or records, as
9 it deems necessary. Subpenas shall be issued under the sig-
10 nature of the Speaker of the House at the request of the
11 chairman of the committee and shall be served by the
12 Sergeant at Arms of the House or by such person or persons
13 as may be designated by him. The chairman of the com-
14 mittee or any member of the committee may administer oaths
15 to witnesses. Every person who, having been summoned
16 as a witness by authority of such committee or any subcom-
17 mittee thereof, or having been required to produce necessary
18 books or papers or documents or vouchers by authority of
19 said committee or any subcommittee thereof, willfully makes
20 default, or who, having appeared, refuses to answer any
21 question pertinent to the study and investigation heretofore
22 authorized, or who fails to produce such books or papers
23 or documents or vouchers as required by subpenas, shall be

00123

1 hold to the penalties provided in section 102 of the Revised
2 Statutes of the United States (U. S. C., title 2, sec. 192),
3 as amended.

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 621

RESOLUTION

To authorize the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization to study the basic problems affecting post-war immigration and naturalization.

By Mr. DICKSTEIN

AUGUST 17, 1944
Referred to the Committee on Rules

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. J. RES. 144

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 1, 1944

Mr. LUCAS introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor

JOINT RESOLUTION

Urging the institution of Americans-All—Immigrants-All program.

Whereas the growth of this country from a small republic of three million people to a mighty nation of one hundred and thirty-five million may be attributed largely to the fact that our high ideals of government contain a universal appeal to the freedom-loving people of the entire world; and

Whereas the cosmopolitan composite thus formed has its roots in diverse origins, the cooperation of each one of which is essential to the harmonious functioning of the whole; and

Whereas a national program designed to blend these various elements into a homogeneous pattern and still preserve their native cultural standards is a desirable method of combating enemy propaganda directed at fostering race riots and national jealousies and prejudices which should have no place in our American way of life; and

00 1 1 25

Whereas the basis of such a program was perfected under the sponsorship of the State of Illinois and found expression in the beautifully executed Americans-All—Immigrants-All pageant held in Springfield, Illinois, in 1940 and 1941, which was the culmination of an intensive educational campaign; and

Whereas it is appropriate that this movement should receive impetus from the State which aided in the development of Abraham Lincoln, who so ably personified the spirit of brotherhood of man and unity in its every aspect; and

Whereas it is of the utmost importance that the unification of divergent national concepts be intelligently and sympathetically directed toward the formation of a truly indivisible union: Therefore be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That we respectfully urge the institution of Americans All—
4 Immigrants All as an essential national program and that the
5 President is directed to select an advisory committee for
6 the Americans-All—Immigrants-All movements of two
7 hundred citizens of the United States representing the cross
8 section of American life.

00 1 1 2 6

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. J. RES. 144

JOINT RESOLUTION

Urging the institution of American-All—Immigrants-All program.

By Mr. LUCAS

AUGUST 1, 1944

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor

00 1 1 27

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 623

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 24, 1944

Mr. LANE submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Whereas the Government of Hungary has specifically expressed its readiness to release those Jews who could enter Palestine, which is easily accessible from Balkan countries by land route and calls for little or no shipping space, and whose six hundred thousand Hebrews are clamoring for an opportunity to shelter and feed their tormented kin; and

Whereas the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States have accepted the proposal of the Hungarian Government made on July 17, 1944, to the International Committee of the Red Cross for the release of Jews, and have officially and publicly stated that they "will find temporary havens of rescue where such people may live in safety": Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved,* That the House of Representatives of the
2 United States recommends and urges the President and the

00 1 1 28

1 Secretary of State to use their good offices to put into effect
2 immediately this solemn obligation by the immediate estab-
3 lishment of mass emergency rescue shelters in the mandated
4 territory of Palestine, similar to the emergency shelter at
5 Oswego, New York, so that the Hebrews of Europe may find
6 there haven from the ordeals of persecution.

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 623

RESOLUTION

That the Congress recommend and urge the President and the Secretary of State to use their offices in effecting the establishment of emergency shelter in Palestine for persecuted Jews of Europe.

By Mr. LANE

AUGUST 24, 1944
Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

00 1 1 2 9

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 624

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 24, 1944

Mr. SCOTT submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Whereas the Government of Hungary has specifically expressed its readiness to release those Jews who could enter Palestine, which is easily accessible from Balkan countries by land route and calls for little or no shipping space, and whose six hundred thousand Hebrews are clamoring for an opportunity to shelter and feed their tormented kin; and

Whereas the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States have accepted the proposal of the Hungarian Government made on July 17, 1944, to the International Committee of the Red Cross for the release of Jews, and have officially and publicly stated that they "will find temporary havens of rescue where such people may live in safety"; Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives of the United
2 States recommends and urges the President and the Secretary

of State to use their good offices to put into effect immediately this solemn obligation by the immediate establishment of mass emergency rescue shelters in the mandated territory of Palestine, similar to the emergency shelter at Oswego, New York, so that the Hebrews of Europe may find there haven from the ordeals of persecution.

