

## [CHAPTER 325]

## AN ACT

June 30, 1944

[S. 1764]

[Public Law 333]

To amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the Stabilization Act of October 2, 1942, as amended, and for other purposes.

Stabilization Extension Act of 1944.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That this Act may be cited as the "Stabilization Extension Act of 1944".

TITLE I—AMENDMENTS TO THE EMERGENCY PRICE CONTROL ACT OF 1942

56 Stat. 23.

## TERMINATION DATE

56 Stat. 24, 767.  
50 U. S. C., Supp.  
III, app. § 901 (b).

SEC. 101. Section 1 (b) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is amended by striking out "June 30, 1944" and substituting "June 30, 1945".

56 Stat. 24.  
50 U. S. C., Supp.  
III, app. § 902.

## AMENDMENT OF SECTION 2 OF EMERGENCY PRICE CONTROL ACT OF 1942

SEC. 102. Section 2 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

## "PRICES, RENTS, AND MARKET AND RENTING PRACTICES

Establishment of maximum commodity prices.

56 Stat. 29.  
50 U. S. C., Supp.  
III, app. § 921.  
*Post*, p. 637.

Consideration of base period prevailing prices.

Adjustments for relevant factors.

No provision contrary to established accounting methods.

"Regulation or order."

Consultation with industry representatives.

Industry advisory committee.

"SEC. 2. (a) Whenever in the judgment of the Price Administrator (provided for in section 201) the price or prices of a commodity or commodities have risen or threaten to rise to an extent or in a manner inconsistent with the purposes of this Act, he may by regulation or order establish such maximum price or maximum prices as in his judgment will be generally fair and equitable and will effectuate the purposes of this Act. So far as practicable, in establishing any maximum price, the Administrator shall ascertain and give due consideration to the prices prevailing between October 1 and October 15, 1941 (or if, in the case of any commodity, there are no prevailing prices between such dates, or the prevailing prices between such dates are not generally representative because of abnormal or seasonal market conditions or other cause, then to the prices prevailing during the nearest two-week period in which, in the judgment of the Administrator, the prices for such commodity are generally representative), for the commodity or commodities included under such regulation or order, and shall make adjustments for such relevant factors as he may determine and deem to be of general applicability, including the following: Speculative fluctuations, general increases or decreases in costs of production, distribution, and transportation, and general increases or decreases in profits earned by sellers of the commodity or commodities, during and subsequent to the year ended October 1, 1941: *Provided*, That no such regulation or order shall contain any provision requiring the determination of costs otherwise than in accordance with established accounting methods. Every regulation or order issued under the foregoing provisions of this subsection shall be accompanied by a statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of such regulation or order. As used in the foregoing provisions of this subsection, the term 'regulation or order' means a regulation or order of general applicability and effect. Before issuing any regulation or order under the foregoing provisions of this subsection, the Administrator shall, so far as practicable, advise and consult with representative members of the industry which will be affected by such regulation or order, and shall give consideration to their recommendations. In the case of any commodity for which a maximum price has been established, the Administrator shall, at the

request of any substantial portion of the industry subject to such maximum price, regulation, or order of the Administrator, appoint an industry advisory committee, or committees, either national or regional or both, consisting of such number of representatives of the industry as may be necessary in order to constitute a committee truly representative of the industry, or of the industry in such region, as the case may be. The committee shall select a chairman from among its members, and shall meet at the call of the chairman. The Administrator shall from time to time, at the request of the committee, advise and consult with the committee with respect to the regulation or order, and with respect to the form thereof, and classifications, differentiations, and adjustments therein. The committee may make such recommendations to the Administrator as it deems advisable, and such recommendations shall be considered by the Administrator. Whenever in the judgment of the Administrator such action is necessary or proper in order to effectuate the purposes of this Act, he may, without regard to the foregoing provisions of this subsection, issue temporary regulations or orders establishing as a maximum price or maximum prices the price or prices prevailing with respect to any commodity or commodities within five days prior to the date of issuance of such temporary regulations or orders; but any such temporary regulation or order shall be effective for not more than sixty days, and may be replaced by a regulation or order issued under the foregoing provisions of this subsection.

