

[CHAPTER 22]

JOINT RESOLUTION

March 27, 1947
[H. J. Res. 154]
[Public Law 22]

Making an appropriation for expenses incident to the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest.

Post, pp. 185, 245,
617.

Ante, p. 8.

58 Stat. 734.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to control and eradicate foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest as authorized by the Act of February 28, 1947 (Public Law 8), and the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended by the Act of September 21, 1944 (21 U. S. C. 114a), fiscal year 1947, \$9,000,000, to be available for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of said Public Law 8 until June 30, 1948.

Approved March 27, 1947.

[CHAPTER 23]

JOINT RESOLUTION

March 28, 1947
[S. J. Res. 27]
[Public Law 23]

Amending the Settlement of Mexican Claims Act of 1942 to provide for the consideration of any claim decided by the General Claims Commission in which the United States filed a petition for rehearing.

56 Stat. 1059.
22 U. S. C. § 662.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Settlement of Mexican Claims Act of 1942, approved December 18, 1942, be amended by adding after section 3 (a), paragraph (6) thereof, the following paragraph:

“(7) Any claim decided by the General Claims Commission in which the United States filed a petition for rehearing.”

Approved March 28, 1947.

[CHAPTER 24]

JOINT RESOLUTION

March 29, 1947
[H. J. Res. 118]
[Public Law 24]

To strengthen the common defense by maintaining an adequate domestic rubber-producing industry.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

FINDINGS OF FACT AND DECLARATION OF POLICY

Rubber.
Post, p. 618.

SECTION 1. (a) Natural rubber, which includes all forms and types of tree, vine, and shrub rubber, is a highly strategic and critical material, deficient and incapable, as a result of climatic conditions in the United States, of sufficient development as a natural resource of the United States in quantities adequate to supply the industrial, military, and naval needs of the country for the common defense. Natural rubber is at present in short supply and is expected to continue in short supply for some months to come, and thus the supplies of natural rubber must be augmented by the use of large quantities of synthetic rubber, a product of chemical synthesis.

60 Stat. 596.
50 U. S. C. §§ 98-98h.

Congress, in the enactment of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (Public Law 520, Seventy-ninth Congress), has heretofore declared it the policy of the United States and the purpose of that Act to provide for the acquisition and retention of stocks of strategic and critical materials, including natural rubber, so as to prevent so far as possible a dangerous and costly dependence of the United States upon foreign nations for supplies of these materials in times of national emergency. Further, natural rubber, when stock

piled and held in storage, must be rotated and replaced from time to time by equivalent quantities of fresh material. By reason of the foregoing, a program with respect to rubber must be devised which will supplement that heretofore adopted in the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act.

(b) It is the policy of the United States that there shall be maintained at all times in the interest of the national security and common defense, in addition to stock piles of natural rubber which are to be acquired, rotated, and retained pursuant to the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (Public Law 520, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved July 23, 1946), a technologically advanced and rapidly expandible domestic rubber-producing industry of sufficient productive capacity to assure the availability in times of national emergency of adequate supplies of domestically produced rubber to meet the industrial, military, and naval needs of the country.

(c) It is necessary in the public interest and to promote the national defense (1) that Congress make a thorough study and investigation of means of accomplishing such policy through the enactment of permanent legislation, the study and investigation to be completed within such time as will permit the legislation to be enacted, during the first session of the Eightieth Congress; and (2) that, pending the enactment of such permanent legislation, the United States continue allocation, specification, and inventory controls of natural and synthetic rubber and natural and synthetic rubber products and the authority of the United States to manufacture and sell synthetic rubber be continued.

Policy of U. S.

60 Stat. 596.
50 U. S. C. §§ 98-98h.

Investigation, etc.,
by Congress.

Continuation of
controls by U. S.

