

55 Stat. 9,  
31 U. S. C., Supp. I,  
§ 742a.

Taxation of obligations.

Exceptions.

SEC. 6. Section 4 of the Public Debt Act of 1941 (Public, Numbered 7, Seventy-seventh Congress, first session), is hereby amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 4. (a) Interest upon obligations, and dividends, earnings, or other income from shares, certificates, stock, or other evidences of ownership, and gain from the sale or other disposition of such obligations and evidences of ownership issued on or after the effective date of the Public Debt Act of 1942 by the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof shall not have any exemption, as such, and loss from the sale or other disposition of such obligations or evidences of ownership shall not have any special treatment, as such, under Federal tax Acts now or hereafter enacted; except that any such obligations which the United States Maritime Commission or the Federal Housing Administration had, prior to March 1, 1941, contracted to issue at a future date, shall when issued bear such tax-exemption privileges as were, at the time of such contract, provided in the law authorizing their issuance. For the purposes of this subsection a Territory, a possession of the United States, and the District of Columbia, and any political subdivision thereof, and any agency or instrumentality of any one or more of the foregoing, shall not be considered as an agency or instrumentality of the United States.

“(b) The provisions of this section shall, with respect to such obligations and evidences of ownership, be considered as amendatory of and supplementary to the respective Acts or parts of Acts authorizing the issuance of such obligations and evidences of ownership, as amended and supplemented.

“(c) Nothing contained herein shall be construed to amend or repeal sections 114 and 115 of the Revenue Act of 1941.”

Approved, March 28, 1942.

55 Stat. 697, 698,  
26 U. S. C., Supp. I,  
§§ 42, 117.

[CHAPTER 206]

AN ACT

To limit the initial base pay of \$21 per month for enlisted men in the Army and Marine Corps to those of the seventh grade.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 12 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 885) be, and it is hereby, amended by adding the words “of the seventh grade” after the word “men” in line 7 of said section.

Approved, March 28, 1942.

March 28, 1942  
[H. R. 6738]  
[Public Law 511]

Selective Training  
and Service Act of  
1940, amendment.  
54 Stat. 895.  
50 U. S. C., app.  
§ 312 (a).  
*Post*, p. 369.

[CHAPTER 207]

AN ACT

To consolidate the Police Court of the District of Columbia and the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia, to be known as “The Municipal Court for the District of Columbia”, to create “The Municipal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia”, 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 Police Court of the District of Columbia and the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia, be, and they are hereby, consolidated into a single court to be known as “The Municipal Court for the District of Columbia”.

THE MUNICIPAL COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Composition.

The court shall consist of ten judges appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, one of whom shall be designated by the President as chief judge.

The Municipal  
Court for the District  
of Columbia.

The terms of the judges shall be in accordance with the following schedule: The first two appointments shall be for a term of ten years each; the second two appointments shall be for a term of eight years each; and the remaining six appointments shall be for a term of six years each. The judges of the Police and Municipal Courts of the District of Columbia holding office on the effective date of this Act shall, however, serve as judges of The Municipal Court for the District of Columbia hereby created until the expiration of their respective commissions and until their successors are appointed and qualified.

The court shall adopt and have a seal, and shall be a court of record.

SEC. 2. Subsequent appointments and reappointments to this court shall be for a term of ten years each. All judges shall continue in office until their successors shall be appointed and qualified. Each judge shall be subject to removal only in the manner and for the same causes as are now or hereafter provided for the removal of Federal judges. The salary of the chief judge shall be \$8,500 per annum and the salary of each associate judge shall be \$8,000 per annum. Each judge, when appointed, shall take the oath prescribed for judges of courts of the United States. No person other than a bona fide resident of the District of Columbia and maintaining an actual place of abode therein for at least five years immediately prior to his appointment, or who shall have been a judge of one of the courts of the District of Columbia, shall be appointed a judge of The Municipal Court for the District of Columbia: *Provided, however*, That not more than two nonresident persons may be appointed and serve as judges of the said Municipal Court at any one time. Further, all appointees shall have been actively engaged in the practice of the law in the District of Columbia for a period of at least five years immediately prior to their appointment. Service during the present emergency in the armed forces of the United States shall be included in the computation of the five-year requirements herein specified.