“(b) Whenever in the judgment of the Administrator such action is necessary or proper in order to effectuate the purposes of this Act, he shall issue a declaration setting forth the necessity for, and recommendations with reference to, the stabilization or reduction of rents for any defense-area housing accommodations within a particular defense-rental area. If within sixty days after the issuance of any such recommendations rents for any such accommodations within such defense-rental area have not in the judgment of the Administrator been stabilized or reduced by State or local regulation, or otherwise, in accordance with the recommendations, the Administrator may by regulation or order establish such maximum rent or maximum rents for such accommodations as in his judgment will be generally fair and equitable and will effectuate the purposes of this Act. So far as practicable, in establishing any maximum rent for any defense-area housing accommodations, the Administrator shall ascertain and give due consideration to the rents prevailing for such accommodations, or comparable accommodations, on or about April 1, 1941 (or if, prior or subsequent to April 1, 1941, defense activities shall have resulted or threatened to result in increases in rents for housing accommodations in such area inconsistent with the purposes of this Act, then on or about a date (not earlier than April 1, 1940), which in the judgment of the Administrator, does not reflect such increases), and he shall make adjustments for such relevant factors as he may determine and deem to be of general applicability in respect of such accommodations, including increases or decreases in property taxes and other costs within such defense-rental area. In designating defense-rental areas, in prescribing regulations and orders establishing maximum rents for such accommodations, and in selecting persons to administer such regulations and orders, the Administrator shall, to such extent as he determines to be practicable, consider any recommendations which may be made by State and local officials concerned with housing or rental conditions in any defense-rental area. Whenever the Administrator shall find that, in any defense-rental area or any portion thereof specified by him, the availability of adequate rental housing accommodations and other relevant

Temporary regulations.

Defense-area housing accommodations. Recommendations.

Establishment of maximum rents.

Consideration of rents prevailing on or about April 1, 1941.

Recommendations by State and local officials.

Discontinuance of rent controls.

Reestablishment.	factors are such as to make rent control unnecessary for the purpose of eliminating speculative, unwarranted, and abnormal increases in rents and of preventing profiteering, and speculative and other disruptive practices resulting from abnormal market conditions caused by congestion, the controls imposed upon rents by authority of this Act in such defense-rental area or portion thereof shall be forthwith abolished; but whenever in the judgment of the Administrator it is necessary or proper, in order to effectuate the purpose of this Act, to reestablish the regulation of rents in any such defense-rental area or portion thereof, he may forthwith by regulation or order reestablish maximum rents for housing accommodations therein in accordance with the standards set forth in this Act.
Form of regulations or orders.	“(c) Any regulation or order under this section may be established in such form and manner, may contain such classifications and differentiations, and may provide for such adjustments and reasonable exceptions, as in the judgment of the Administrator are necessary or proper in order to effectuate the purposes of this Act. Under regulations to be prescribed by the Administrator, he shall provide for the making of individual adjustments in those classes of cases where the rent on the maximum rent date for any housing accommodations is, due to peculiar circumstances, substantially higher or lower than the rents generally prevailing in the defense-rental area for comparable housing accommodations, and in those classes of cases where substantial hardship has resulted since the maximum rent date from a substantial and unavoidable increase in property taxes or operating costs. Any regulation or order under this section which establishes a maximum price or maximum rent may provide for a maximum price or maximum rent below the price or prices prevailing for the commodity or commodities, or below the rent or rents prevailing for the defense-area housing accommodations, at the time of the issuance of such regulation or order.
Establishment of maximum below prevailing rate.	“(d) Whenever in the judgment of the Administrator such action is necessary or proper in order to effectuate the purposes of this Act, he may, by regulation or order, regulate or prohibit speculative or manipulative practices (including practices relating to changes in form or quality) or hoarding, in connection with any commodity, and speculative or manipulative practices or renting or leasing practices (including practices relating to recovery of the possession) in connection with any defense-area housing accommodations, which in his judgment are equivalent to or are likely to result in price or rent increases, as the case may be, inconsistent with the purposes of this Act.
Market and renting practices.	“(e) Whenever the Administrator determines that the maximum necessary production of any commodity is not being obtained or may not be obtained during the ensuing year, he may, on behalf of the United States, without regard to the provisions of law requiring competitive bidding, buy or sell at public or private sale, or store or use, such commodity in such quantities and in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as he determines to be necessary to obtain the maximum necessary production thereof or otherwise to supply the demand therefor, or make subsidy payments to domestic producers of such commodity in such amounts and in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as he determines to be necessary to obtain the maximum necessary production thereof: <i>Provided</i> , That in the case of any commodity which has heretofore or may hereafter be defined as a strategic or critical material by the President pursuant to section 5d of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, such determinations shall be made by the Federal Loan Administrator, with the approval of the President, and, notwith-
Maximum necessary production of commodities.	
Subsidy payments to domestic producers.	
Strategic or critical material.	

