

[CHAPTER 361]

AN ACT

July 1, 1944
[S. 1894]
[Public Law 398]

To provide for the transportation to their homes of persons discharged from the naval service because of under age at time of enlistment.

Navy, Marine Corps,
and Coast Guard.
Transportation, etc.,
of certain under-age
discharged personnel.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That appropriations which provide for pay, allowances, and transportation of enlisted personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, including reserve components thereof, shall be available for the payment of pay and allowances to and including the date of termination of the enlistment contract, and for transportation home of any enlisted person whose enlistment contract is terminated by cancelation or discharge while under the minimum statutory or administrative age limit by reason of having falsely stated his age on his application for enlistment.

Approved July 1, 1944.

[CHAPTER 362]

JOINT RESOLUTION

July 1, 1944
[H. J. Res. 138]
[Public Law 399]

Granting the consent of Congress to an agreement between the State of New York and the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations concerning the settlement of the boundary line between said States.

New York-Rhode
Island boundary
line.

Whereas commissioners duly appointed on the part of the State of New York, and commissioners duly appointed on the part of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, for the purpose of settling the boundary line between said States, did execute an agreement in the words following, to wit:

Memorandum of
agreement.

Memorandum of agreement by and between the subscribers, Commissioners of the States of New York and Rhode Island respectively, to settle the question of the boundaries between said States, being thereunto authorized by the resolutions and/or acts of said States, respectively passed by them, as hereunto annexed. That is to say that we Lithgow Osborne, Commissioner of Conservation, Arthur W. Brandt, Superintendent of Public Works, also acting as Chief Engineer of the State Department of Public Works, and Harold C. Ostertag, Chairman, Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation, Commissioners of the State of New York, and we George L. Crooker, Chairman, Rhode Island Commission on Interstate Cooperation, Edward H. Rathbun, Chairman, State Boundary Lines Adjustment Commission, and Daniel J. Ryan, Director, Department of Public Works, Commissioners of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, have agreed, and do hereby agree to fix, determine, and establish the boundary between our respective States, subject to the approval and ratification of the legislatures of our respective States and of the Congress of the United States, in the following manner:

Boundary line.

We agree that the eastern boundary of New York and the western boundary of Rhode Island shall be and is as follows: Beginning at a point (No. 174) in latitude $41^{\circ}18'16''$.249 and longitude $71^{\circ}54'28''$.477 as determined by the joint commissioners of Connecticut and Rhode Island by a memorandum of agreement dated March twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, as such memorandum of agreement is referred to in section 2 of the "State Law" constituting chapter 57 of the Consolidated Laws of the State of New York, thence south $37^{\circ}22'32''$.75 east eighty-five thousand eight hundred one and eighty-nine hundredths feet to a point designated as number 175 and thence in the same direction

out to sea to the limits of the territorial waters of the two States. Provided, however, that nothing in the foregoing agreement contained shall be construed to affect existing titles to property corporeal or incorporeal held under grants heretofore made by either of said States.

Attached to this Memorandum of Agreement and a part thereof is a map entitled "Map of the Boundary Line Between the States of New York and Rhode Island."

In Witness Whereof, we, the several members who constitute the temporary commission which has been created pursuant to and in accordance with Chapter 757 of the Laws of 1941 of the State of New York, and we, the several members who constitute the temporary commission which has been created pursuant to and in accordance with Chapter 996 of the Laws of 1941 of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations have signed this instrument in duplicate, and as provided by and to the extent of the authority vested in us by the statutes afore-mentioned on the twenty-seventh day of January 1942.

Commissioners for the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations

DANIEL J. RYAN,
Director, Department of Public Works

EDWARD H. RATHBUN,
Chairman, State Boundary Lines
Adjustment Commission

GEORGE L. CROOKER,
Chairman, Commission on Interstate Cooperation
Commissioners for the State of New York

ARTHUR W. BRANDT,
Superintendent of Public Works and Acting Chief
Engineer of the State Department of Public Works

LITHGOW OSBORNE,
Commissioner of Conservation

HAROLD C. OSTERTAG,
Chairman, Joint Legislative Committee
on Interstate Cooperation

and

Whereas said agreement has been confirmed by the Legislatures of said States of New York and Rhode Island, respectively: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of the Congress of the United States be, and hereby is, given to said agreement, and to each and every part thereof; and the boundaries established by said agreement are hereby approved: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair or in any manner to affect any right of the United States or jurisdiction of its courts in and over the islands or waters which form the subject of said agreement.

Approved July 1, 1944.

Map.

Date of signature,
etc.

Confirmation.

Consent and approval of Congress.

[CHAPTER 363]

JOINT RESOLUTION

July 1, 1944
[H. J. Res. 241]
[Public Law 400]

Requesting the President to urge upon the governments of those countries where the cultivation of the poppy plant exists, the necessity of immediately limiting the production of opium to the amount required for strictly medicinal and scientific purposes.

Opium and its derivatives.
Proposal for limitation on production.

Whereas for nearly forty years the United States of America has led the fight to destroy the illicit traffic in and nonmedical consumption of opium, as evidenced by its abolishing the opium monopoly system which it inherited in the Philippine Islands; its calling at Shanghai in 1909 the first International Commission to consider the opium problem; its suggesting the calling of the three International Opium Conferences at The Hague in 1912, 1913, 1914; its urging at the International Opium Conference of 1924 and 1925 sponsored by the League of Nations that the only effective way to suppress the demoralizing use of opium and its derivatives (heroin, morphine, and so forth) was to control the source of the evil by limiting the cultivation of the poppy plant to the legitimate medicinal and scientific needs of the world; and its further participation in the Geneva Conference of 1931 to restrict the manufacture and distribution of narcotic drugs; and

Whereas the laws of the Chinese Government strictly prohibit the cultivation of the opium poppy and the use of smoking opium in all territory under its control, and the people of China have valiantly resisted the attempts of the invading Japanese militarists to enslave them by encouraging and even compelling the cultivation and use of opium; and

Whereas final defeat of Japan will terminate the illicit traffic in narcotics which has been carried on by the Japanese military in all territories they have occupied in the Far East; and

Whereas the British and the Netherlands Governments have recently announced their decision to prohibit the use of opium for smoking and not to reestablish their government monopolies for the sale of smoking opium in the territories formerly controlled by them in the Far East when those territories are freed from Japanese occupation, stating however that the success of their action must in the final analysis depend upon the cooperation of the opium-growing countries; and

Whereas because of our military operations in certain other areas in Asia, there are now thousands of young American citizens in countries where opium is cultivated and freely available, and other Americans are on vessels delivering war materials to those countries, which condition constitutes a real threat to the health and welfare of these Americans and affords easy opportunity for the highly profitable smuggling of opium into the United States where its use has been greatly reduced: Therefore, be it

Elimination of illicit traffic.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress express its conviction that this World War ought to be not an occasion for permitting expansion and spreading of illicit traffic in opium, but rather an opportunity for completely eliminating it; and be it further

President requested to urge designated Governments to limit production.

Resolved, That the President be, and he hereby is, requested to approach the Governments of all opium-producing countries throughout the world, urging upon them in the interest of protecting American citizens and those of our allies and of freeing the world of an age-old evil, that they take immediate steps to limit and control the growth of the opium poppy and the production of opium and its