SEC. 3. (a) The chief judge shall, from time to time and for such period or periods as he may determine, designate the judges to preside and attend at the various branches and sessions of the court. He shall have the power to determine the number and fix the time of the various sessions of the court, to arrange the business of the court, and to divide it and assign it among the judges. He shall also be charged with the general administration and superintendence of the business of the court.

(b) The chief judge shall give his attention to the discharge of the duties especially pertaining to his office, and to the performance of such additional judicial work as he may be able to perform.

(c) It shall be the duty of the chief judge and the associate judges to meet together at least once in each month in each year, at such time as may be designated by the chief judge, for the consideration of such matters pertaining to the administration of justice in said court as may be brought before them.

It shall be the duty of each associate judge to attend and serve at any branch or session of the court to which he is assigned. Each associate judge shall submit to the chief judge a monthly report in writing of the duties performed by him, which report shall specify the number of days attendance in court of such judge during said month, and the branch courts upon which he has attended, and the number of hours per day of such attendance, and such other data as may be required by the chief judge, and in such form as the chief judge shall require.

Terms of judges.

Judges of Police and Municipal Courts.

Subsequent appointments and reappointments.

Salaries.

Residence requirement.

*Proviso.* Nonresident appointees.

Law practice.

Service in armed forces.

Chief judge, powers and duties.

Meetings of judges.

Duties of associate judges.

- Quarterly report.** The chief judge shall submit to the Attorney General of the United States and to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia a quarterly report in writing of the business of the court and of the duties performed by each of the judges of the court during the preceding three months. A copy of said report shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the court and shall be available and subject to public inspection during business hours.
- Acting chief judge.** In the event of the absence, disability, or disqualification of the chief judge, his duties shall devolve upon and be performed by the other judges in the order of seniority of their commissions.
- Vacations.** Each judge shall be entitled to vacation, which shall not exceed thirty-six court days in any one calendar year, and which shall be taken at such times as may be determined by the chief judge.
- Clerk of court.** The court shall have authority to appoint and remove a clerk of the court, whose salary shall be fixed by the court in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and the clerk so appointed shall have and exercise the powers and authority heretofore had or exercised by the clerk of the Police Court of the District of Columbia and the clerk of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia.
- 42 Stat. 1488.  
5 U. S. C. §§ 661-674;  
Supp. I, ch. 13.  
Post, p. 733.
- Deputy clerks, etc.** The clerk of the court shall have authority, subject to the approval of the chief judge, to appoint and remove such deputy clerks and such other employees as he may deem necessary, and to have their compensation fixed by the chief judge in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and shall have supervision and direction over them, except clerks serving the respective judges, who shall be appointed and removed from office by the respective judges, their compensation to be fixed by the respective judges in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.
- 42 Stat. 1488.  
5 U. S. C. §§ 661-674;  
Supp. I, ch. 13.  
Post, p. 733.
- Probation officer.** The court shall have authority to appoint and remove a probation officer of the court, whose salary shall be fixed by the court in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and the probation officer so appointed shall have and exercise the powers and authority heretofore had or exercised by the probation officer of the Police Court of the District of Columbia.
- Assistant probation officers.** The probation officer of the court, subject to the approval of the chief judge, shall have authority to appoint and remove such assistant probation officers and such other employees of the probation office as he may deem necessary, and to have their compensation fixed by the chief judge in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and shall have supervision and direction over them.
- Continuance in office of present personnel.** All officials and employees of the Police Court of the District of Columbia and of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia holding office on the effective date of this Act shall continue in office unless and until they are removed therefrom; and all appropriations for the said Police Court or the said Municipal Court shall be available for the payment of the salaries and expenses of The Municipal Court for the District of Columbia as hereby established.
- Availability of appropriations.**
- Criminal and civil branches. Powers and jurisdiction.** SEC. 4. (a) The Municipal Court for the District of Columbia, as established by this Act, shall consist of a criminal and a civil branch. The court and each judge thereof shall have and exercise the same powers and jurisdiction as were heretofore had or exercised by the Police Court of the District of Columbia or by the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia or the judges thereof on the effective date of this Act, and in addition the said court shall have exclusive jurisdiction of civil actions, including counterclaims and crossclaims, in which the claimed value of personal property or the debt or damages claimed, exclusive of interest, attorneys' fees, protest fees, and costs, does not exceed the sum of \$3,000 and, in addition, shall also have exclusive jurisdiction of such actions against executors, administrators
- Civil actions.**
- Actions against fiduciaries.**

and other fiduciaries: *Provided, however,* That the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia shall have jurisdiction of counterclaims and crossclaims interposed in actions over which it has jurisdiction. The court shall also have jurisdiction over all cases properly pending in the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia or the Police Court of the District of Columbia on the effective date of this Act.