48 Stat. 1108.  
15 U. S. C. §§ 606b,  
609j; Supp. III, § 606b.

standing any other provision of this Act or of any existing law, such commodity may be bought or sold, or stored or used, and such subsidy payments to domestic producers thereof may be paid, only by corporations created or organized pursuant to such section 5d; except that in the case of the sale of any commodity by any such corporation, the sale price therefor shall not exceed any maximum price established pursuant to subsection (a) of this section which is applicable to such commodity at the time of sale or delivery, but such sale price may be below such maximum price or below the purchase price of such commodity, and the Administrator may make recommendations with respect to the buying or selling, or storage or use, of any such commodity: *Provided, however,* That, with the exception of any commodity which prior to the effective date of this amendatory proviso has been defined as a strategic or critical material pursuant to section 5d of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, no agricultural commodity or commodity manufactured or processed in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodity intended to be used as food for human consumption, shall, for the purposes of this subsection, be defined as a strategic or critical material pursuant to the provisions of said section 5d of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended. In any case in which a commodity is domestically produced, the powers granted to the Administrator by this subsection shall be exercised with respect to importations of such commodity only to the extent that, in the judgment of the Administrator, the domestic production of the commodity is not sufficient to satisfy the demand therefor. Nothing in this section shall be construed to modify, suspend, amend, or supersede any provision of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and nothing in this section, or in any existing law, shall be construed to authorize any sale or other disposition of any agricultural commodity contrary to the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, or to authorize the Administrator to prohibit trading in any agricultural commodity for future delivery if such trading is subject to the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended.

“After June 30, 1945, neither the Price Administrator nor the Reconstruction Finance Corporation nor any other Government corporation shall make any subsidy payments, or buy any commodities for the purpose of selling them at a loss and thereby subsidizing directly or indirectly the sale of commodities, unless the money required for such subsidies, or sale at a loss, has been appropriated by Congress for such purpose; and appropriations for such purpose are hereby authorized to be made.

“(f) No power conferred by this section shall be construed to authorize any action contrary to the provisions and purposes of section 3, and no agricultural commodity shall be sold within the United States pursuant to the provisions of this section by any governmental agency at a price below the price limitations imposed by section 3 (a) of this Act with respect to such commodity.

“(g) Regulations, orders, and requirements under this Act may contain such provisions as the Administrator deems necessary to prevent the circumvention or evasion thereof.

“(h) The powers granted in this section shall not be used or made to operate to compel changes in the business practices, cost practices or methods, or means or aids to distribution, established in any industry, or changes in established rental practices, except where such action is affirmatively found by the Administrator to be necessary to prevent circumvention or evasion of any regulation, order, price schedule, or requirement under this Act.

Agricultural commodities not defined as strategic and critical material.

Jurisdiction over importations.

Designated laws not affected.

46 Stat. 590.  
19 U. S. C. §§ 1001-1654; Supp. III, ch. 4.  
*Ante*, p. 269; *post*, p. 722.

52 Stat. 31.  
7 U. S. C. §§ 1281-1407; Supp. III, ch. 35.  
*Ante*, p. 136.

49 Stat. 1491.  
7 U. S. C. ch. 1.  
Subsidy payments after June 30, 1945.

Appropriations authorized.

Price limitation with regard to agricultural commodities.

56 Stat. 27.  
50 U. S. C., Supp. III, app. § 903 (a).

Prevention of evasions.

Changes in business practices, etc.

Price of fishery commodity.	“(i) No maximum price shall be established for any fishery commodity below the average price of such commodity in the year 1942.
Use of trade and brand names.	“(j) Nothing in this Act shall be construed (1) as authorizing the elimination or any restriction of the use of trade and brand names;
Grade labeling and standardization of commodities.	(2) as authorizing the Administrator to require the grade labeling of any commodity; (3) as authorizing the Administrator to standardize any commodity, unless the Administrator shall determine, with respect to such standardization, that no practicable alternative exists for securing effective price control with respect to such commodity; or (4) as authorizing any order of the Administrator fixing maximum prices for different kinds, classes, or types of a commodity which are described in terms of specifications or standards, unless such specifications or standards were, prior to such order, in general use in the trade or industry affected, or have previously been promulgated and their use lawfully required by another Government agency.
Maximum prices.	“(k) No regulation, order, or price schedule issued under this Act shall, after the effective date of this subsection, require any seller of goods at retail to limit his sales with reference to any highest price line offered for sale by him at any prior time.
Highest price line limitation.	“(l) Before growers' maximum prices are established or lowered for any agricultural commodity which is the product of annual or seasonal planting, the Price Administrator shall give to such growers, not less than 15 days prior to the normal planting season in each major producing area affected, notice of the maximum prices he proposes to establish therefor: <i>Provided</i> , That in no case shall this subsection require such notice to be given more than 12 months prior to the beginning of the normal marketing season in such area. This requirement may be satisfied by publication in the Federal Register, but the Administrator shall utilize appropriate means to insure general publicity to such prices in the areas affected. The requirements of this subsection shall not apply to the 1944 crop of any agricultural commodity of any major producing area in which the normal planting season occurs prior to July 31, 1944.
Notice of maximum prices for seasonal, etc., agricultural commodity.	“(m) No agency, department, officer, or employee of the Government, in the payment of sums authorized by this or other Acts of Congress relating to the production or sale of agricultural commodities, or in contracts for the purchase of any such commodities by the Government or any department or agency thereof, or in any allocation of materials or facilities, or in fixing quotas for the production or sale of any such commodities, shall impose any conditions or penalties not authorized by the provisions of the Act or Acts, or lawful regulations issued thereunder, under which such sums are authorized, such contracts are made, materials and facilities allocated, or quotas for the production or sale of any such commodities are imposed. Any person aggrieved by any action of any agency, department, officer, or employee of the Government contrary to the provisions hereof, or by the failure to act of any such agency, department, officer, or employee, may petition the district court of the district in which he resides or has his place of business for an order or a declaratory judgment to determine whether any such action or failure to act is in conformity with the provisions hereof and otherwise lawful; and the court shall have jurisdiction to grant appropriate relief. The provisions of the Judicial Code as to monetary amount involved necessary to give jurisdiction to a district court shall not be applicable in any such case.”
Nonapplicability to 1944 crop.	
Unauthorized acts.	
Relief through declaratory judgment.	

## AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 3 OF EMERGENCY PRICE CONTROL ACT OF 1942

56 Stat. 28.  
50 U. S. C., Supp.  
III, app. § 903 (e).

SEC. 103. (a) Subsection (e) of section 3 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

“(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of this or any other law, no action shall be taken under this Act by the Administrator or any other person with respect to any agricultural commodity without the prior approval of the Secretary of Agriculture; except that the Administrator may take such action as may be necessary under section 202 and section 205 to enforce compliance with any regulation, order, price schedule or other requirement with respect to an agricultural commodity which has been previously approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.”

Approval of Secretary of Agriculture.

56 Stat. 30, 33.  
50 U. S. C., Supp. III, app. §§ 922, 925.  
*Infra*, post, p. 640.

(b) Section 3 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

56 Stat. 27.  
50 U. S. C., Supp. III, app. § 903.  
*Anlie*, p. 636.

“(g) Whenever a maximum price has been established, under this Act or otherwise, with respect to any fresh fruit or any fresh vegetable, the Administrator from time to time shall adjust such maximum price in order to make appropriate allowances for substantial reductions in merchantable crop yields, unusual increases in costs of production, and other factors which result from hazards occurring in connection with the production and marketing of such commodity.”

Maximum prices for fresh fruits and vegetables.

#### AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 201 OF EMERGENCY PRICE CONTROL ACT OF 1942

SEC. 104. (a) Section 201 (c) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

56 Stat. 29.  
50 U. S. C., Supp. III, app. § 921 (c).

“(c) The Administrator shall have authority to make such expenditures (including expenditures for personal services and rent at the seat of government and elsewhere; for lawbooks and books of reference; for paper, printing and binding; and for purchase of commodities in order to obtain information or evidence of violations of price, rent, or rationing regulations or orders or price schedules) as he may deem necessary for the administration and enforcement of this Act. The provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply to the purchase of supplies and services by the Administrator where the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$250.”

Expenditures authorized.

41 U. S. C. § 5.

(b) Section 201 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

56 Stat. 29.  
50 U. S. C., Supp. III, app. § 921.  
*Supra*.

“(e) All agencies, offices, or officers of the Government exercising supervisory or policy-making powers over the Office of Price Administration, War Food Administration, or War Production Board, whether such powers are delegated to such agency, office, or officer by this or any other Act or by Executive order, shall exercise such powers only through formal written orders or regulations which shall be promptly published in the Federal Register, but shall not otherwise be subject to the provisions of the Federal Register Act: *Provided*, That no order or regulation shall be published in accordance with the requirements of this subsection containing information which, for reasons of military security, it is not in the public interest to divulge.”

Exercise of supervisory, etc., powers through written orders.

49 Stat. 500.  
44 U. S. C. § 314;  
Supp. III, §§ 311, 311a.

#### AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 202 OF EMERGENCY PRICE CONTROL ACT OF 1942

SEC. 105. (a) Section 202 (a) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

56 Stat. 30.  
50 U. S. C., Supp. III, app. § 922 (a).

“(a) The Administrator is authorized to make such studies and investigations, to conduct such hearings, and to obtain such information as he deems necessary or proper to assist him in prescribing any regulation or order under this Act, or in the administration and enforcement of this Act and regulations, orders, and price schedules thereunder.”

Studies and investigations.

56 Stat. 30,  
50 U. S. C., Supp.  
III, app. § 922.  
*Ante*, p. 637.  
Right of subpoenaed  
person.

(b) Section 202 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

“(i) Any person subpoenaed under this section shall have the right to make a record of his testimony and to be represented by counsel.”