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 624

RESOLUTION

That the Congress recommend and urge the President and the Secretary of State to use their offices in effecting the establishment of emergency shelter in Palestine for persecuted Jews of Europe.

By Mr. SCOTT

AUGUST 24, 1944
Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 625

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 24, 1944

Mr. BALDWIN of New York submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Whereas the Government of Hungary has specifically expressed its readiness to release those Jews who could enter Palestine, which is easily accessible from Balkan countries by land route and calls for little or no shipping space, and whose six hundred thousand Hebrews are clamoring for an opportunity to shelter and feed their tormented kin; and

Whereas the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States have accepted the proposal of the Hungarian Government made on July 17, 1944, to the International Committee of the Red Cross for the release of Jews, and have officially and publicly stated that they "will find temporary havens of rescue where such people may live in safety": Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved,* That the House of Representatives of the
2 United States recommends and urges the President and the

00132

1 Secretary of State to use their good offices to put into effect
2 immediately this solemn obligation by the immediate estab-
3 lishment of mass emergency rescue shelters in the mandated
4 territory of Palestine, similar to the emergency shelter at
5 Oswego, New York, so that the Hebrews of Europe may
6 find there haven from the ordeals of persecution.

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 625

RESOLUTION

That the Congress recommend and urge the President and the Secretary of State to use their offices in effecting the establishment of emergency shelter in Palestine for persecuted Jews of Europe.

By Mr. BALDWIN of New York

AUGUST 24, 1944

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

00133

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 154

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 14, 1943

Mr. DICKSTEIN introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization

JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide for the temporary admission into the United States of political or religious refugees from the Axis Nations.

Whereas it is common knowledge that countless thousands of innocent persons, of all racial and religious denominations, in many of the countries of continental Europe have been murdered or otherwise ruthlessly persecuted by the Axis Nations; and

Whereas it is accepted by well-informed people that unless something is done within the next few months, which months will embrace winter, countless more thousands will be murdered or otherwise ruthlessly persecuted; and

Whereas under the present existing immigration laws, unlike the limitation on the number of persons who may come to the United States permanently as immigrants, there is no such limitation on the number of those who may come temporarily; and

00 1 1 34

Whereas under present practices of administrative officials but very few persons are permitted to come to the United States temporarily or otherwise; and

Whereas ocean transportation of persons coming to the United States can be made available on returning transports: Therefore be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That it is hereby declared to be the sense of the Congress
4 that immediate temporary relief should be granted to those
5 unfortunate people and it is therefore urged that an adminis-
6 trative policy be adopted to admit to the United States for
7 a period not exceeding six months after hostilities have ceased
8 between the Allied and Axis Nations such persons now resid-
9 ing in continental Europe who desire to come to the United
10 States and who can establish to the satisfaction of any Amer-
11 ican consul before whom they may appear that they are
12 bona fide political or religious refugees: *Provided, however,*
13 That it is further the sense of the Congress that no persons
14 should be admitted, in accordance with the spirit of this
15 joint resolution, if they are afflicted with any loathsome,
16 dangerous, or contagious diseases, have criminal records of
17 crimes involving moral turpitude, or whose presence in the
18 United States would endanger the public safety of the United
19 States or otherwise be inimical to the best interests of the

1 United States. It is further urged as being within the spirit
2 of this joint resolution that as time is strictly of the essence
3 in the success of the purpose of the joint resolution, the Secre-
4 tary of State and the Attorney General are urged to issue
5 their joint regulations to carry into effect the purpose of this
6 joint resolution just as soon as it is possible following the
7 passage of the joint resolution.

00 1 1 35

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 154

JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide for the temporary admission into the United States of political or religious refugees from the Axis Nations.

By Mr. DICKSTEIN

SEPTEMBER 14, 1943

Referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization

20 1 1 36

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 623

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 24, 1944

Mr. LANE submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Whereas the Government of Hungary has specifically expressed its readiness to release those Jews who could enter Palestine, which is easily accessible from Balkan countries by land route and calls for little or no shipping space, and whose six hundred thousand Hebrews are clamoring for an opportunity to shelter and feed their tormented kin; and

Whereas the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States have accepted the proposal of the Hungarian Government made on July 17, 1944, to the International Committee of the Red Cross for the release of Jews, and have officially and publicly stated that they "will find temporary havens of rescue where such people may live in safety": Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved,* That the House of Representatives of the
2 United States recommends and urges the President and the

00137

1 Secretary of State to use their good offices to put into effect
2 immediately this solemn obligation by the immediate estab-
3 lishment of mass emergency rescue shelters in the mandated
4 territory of Palestine, similar to the emergency shelter at
5 Oswego, New York, so that the Hebrews of Europe may find
6 there haven from the ordeals of persecution.