(b) Service of process in the criminal division of the court shall be had as provided under existing law for the Police Court of the District of Columbia; service of process in the civil division of the court shall be had as provided under existing law for the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia, or in such other manner as may be prescribed by rules of court.

(c) All judgments entered by The Municipal Court for the District of Columbia on or after the effective date of this Act shall remain in force for six years and no longer unless the same be docketed in the office of the clerk of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia. Upon payment of a fee of 50 cents the clerk of The Municipal Court for the District of Columbia shall prepare a copy of any judgment of the said court whether heretofore rendered and in force and effective on the effective date of this Act or hereafter rendered, and the same upon being docketed with the clerk of said District Court shall have the same force and effect for all purposes as if it had been a judgment of said District Court. For the docketing of the same the clerk of said District Court shall charge a fee of 50 cents.

SEC. 5. (a) If, in any action, other than an action for equitable relief, pending on the effective date of this Act or thereafter commenced in the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court at any pretrial hearing thereof that the action will not justify a judgment in excess of \$1,000, the court may certify such action to The Municipal Court for the District of Columbia for trial. The pleadings in such action, together with a copy of the docket entries and of any orders theretofore entered therein, shall be sent to the clerk of the said Municipal Court, together with the deposit for costs, and the case shall be called for trial in that court promptly thereafter; and shall thereafter be treated as though it had been filed originally in the said Municipal Court, except that the jurisdiction of that court shall extend to the amount claimed in such action, even though it exceed the sum of \$3,000.

(b) The Municipal Court for the District of Columbia shall have the power and is hereby directed to prescribe, by rules, the forms of process, writs, pleadings and motions, and practice and procedure in such court, to provide for the efficient administration of justice, and the same shall conform as nearly as may be practicable to the forms, practice, and procedure now obtaining under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Said rules shall not abridge, enlarge, or modify the substantive rights of any litigant. After their effective date all laws in conflict therewith shall be of no further force or effect: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this section shall be construed to require any change in the existing rules, procedure, or practice now in effect in the small claims and conciliation branch of the presently constituted Municipal Court of the District of Columbia; nor shall this Act or any section thereof in any way repeal or modify the provisions of the Act of March 5, 1938 (52 Stat. 103, ch. 43), establishing said small claims and conciliation branch.

(c) The Municipal Court for the District of Columbia shall have the power to compel the attendance of witnesses from any part of

*Proviso.*  
Jurisdiction of District Court.

Pending cases.

Service of process.

Duration of judgments.

Docketing of copies in District Court.

District Court to certify certain actions to Municipal Court.

Rules of procedure.

28 U. S. C. foll. § 723c.

*Proviso.*  
Small claims and conciliation branch.

D. C. Code §§ 11-801 to 11-820.

Attendance of witnesses.

Disobedience or contempt. the District of Columbia by attachment, and any judge thereof shall have the power to punish for disobedience of any order, or contempt committed in the presence of the Court by a fine not exceeding \$50 or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

THE MUNICIPAL COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Establishment. SEC. 6. There is hereby established and created an intermediate appellate court for the District of Columbia to be known as "The Municipal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia", for the hearing of appeals from judgments and orders of The Municipal Court for the District of Columbia as established by this Act, and of the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia, as hereinafter provided.

The court shall adopt and have a seal, and shall be a court of record.

Composition. The said court shall consist of three judges appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and one of whom shall be designated by the President as chief judge.

Qualifications of appointees. No person other than a bona fide resident of the District of Columbia and maintaining an actual place of abode therein for at least five years immediately prior to his appointment, or who shall have been a judge of one of the courts of the District of Columbia, shall be appointed a judge of The Municipal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Further, all appointees shall have been actively engaged in the practice of the law in the District of Columbia for a period of at least five years immediately prior to their appointment. Service during the present emergency in the armed forces of the United States shall be included in the computation of the five-year requirements herein specified.