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 203 OF THE EMERGENCY PRICE CONTROL ACT  
OF 1942

56 Stat. 31,  
50 U. S. C., Supp.  
III, app. § 923.

SEC. 106. Section 203 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

“PROCEDURE

Filing of protest.  
*Ante*, p. 632.  
56 Stat. 35,  
50 U. S. C., Supp.  
III, app. § 925.

Supporting state-  
ments.

Action of Adminis-  
trator.

Notice of denial to  
protestant.

Facts given official  
notice.  
56 Stat. 30,  
50 U. S. C., Supp.  
III, app. § 922.  
*Ante*, p. 637; *supra*.  
Limitation of pro-  
ceedings.

Consideration by  
board of review.

Hearings and ses-  
sions.

Rebuttal evidence.

“SEC. 203. (a) At any time after the issuance of any regulation or order under section 2, or in the case of a price schedule, at any time after the effective date thereof specified in section 206, any person subject to any provision of such regulation, order, or price schedule may, in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Administrator, file a protest specifically setting forth objections to any such provision and affidavits or other written evidence in support of such objections. Statements in support of any such regulation, order, or price schedule may be received and incorporated in the transcript of the proceedings at such times and in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Administrator. Within a reasonable time after the filing of any protest under this subsection, but in no event more than thirty days after such filing, the Administrator shall either grant or deny such protest in whole or in part, notice such protest for hearing, or provide an opportunity to present further evidence in connection therewith. In the event that the Administrator denies any such protest in whole or in part, he shall inform the protestant of the grounds upon which such decision is based, and of any economic data and other facts of which the Administrator has taken official notice.

“(b) In the administration of this Act the Administrator may take official notice of economic data and other facts, including facts found by him as a result of action taken under section 202.

“(c) Any proceedings under this section may be limited by the Administrator to the filing of affidavits, or other written evidence, and the filing of briefs: *Provided, however*, That, upon the request of the protestant, any protest filed in accordance with subsection (a) of this section after September 1, 1944, shall, before denial in whole or in part, be considered by a board of review consisting of one or more officers or employees of the Office of Price Administration designated by the Administrator in accordance with regulations to be promulgated by him. Such regulations shall provide that the board of review may conduct hearings and hold sessions in the District of Columbia or any other place, as a board, or by subcommittees thereof, and shall provide that, upon the request of the protestants and upon a showing that material facts would be adduced thereby, subpoenas shall issue to procure the evidence of persons, or the production of documents, or both. The Administrator shall cause to be presented to the board such evidence, including economic data, in the form of affidavits or otherwise, as he deems appropriate in support of the provision against which the protest is filed. The protestant shall be accorded an opportunity to present rebuttal evidence in writing and oral argument before the board and the board shall make written recommendations to the Price Administrator.

The protestant shall be informed of the recommendations of the board and, in the event that the Administrator rejects such recommendations in whole or in part, shall be informed of the reasons for such rejection.

“(d) Any protest filed under this section shall be granted or denied by the Administrator, or granted in part and the remainder of it denied, within a reasonable time after it is filed. Any protestant who is aggrieved by undue delay on the part of the Administrator in disposing of his protest may petition the Emergency Court of Appeals, created pursuant to section 204, for relief; and such court shall have jurisdiction by appropriate order to require the Administrator to dispose of such protest within such time as may be fixed by the court. If the Administrator does not act finally within the time fixed by the court, the protest shall be deemed to be denied at the expiration of that period.”

Jurisdiction of court to require disposal of protest.

56 Stat. 31.  
50 U. S. C., Supp.  
III, app. § 924.  
*Infra.*

AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 204 OF EMERGENCY PRICE CONTROL ACT OF 1942

SEC. 107. (a) Subsection (c) of section 204 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is amended by inserting immediately after the third sentence thereof a new sentence as follows: “Two judges shall constitute a quorum of the court and of each division thereof.”

Emergency Court of Appeals.  
56 Stat. 32.  
50 U. S. C., Supp.  
III, app. § 924 (c).  
Quorum.

(b) Section 204 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

56 Stat. 31.  
50 U. S. C., Supp.  
III, app. § 924.  
*Supra.*

“(e) (1) Within thirty days after arraignment, or such additional time as the court may allow for good cause shown, in any criminal proceeding, and within five days after judgment in any civil or criminal proceeding, brought pursuant to section 205 involving alleged violation of any provision of any regulation or order issued under section 2 or of any price schedule effective in accordance with the provisions of section 206, the defendant may apply to the court in which the proceeding is pending for leave to file in the Emergency Court of Appeals a complaint against the Administrator setting forth objections to the validity of any provision which the defendant is alleged to have violated. The court in which the proceeding is pending shall grant such leave with respect to any objection which it finds is made in good faith and with respect to which it finds there is reasonable and substantial excuse for the defendant's failure to present such objection in a protest filed in accordance with section 203 (a). Upon the filing of a complaint pursuant to and within thirty days from the granting of such leave, the Emergency Court of Appeals shall have jurisdiction to enjoin or set aside in whole or in part the provision of the regulation, order, or price schedule complained of or to dismiss the complaint. The court may authorize the introduction of evidence, either to the Administrator or directly to the court, in accordance with subsection (a) of this section. The provisions of subsections (b), (c), and (d) of this section shall be applicable with respect to any proceeding instituted in accordance with this subsection.

