

CHAP. 154.—Joint Resolution Requesting the President to invite the Interparliamentary Union to meet in Washington City in 1925, and authorizing an appropriation to defray the expenses of the meeting.

May 13, 1924.
[S. J. Res. 104.]
[Pub. Res., No. 19.]

Whereas the Congress, in an Act approved June 30, 1914, requested the President to extend an invitation to the Interparliamentary Union to hold its annual meeting for the year 1915 in the city of Washington, and in the same Act appropriated the sum of \$40,000 to defray the expenses of the said meeting; and

Interparliamentary
Union.
Preamble.
Vol. 33, p. 450.

Whereas when the World War led to repeated postponements of the said meeting the Congress repeatedly extended the appropriation: First, the Act of July 1, 1916, extended it and made it available for the calendar years 1916 and 1917; second, the Act of March 3, 1917, extended the appropriation and made it available for the calendar year 1918; third, the Act of April 15, 1918, extended the appropriation and made it available for the calendar year 1919; and

Vol. 39, pp. 260, 1056.

Vol. 40, p. 527.

Whereas this appropriation, repeatedly extended, has lapsed, and no part of it having been expended, and the meeting thus arranged for in Washington City has not been held: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be requested to invite the Interparliamentary Union to hold its annual meeting for the year 1925 in the city of Washington.

Invited to meet in
Washington in 1925.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of defraying the expenses incident to said meeting the appropriation of \$50,000, to be expended under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, is hereby authorized.

Expenses authorized.
Post, p. 692.

Approved, May 13, 1924.

CHAP. 155.—Joint Resolution Authorizing an appropriation for the participation of the United States in two international conferences for the control of the traffic in habit-forming narcotic drugs.

May 15, 1924.
[H. J. Res. 196.]
[Pub. Res., No. 20.]

Whereas President Roosevelt on October 14, 1907, called an International Commission which met in Shanghai, China, in 1909 to make an investigation of the abuses growing out of the opium traffic and to suggest a means for their prevention, and thus the United States, as pointed out by President Wilson in his message to Congress on April 21, 1913, "initiated the world-wide movement toward" the abolition of the traffic in habit-forming narcotic drugs; and

Opium and narcotic
drugs control confer-
ences.
Preamble.

Whereas the International Conference at The Hague proposed by President Taft on September 1, 1909, to give international effect and sanction to the resolutions of the Shanghai Opium Commission, resulted in the adoption of The Hague Opium Convention of 1912 by the powers assembled, which is in full force and effect between the nations which have ratified it; and

Vol. 33, p. 1912.

Whereas the original convention delegated certain administrative functions to the Netherlands Government (thereby constituting the said Government an agent for the execution of the treaty), and said Government called two conferences in 1913 and 1914 to consider problems growing out of the execution of the convention; and

Whereas certain of the powers parties thereto have vested in the League of Nations the agency or duty of executing the convention by treaty, dated June 28, 1923, article 23, of which provides as follows: "Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the members of the league * * * will intrust the league with

the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to * * * the traffic in opiums and other dangerous drugs * * *," and

Whereas the United States, for the reasons that it is only by international cooperation that the suppression of the world-wide traffic in habit-forming narcotic drugs can be accomplished, and that this Government is bound by The Hague Opium Convention equally with other governments to work toward this end, accepted an invitation from said agency to cooperate with it in the execution of said treaty; and

Whereas as the result of conferences in January, May, and September of 1923, between the representatives of the United States and governments represented by the League of Nations, the latter governments agreed that the United States construction of The Hague Opium Convention, as provided in Public Resolution Numbered 96, Sixty-seventh Congress, approved March 2, 1923, represented the objects which the treaty was intended to accomplish, and that any other construction would render the treaty ineffective and of no practical value, and accordingly it was decided:

"1. If the purpose of The Hague Opium Convention is to be achieved according to its spirit and true intent; it must be recognized that the use of opium products for other than medical and scientific purposes is an abuse and not legitimate.

"2. In order to prevent the abuse of these products it is necessary to exercise the control of the production of raw opium in such a manner that there will be no surplus available for nonmedical and nonscientific purposes"; and

Whereas it was further decided at said conferences that two international conferences should be called in the latter part of the year 1924 to agree upon a plan to enforce said treaty in accordance with said construction and interpretation bearing in mind that the gradual suppression of the traffic in and use of prepared opium as provided in Chapter II of the convention is not yet accomplished, reservations to that effect having been noted by certain powers (Great Britain, France, Germany, Netherlands, Japan, British India, and Siam, in regard to prepared opium): Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the appropriation of such sum as may be necessary, not to exceed \$40,000, for the participation of the United States in one or both of these conferences, or any postponement thereof, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized: *Provided,* That the representatives of the United States shall sign no agreement which does not fulfill the conditions necessary for the suppression of the habit-forming narcotic drug traffic as set forth in the preamble.

Approved, May 15, 1924.

Appropriation authorized for expenses of conferences.
Post, p. 692.

Proviso.
Condition.

May 17, 1924.
[H. R. 7362.]
[Public, No. 119.]

CHAP. 156.—An Act To extend for the period of one year the provisions of Title II of the Food Control and the District of Columbia Rents Act, approved October 22, 1919, as amended.

District of Columbia Rents Act.
Emergency declared for extending.
Vol. 41, p. 298.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is hereby declared that the emergency described in Title II of the Food Control and the District Rents Act still exists and continues in the District of Columbia, and that the present housing and rental con-