Service in armed forces. The chief judge shall be appointed for a term of ten years and the associate judges shall be appointed initially for terms of eight and six years each.

Terms of judges. Subsequent appointments and reappointments to this court shall be for a term of ten years each. All judges shall continue in office until their successors shall be appointed and qualified. Each judge shall be subject to removal only in the manner and for the same causes as are now or hereafter provided for the removal of Federal judges. The salary of the chief judge shall be \$9,500 per annum and that of each associate judge shall be \$9,000 per annum. Each judge, when appointed, shall take the oath prescribed for judges of courts of the United States. In the event of the absence, disability, or disqualification of any judge of The Municipal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, or in the event of a vacancy in the office of any such judge, the chief judge of said court may designate and assign any judge of The Municipal Court for the District of Columbia to act temporarily as a judge of said court. Likewise the chief judge, whenever he finds it in the public interest to do so, may designate and assign any judge of said Municipal Court of Appeals to act temporarily as a judge of The Municipal Court for the District of Columbia. In the event of the absence, disability, or disqualification of the chief judge of said court, his powers shall be exercised by that judge of said court next in seniority according to the date of commission.

Subsequent appointments and reappointments. The said court shall appoint and remove a clerk who shall exercise the same powers and perform the same duties in regard to all matters within the jurisdiction of the court as are exercised and performed by the clerk of the United States Court of Appeals for the District

Salaries.

Filling temporary vacancies.

Clerk of court.

of Columbia, so far as the same may be applicable, and his compensation shall be fixed by the court in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. The clerk of the court, subject to the approval of the chief judge, shall have authority to appoint and remove such deputy clerks and such other employees as he may deem necessary, and to have their compensation fixed by the chief judge in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and shall have supervision and direction over them, except clerks serving the respective judges, who shall be appointed and removed from office by the respective judges, their compensation to be fixed by the respective judges in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

SEC. 7. (a) Any party aggrieved by any final order or judgment of The Municipal Court for the District of Columbia, as created by this Act, or of the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia, may appeal therefrom as of right to The Municipal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Appeals may also be taken to said court as of right from all interlocutory orders of The Municipal Court for the District of Columbia whereby the possession of property is changed or affected such as orders dissolving writs of attachment and the like: *Provided, however,* That reviews of judgments of the small claims and conciliation branch of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia, and reviews of judgments in the criminal branch of the court where the penalty imposed is less than \$50, shall be by application for the allowance of an appeal, filed in said Municipal Court of Appeals. Said application shall be on a standard form, in simple language, prescribed by The Municipal Court for the District of Columbia. When the appealing party is not represented by counsel, it shall be the duty of the clerk to prepare the application in his behalf. The application for appeal shall be filed in The Municipal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia within three days from the date of judgment. It shall be promptly presented by the clerk to the chief judge and to each of the associate judges for their consideration. If they or any one of them are of the opinion that the appeal should be allowed, the appeal shall be recorded as granted, and the case set down for hearing on appeal, and given a preferred status on the calendar, and heard in the same manner as other appeals in said court. If the chief judge and both associate judges shall be of the opinion that an appeal should be denied, such denial shall stand as an affirmance of the judgment of the trial court, from which there shall be no further appeal.

After the effective date of this Act, no writs of error or appeals, except in respect of judgments theretofore rendered, shall be granted by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia to the said Municipal Court or to the said Juvenile Court.

(b) The Municipal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia shall have the power to prescribe by rules what parts of the proceedings in the court below shall constitute the record on appeal, and to require that the original papers be sent to it instead of copies thereof, and generally to regulate all matters relating to appeals, whether in the court below or in said The Municipal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

(c) The Municipal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not require the record or briefs on appeal to be printed, and if they are printed, the cost of printing shall not be taxed as costs in the case. Said court shall review the record on appeal and shall affirm, reverse, or modify the order or judgment in accordance with law. If the issues of fact shall have been tried by jury. The Municipal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia shall review the

42 Stat. 1488.  
5 U. S. C. §§ 661-  
674; Supp. I, ch. 13.  
*Post*, p. 733.  
Deputy clerks, etc.

Appeals.