Filing of complaint with Emergency Court of Appeals.  
56 Stat. 33.  
50 U. S. C., Supp.  
III, app. § 925.  
*Post*, p. 640.

*Ante*, p. 632.

56 Stat. 35.  
50 U. S. C., Supp.  
III, app. § 925.

*Ante*, p. 638.

Jurisdiction of court.

“(2) In any proceeding brought pursuant to section 205 involving an alleged violation of any provision of any such regulation, order or price schedule, the court shall stay the proceeding—

56 Stat. 33.  
50 U. S. C., Supp.  
III, app. § 925.  
*Post*, p. 640.  
Stay in enforcement proceedings.

“(i) during the period within which a complaint may be filed in the Emergency Court of Appeals pursuant to leave granted under paragraph (1) of this subsection with respect to such provision;



*Ante*, p. 638.  
56 Stat. 33.  
50 U. S. C., Supp.  
III, app. § 925.  
*Infra*.

“(ii) during the pendency of any protest properly filed by the defendant under section 203 prior to the institution of the proceeding under section 205, setting forth objections to the validity of such provision which the court finds to have been made in good faith; and

“(iii) during the pendency of any judicial proceeding instituted by the defendant under this section with respect to such protest or instituted by the defendant under paragraph (1) of this subsection with respect to such provision, and until the expiration of the time allowed in this section for the taking of further proceedings with respect thereto.

Grant of stays in civil proceedings.

56 Stat. 33.  
50 U. S. C., Supp.  
III, app. § 925 (a).

Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph, stays shall be granted thereunder in civil proceedings only after judgment and upon application made within five days after judgment. Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph, in the case of a proceeding under section 205 (a) the court granting a stay under this paragraph shall issue a temporary injunction or restraining order enjoining or restraining, during the period of the stay, violations by the defendant of any provision of the regulation, order, or price schedule involved in the proceeding. If any provision of a regulation, order, or price schedule is determined to be invalid by judgment of the Emergency Court of Appeals which has become effective in accordance with section 204 (b), any proceeding pending in any court shall be dismissed, and any judgment in such proceeding vacated, to the extent that such proceeding or judgment is based upon violation of such provision. Except as provided in this subsection, the pendency of any protest under section 203, or judicial proceeding under this section, shall not be grounds for staying any proceeding brought pursuant to section 205; nor, except as provided in this subsection, shall any retroactive effect be given to any judgment setting aside a provision of a regulation or order issued under section 2 or of a price schedule effective in accordance with the provisions of section 206.”

56 Stat. 32.  
50 U. S. C., Supp.  
III, app. § 924 (b).

*Ante*, p. 638.

*Ante*, p. 632.  
56 Stat. 35.  
50 U. S. C., Supp.  
III, app. § 926.

#### AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 205 OF EMERGENCY PRICE CONTROL ACT OF 1942

56 Stat. 33.  
50 U. S. C., Supp.  
III, app. § 925 (c).

SEC. 108. (a) The third sentence of subsection (c) of section 205 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting a colon and the following: “*Provided, however,* That all suits under subsection (e) of this section shall be brought in the district or county in which the defendant resides or has a place of business, an office, or an agent.”

*Infra*.

56 Stat. 34.  
50 U. S. C., Supp.  
III, app. § 925 (e).

Rights of buyer to bring action.

(b) Subsection (e) of section 205 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

“(e) If any person selling a commodity violates a regulation, order, or price schedule prescribing a maximum price or maximum prices, the person who buys such commodity for use or consumption other than in the course of trade or business may, within one year from the date of the occurrence of the violation, except as hereinafter provided, bring an action against the seller on account of the overcharge. In such action, the seller shall be liable for reasonable attorney’s fees and costs as determined by the court, plus whichever of the following sums is the greater: (1) Such amount not more than three times the amount of the overcharge, or the overcharges, upon which the action is based as the court in its discretion may determine, or (2) an amount not less than \$25 nor more than \$50, as the court in its discretion may determine: *Provided, however,* That such amount shall be the amount of the overcharge or overcharges or \$25, whichever is greater, if the defendant proves that the violation of the regulation, order, or price schedule in

Liability of seller.