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 623

RESOLUTION

That the Congress recommend and urge the President and the Secretary of State to use their offices in effecting the establishment of emergency shelter in Palestine for persecuted Jews of Europe.

By Mr. LANE

AUGUST 24, 1944
Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

00 1 1 38

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 625

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 24, 1944

Mr. BALDWIN of New York submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Whereas the Government of Hungary has specifically expressed its readiness to release those Jews who could enter Palestine, which is easily accessible from Balkan countries by land route and calls for little or no shipping space, and whose six hundred thousand Hebrews are clamoring for an opportunity to shelter and feed their tormented kin; and

Whereas the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States have accepted the proposal of the Hungarian Government made on July 17, 1944, to the International Committee of the Red Cross for the release of Jews, and have officially and publicly stated that they "will find temporary havens of rescue where such people may live in safety": Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved,* That the House of Representatives of the
2 United States recommends and urges the President and the

00 1 1 39

1 Secretary of State to use their good offices to put into effect
2 immediately this solemn obligation by the immediate estab-
3 lishment of mass emergency rescue shelters in the mandated
4 territory of Palestine, similar to the emergency shelter at
5 Oswego, New York, so that the Hebrews of Europe may
6 find there haven from the ordeals of persecution.

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 625

RESOLUTION

That the Congress recommend and urge the President and the Secretary of State to use their offices in effecting the establishment of emergency shelter in Palestine for persecuted Jews of Europe.

By Mr. BALDWIN of New York

AUGUST 24, 1944

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

00 1 1 40

J137

78TH CONGRESS, 2d Session } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT No. 1913

REQUESTING INFORMATION AS TO ARRIVAL OF REFUGEES FROM ATTORNEY GENERAL

NOVEMBER 21, 1944.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DICKSTEIN, from the Committee on Immigration and naturalization, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. Res. 568]

The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, to whom was referred the resolution (H. Res. 568) requesting information as to arrival of refugees from the Attorney General, having had the same under consideration, report it back to the House and recommend that the resolution do not pass.

The action of the committee is based upon the following letter to the chairman of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization from the Attorney General, which letter is self-explanatory.

JULY 17, 1944.

Hon. SAMUEL DICKSTEIN,
Chairman, Committee on Immigration and Naturalization,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request for my views concerning House Resolution 568.

House Resolution 568 proposes to direct the Attorney General to furnish the House of Representatives the answers to the following questions:

"(1) How many refugees, if any, and of what nationality and from what countries, have arrived in the United States by plane at LaGuardia Field, N. Y., since June 1943?

"(2) How many refugees, if any, and of what nationality and from what countries, have arrived at any other airports in the United States, giving the names of such airports, during the same period?"

I regret that it is not practicable to answer either of the foregoing questions. While the Immigration and Naturalization Service naturally maintains detailed statistics of the arrival of aliens to the United States, it is not practicable to determine who are refugees and who are not. In fact, there appears to be no precise and well accepted definition of the term "refugee."

In view of the foregoing circumstances, I hope that the resolution will not be adopted because it would be impossible for this Department to furnish the information that the resolution seeks.

In this connection it may be of interest to you to know that between July 1, 1943, and May 30, 1944, 7,407 aliens arrived at LaGuardia Field. Of this number

00 1 1 4 1

only 313 came from the Axis countries, or countries occupied by the Axis. Of the last-mentioned number only 12 were admitted for permanent residence.

During the same period at Miami, Fla., 32,107 aliens were admitted, of whom 2,176 were born in Axis dominated or occupied countries. Of the last-mentioned group only 688 were admitted for permanent residence.

I have been advised by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

FRANCIS BIDDLE, *Attorney General.*

O

00142

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 624

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 24, 1944

Mr. SCOTT submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Whereas the Government of Hungary has specifically expressed its readiness to release those Jews who could enter Palestine, which is easily accessible from Balkan countries by land route and calls for little or no shipping space, and whose six hundred thousand Hebrews are clamoring for an opportunity to shelter and feed their tormented kin; and

Whereas the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States have accepted the proposal of the Hungarian Government made on July 17, 1944, to the International Committee of the Red Cross for the release of Jews, and have officially and publicly stated that they "will find temporary havens of rescue where such people may live in safety"; Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved,* That the House of Representatives of the United
2 States recommends and urges the President and the Secretary

001143

of State to use their good offices to put into effect immediately this solemn obligation by the immediate establishment of mass emergency rescue shelters in the mandated territory of Palestine, similar to the emergency shelter at Oswego, New York, so that the Hebrews of Europe may find there haven from the ordeals of persecution.

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 624

RESOLUTION

That the Congress recommend and urge the President and the Secretary of State to use their offices in effecting the establishment of emergency shelter in Palestine for persecuted Jews of Europe.

By Mr. SCOTT

AUGUST 24, 1944
Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

00 1 1 4 4