*Proviso.*  
Reviews of certain  
judgments.

Application for ap-  
peal.

Denial of appeal.

Writs of error or  
appeals, restriction.

Rules.

Printing of record or  
briefs.

Review.

If case tried by jury.

If tried without a jury.

case only as to matters of law. If the case shall have been tried without a jury, The Municipal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia shall have the power to review both as to the facts and the law, but in such case the judgment of the trial court shall not be set aside except for errors of law or unless it appears that the judgment is plainly wrong or without evidence to support it.

(d) This section shall not apply to any judgments rendered prior to the effective date of this Act.

Petition for review by U. S. Court of Appeals.

SEC. 8. Any party aggrieved by any judgment of The Municipal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia may seek a review thereof by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia by petition for the allowance of an appeal. The petition shall be in writing and shall be filed with the clerk of said United States Court of Appeals within ten days after the entry of such judgment, the contents of the petition to conform to the requirements which said United States Court of Appeals may by rule prescribe. Said Court of Appeals may prescribe rules governing the practice and procedure on such applications, the preparation of and the time for filing the transcript of the record in such cases, and generally to regulate all matters relating to appeals in such cases. If said Court of Appeals shall allow an appeal, the court shall review the record on appeal and shall affirm, reverse, or modify the order or judgment in accordance with law.

Rules of practice and procedure.

SEC. 9. (a) The Municipal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia shall have the power and is hereby directed to prescribe, by rules, the forms of process, writs, pleadings and motions, and practice and procedure in such court, to provide for the efficient administration of justice, and the same shall conform as nearly as may be practicable to the forms, practice, and procedure now obtaining under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Said rules shall not abridge, enlarge, or modify the substantive rights of any litigant. After their effective date all laws in conflict therewith shall be of no further force or effect.

28 U. S. C. foll. § 723c.

Service of process shall be made by the United States Marshal for the District of Columbia.

Disobedience or contempt.

(b) The Municipal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, or any judge thereof, shall have the power to punish for disobedience of any order or contempt committed in the presence of the court by a fine not exceeding \$50, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

Power to censure, suspend, or expel attorneys.

SEC. 10. The Municipal Court for the District of Columbia, and The Municipal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia as established by this Act, shall have full power and authority to censure, suspend, or expel from practice, at their respective bars, any attorney for any crime involving moral turpitude, or professional misconduct, or any conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice. Before any such attorney is censured, suspended, or expelled, written charges under oath against him must be presented to the court, stating distinctly the grounds of complaint. The court may order the charges to be filed in the office of the clerk of the court and shall fix a time for hearing thereon. Thereupon a certified copy of the charges and order shall be served upon the attorney personally by the marshal or such other person as the court may designate, or in case it is established to the satisfaction of the court that personal service cannot be had, a certified copy of such charges and order shall be served upon him by mail, publication, or otherwise, as the court may direct. At any time after the filing of said written charges, the court shall have the power, pending the trial thereof, to suspend from practice at its bar the person charged.

Presentation of charges.

Copy to be served upon attorney.

Suspension from practice.

SEC. 11. (a) Any judge of The Municipal Court for the District of Columbia, any judge of The Municipal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, as established by this Act, or any judge of the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia, may hereafter retire after having served as a judge of such court for a period or periods aggregating twenty years or more, whether continuously or not. Any judge who so retires shall receive annually in equal monthly installments, during the remainder of his life, a sum equal to such proportion of the salary received by such judge at the date of such retirement as the total of his aggregate years of service bears to the period of thirty years, the same to be paid in the same manner as the salary of such judge. In no event shall the sum received by any such judge hereunder be in excess of the salary of such judge at the date of such retirement. In computing the years of service under this section, service in either the Police Court of the District of Columbia or the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia, or the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia, as heretofore constituted, shall be included whether or not such service be continuous. The terms "retire" and "retirement" as used in this section shall mean and include retirement, resignation, or failure of reappointment upon the expiration of the term of office of an incumbent.

(b) Any judge receiving retirement salary under the provisions of this Act may be called upon by the chief judge of The Municipal Court for the District of Columbia or the chief judge of The Municipal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia to perform such judicial duties as may be requested of him in either of said courts, or in the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia, but in any event no such retired judge shall be required to render such service for more than ninety days in any calendar year after such retirement. In case of illness or disability precluding the rendering of such service such retired judge shall be fully relieved of any such duty during such illness or disability.