question was neither wilful nor the result of failure to take practicable precautions against the occurrence of the violation. For the purposes of this section the payment or receipt of rent for defense-area housing accommodations shall be deemed the buying or selling of a commodity, as the case may be; and the word 'overcharge' shall mean the amount by which the consideration exceeds the applicable maximum price. If any person selling a commodity violates a regulation, order, or price schedule prescribing a maximum price or maximum prices, and the buyer either fails to institute an action under this subsection within thirty days from the date of the occurrence of the violation or is not entitled for any reason to bring the action, the Administrator may institute such action on behalf of the United States within such one-year period. If such action is instituted by the Administrator, the buyer shall thereafter be barred from bringing an action for the same violation or violations. Any action under this subsection by either the buyer or the Administrator, as the case may be, may be brought in any court of competent jurisdiction. A judgment in an action for damages under this subsection shall be a bar to the recovery under this subsection of any damages in any other action against the same seller on account of sales made to the same purchaser prior to the institution of the action in which such judgment was rendered."

(c) The amendment made by subsection (b), insofar as it relates to actions by buyers or actions which may be brought by the Administrator only after the buyer has failed to institute an action within thirty days from the occurrence of the violation, shall be applicable only with respect to violations occurring after the date of enactment of this Act. In other cases, such amendment shall be applicable with respect to proceedings pending on the date of enactment of this Act and with respect to proceedings instituted thereafter.

(d) Subsection (f) of section 205 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is amended by striking out the period at the end thereof, inserting a colon and the following: "*Provided*, That no regulation, order, license, or requirement heretofore or hereafter issued or prescribed pursuant to section 2 (a) (2) of the Act of June 28, 1940, as amended by the Act of May 31, 1941, and by title III of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, may validly contain any requirement as to the observance of any regulation, order, license, or requirement issued or prescribed pursuant to this Act or the Stabilization Act of October 2, 1942."

(e) Section 205 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(g) The district courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction to enjoin or set aside, in whole or in part, orders for suspension of allocations, and orders denying a stay of such suspension, issued by the Administrator pursuant to section 2 (a) (2) of the Act of June 28, 1940, as amended by the Act of May 31, 1941, and title III of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, and under authority conferred upon him pursuant to section 201 (b) of this Act. Any action to enjoin or set aside such order shall be brought within five days after the service thereof. No suspension order shall take effect within five days after it is served, or, if an application for a stay is made to the Administrator within such five-day period, until the expiration of five days after service of an order denying the stay. No interlocutory relief shall be granted against the Administrator under this subsection unless the applicant for such relief shall consent, without prejudice, to the entry of an order enjoining him from violations of the regulation or order involved in the suspension proceedings."

Payment of rent deemed buying of commodity.

"Overcharge."  
Authority of Administrator to institute action.

Recovery of damages on prior sales.

Applicability of subsection (b).

56 Stat. 34.  
50 U. S. C., Supp.  
III, app. § 925 (f).

55 Stat. 236; 56 Stat. 177.  
50 U. S. C., Supp.  
III, app. § 1152 (2).  
*Post*, p. 827.

56 Stat. 765.  
50 U. S. C., Supp.  
III, app. §§ 961-971.  
*Post*, pp. 642, 784.  
56 Stat. 33.  
50 U. S. C., Supp.  
III, app. § 925.  
*Ante*, p. 640.

Jurisdiction of district courts regarding suspension orders.

55 Stat. 236; 56 Stat. 177.  
50 U. S. C., Supp.  
III, app. § 1152 (2).  
*Post*, p. 827.  
56 Stat. 29.  
50 U. S. C., Supp.  
III, app. § 921 (b).

**TITLE II—AMENDMENTS TO THE STABILIZATION ACT  
OF OCTOBER 2, 1942**

56 Stat. 766.  
50 U. S. C., Supp.  
III, app. § 963.

AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 3 OF THE STABILIZATION ACT OF OCTOBER 2, 1942

Adjustments to correct inequities.

SEC. 201. (a) The first proviso contained in section 3 of the Stabilization Act of October 2, 1942, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "*Provided*, That the President shall, without regard to the limitation contained in clause (2), adjust any such maximum price to the extent that he finds necessary to correct gross inequities; but nothing in this section shall be construed to permit the establishment in any case of a maximum price below a price which will reflect to the producers of any agricultural commodity the price therefor specified in clause (1) of this section:"

Maximum prices for agricultural commodities and their products.

(b) Section 3 of such Act of October 2, 1942, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:

"On and after the date of the enactment of this paragraph, it shall be unlawful to establish, or maintain, any maximum price for any agricultural commodity or any commodity processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodity which will reflect to the producers of such agricultural commodity a price below the highest applicable price standard (applied separately to each major item in the case of products made in whole or major part from cotton or cotton yarn) of this Act.

Prices to be paid farm producer of basic agricultural commodities, etc.

"The President, acting through any department, agency, or office of the Government, shall take all lawful action to assure that the farm producer of any of the basic agricultural commodities (cotton, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco, and peanuts) and of any agricultural commodity with respect to which a public announcement has been made under section 4 (a) of the Act entitled "An Act to extend the life and increase the credit resources of the Commodity Credit Corporation and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1941, as amended (relating to supporting the prices of nonbasic agricultural commodities), receives not less than the higher of the two prices specified in clauses (1) and (2) of this section (the latter price as adjusted for gross inequity).

55 Stat. 498.  
15 U. S. C., Supp.  
III, § 713a-8 (a).

"The method that is now used for the purposes of loans under section 8 of this Act for determining the parity price or its equivalent for seven-eighths inch Middling cotton at the average location used in fixing the base loan rate for cotton shall also be used for determining the parity price for seven-eighths inch Middling cotton at such average location for the purposes of this section; and any adjustments made by the Secretary of Agriculture or the War Food Administrator for grade, location, or seasonal differentials for the purposes of this section shall be made on the basis of the parity price so determined."

Loan rate for cotton.  
56 Stat. 767.  
50 U. S. C., Supp.  
III, app. § 968.  
*Post*, pp. 643, 784.

56 Stat. 766.  
50 U. S. C., Supp.  
III, app. § 964.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 4 OF THE STABILIZATION ACT OF OCTOBER 2, 1942

Settlement of wage disputes between carriers and employees.  
44 Stat. 577.  
45 U. S. C. §§ 151-188; Supp. III, ch. 8.

SEC. 202. Section 4 of such Act of October 2, 1942, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"In any dispute between employees and carriers subject to the Railway Labor Act, as amended, as to changes affecting wage or salary payments, the procedures of such Act shall be followed for the purpose of bringing about a settlement of such dispute. Any agency provided for by such Act, as a prerequisite to effecting or recommending a settlement of any such dispute, shall make a specific finding and certification that the changes proposed by such settlement or recommended settlement are consistent with such standards

as may be then in effect, established by or pursuant to law, for the purpose of controlling inflationary tendencies. Where such finding and certification are made by such agency, they shall be conclusive, and it shall be lawful for the employees and carriers, by agreement, to put into effect the changes proposed by the settlement or recommended settlement with respect to which such finding and certification were made."

#### TERMINATION DATE

SEC. 203. Section 6 of such Act of October 2, 1942, as amended, is amended by striking out "June 30, 1944" and substituting "June 30, 1945".

56 Stat. 767.  
50 U. S. C., Supp.  
III, app. § 965.

#### AMENDMENT TO SECTION 8 OF THE STABILIZATION ACT OF OCTOBER 2, 1942

SEC. 204. Section 8 (a) (1) of such Act of October 2, 1942, as amended (relating to loans upon cotton, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco, and peanuts), is amended by striking out "at the rate of 90 per centum of the parity price" and inserting in lieu thereof "at the rate in the case of cotton of 92½ per centum, and at the rate in the case of the other commodities of 90 per centum, of the parity price". The amendment made by this section shall be applicable with respect to crops harvested after December 31, 1943. In the case of loans made under such section 8 upon any of the 1944 crop of any commodity before the amendment made by this section takes effect, the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized and directed to increase or provide for increasing the amount of such loans to the amount of the loans which would have been made if the loan rate specified in this section had been in effect at the time the loans were made.

56 Stat. 767.  
50 U. S. C., Supp.  
III, app. § 965.  
Post, p. 784.  
Loans on certain  
agricultural commod-  
ities.

#### SHORT TITLE

SEC. 205. Such Act of October 2, 1942, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new section as follows:

"SEC. 12. This Act may be cited as the 'Stabilization Act of 1942'."

Approved June 30, 1944.

56 Stat. 765.  
50 U. S. C., Supp.  
III, app. §§ 961-971;  
15 U. S. C., Supp. III,  
§ 713a-8.

#### [CHAPTER 326]

#### AN ACT

To implement the jurisdiction of service courts of friendly foreign forces within the United States, and for other purposes.

June 30, 1944  
[H. R. 3241]  
[Public Law 384]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That as used in this Act, unless the context clearly requires a different meaning—

(a) "Friendly foreign force" means any military, naval, or air force of any friendly foreign state with respect to which this Act is operative by virtue of a Presidential declaration as provided in section 6 of this Act.

(b) "Service court" means any military, naval, or air force court, or court martial or similar tribunal of any friendly foreign force within the United States.

(c) "United States" means the United States, its Territories, its insular possessions (including the Philippine Islands), the Canal Zone, and any other place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

Service courts of  
friendly foreign forces.

"Friendly foreign  
force."

Post, p. 645.

"Service court."

"United States."

#### ARREST OF OFFENDERS

SEC. 2. Upon a specific or general request of the officer commanding any friendly foreign force, having service courts of appropriate

Arrests and delivery  
by U. S. authorities.