SEC. 12. If any provision of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, shall be held invalid, the remainder of the Act, and the application of such provisions to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby; and if any provision hereof becomes inoperative, either by reason of failure of appropriations or otherwise, it shall not affect the legality or operative effect of any or all of the remaining features and provisions hereof.

SEC. 13. The appropriations in the 1942 District of Columbia Appropriation Act, approved July 1, 1941, for the Police Court of the District of Columbia and the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia, are hereby continued available for the purposes specified therein, and for the expenditures authorized by this Act. And there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia not otherwise appropriated, such funds as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 14. The provisions of this Act authorizing the appointment and salaries of the judges of The Municipal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and the clerk, deputy clerks, and other employees of said court, shall take effect one month after approval of this Act. The other provisions of this Act shall take effect three months after the date of its approval.

The expression "effective date of this Act", as used in this Act, means three months after the approval of this Act.

Approved, April 1, 1942.

Retirement provisions.

Service included.

"Retire" and "retirement."

Recall to service.

Separability of provisions.

Appropriations available.  
55 Stat. 519.

Appropriation authorized.  
*Post*, pp. 441, 442.

Effective date of appointment, etc., provisions.

Other provisions.

"Effective date of this Act."



## [CHAPTER 208]

## AN ACT

April 2, 1942  
[S. 2339]  
[Public Law 513]

To provide for the expeditious naturalization of former citizens of the United States who have lost United States citizenship through service with the allied forces of the United States during the first or second World War.

Nationality Act of  
1940, amendment.  
8 U. S. C. § 723.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 323 of the Act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1149), entitled "An Act to revise and codify the nationality laws of the United States into a comprehensive nationality code", is hereby amended to read as follows:

Naturalization of  
certain former citi-  
zens.

"SEC. 323. A person who, while a citizen of the United States and during the first or second World War, entered the military or naval service of any country at war with a country with which the United States was or is at war, who has lost citizenship of the United States by reason of any oath or obligation taken for the purpose of entering such service, or by reason of entering or serving in such armed forces, and who intends to reside permanently in the United States, may be naturalized by taking before any naturalization court specified in subsection (a) of section 301, the oaths prescribed by section 335. Any such person who has lost citizenship of the United States during the second World War may, if he so desires, be naturalized by taking, before any diplomatic or consular officer of the United States abroad, the oaths prescribed by section 335. For the purposes of this section, the second World War shall be deemed to have commenced on September 1, 1939, and shall continue until such time as the United States shall cease to be in a state of war. Certified copies of such oath shall be sent by such diplomatic or consular officer or such court to the Department of State and to the Department of Justice."

Approved, April 2, 1942.

54 Stat. 1149.  
8 U. S. C. § 701 (a).  
54 Stat. 1157.  
8 U. S. C. § 735.

## [CHAPTER 209]

## AN ACT

April 6, 1942  
[H. R. 4151]  
[Public Law 514]

To authorize the acquisition by the United States of lands lying between the present boundary of the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, New Jersey, and the new boundary of Fort Dix, in the county of Ocean and State of New Jersey.

Naval Air Station,  
Lakehurst, N. J.  
Acquisition of lands.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to acquire, by purchase or otherwise, for use in connection with the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, New Jersey, certain pieces and parcels of land approximately five thousand six hundred and seventy-three acres, more or less, situated in the county of Ocean, State of New Jersey, and lying between the westerly boundary of the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, New Jersey, and the new northeasterly boundary of Fort Dix.

Repeal.

SEC. 2. The Act of June 6, 1940 (54 Stat. 234), is hereby repealed.

Approved, April 6, 1942.

## [CHAPTER 210]

## AN ACT

April 6, 1942  
[H. R. 6005]  
[Public Law 515]

To authorize cases under the Expediting Act of February 11, 1903, to be heard and determined by courts constituted in the same manner as courts constituted to hear and determine cases involving the constitutionality of Acts of Congress, and further to define the powers of a district judge in certain suits.

U. S. courts.  
Expediting of cer-  
tain cases.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 1, as amended, of the Act entitled "An Act to expedite the hearing and