TEMPORARY RETENTION OF CERTAIN EMERGENCY POWERS WITH RESPECT TO RUBBER

SEC. 2. To effectuate the purposes set forth in section 1 (c) hereof—

(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of title XV of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, as amended, title III of such Act and the amendments to existing law made by such title, shall remain in force until the effective date of permanent legislation enacted to accomplish the policy set forth in section 1 (b) hereof, but in no event beyond March 31, 1948, insofar as such provisions authorize allocation, specification, and inventory controls of natural and synthetic rubber and natural- and synthetic-rubber products (including import control of synthetic rubber and natural- and synthetic-rubber products, but excluding import control of natural rubber), and it is hereby directed that, to the extent necessary to accomplish the purposes of this joint resolution, the powers, functions, duties, and authority under the provisions so continued shall be exercised and performed until that date: *Provided*, That the President may continue allocation, specification, and inventory control of natural and synthetic rubber and natural- and synthetic-rubber products and import control of synthetic rubber and natural- and synthetic-rubber products in the public interest and to carry out the purposes of this joint resolution, notwithstanding any changes in the supply or estimated supply of natural rubber.

(b) The powers, functions, duties, and authority of the United States to manufacture (including the conduct of research essential to the development of the synthetic-rubber industry) and sell synthetic rubber shall continue in force until the effective date of permanent legislation enacted to accomplish the policy set forth in section 1 (b) hereof, but in no event beyond March 31, 1948. There shall not be declared as surplus nor shall War Assets Administration dispose of any synthetic-rubber plant and facilities costing the Government in

56 Stat. 187, 177.
50 U. S. C. app.
§§ 645, 645a, 633, 1152.
Post, pp. 34, 214,
322, 946.

Continuation of
control by President.

Continuation of
manufacture, etc., of
synthetic rubber by
U. S.

Disposal of plants,
etc., restriction.

Excess of \$5,000,000, until the effective date of permanent legislation enacted to accomplish the policy set forth in section 1 (b) hereof: *Provided*, That there shall be exempt from such disposal limitations the neoprene plant, styrene plants, the petroleum butadiene plant located at Toledo, Ohio, not to exceed two alcohol butadiene plants, and butadiene-styrene type copolymer plants to the extent that the aggregate actual capacity of such copolymer plants remaining in Government ownership shall not be less than six hundred thousand long tons per year. It is hereby directed that the aforesaid powers, functions, duties, and authority of the United States to so manufacture and sell synthetic rubber shall be exercised and performed by Reconstruction Finance Corporation while that Corporation has succession and thereafter by such officer, agency, or instrumentality of the United States as the President may designate: *Provided further*, That nothing herein shall be construed as precluding any other agency of Government from engaging in research authorized by law.

Approved March 29, 1947.

Exemptions.

Exercise by RFC of U. S. functions, etc.

Research by other Government agencies.

[CHAPTER 25]

JOINT RESOLUTION

March 29, 1947
[H. J. Res. 159]
[Public Law 25]

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

Deficiency appropriations, 1947.
Post, p. 118.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, namely:

INCREASED PAY COSTS

60 Stat. 35, 203, 216, 480, 716, 717, 749, 752.
39 U. S. C. §§ 856a, 862a, 862b, 867a, 877, 878;
5 U. S. C. §§ 645a, 645b, 902 *et seq.*; 28 U. S. C. §§ 5, 213, 241, 296, 301, 324.
Post, pp. 40, 727.

For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal year 1947, to meet increased pay costs authorized by the Acts of March 6, 1946 (Public Law 317); May 21, 1946 (Public Law 386); May 24, 1946 (Public Law 390); July 5, 1946 (Public Law 491); July 31, 1946 (Public Laws 567, 568, and 577); and August 1, 1946 (Public Law 582); and other legislation enacted during or applicable to said fiscal year authorizing increases in pay of Government officers and employees, as follows:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Senate:

- "Salaries, officers and employees, Senate", \$1,013,725;
- "Salaries and expenses, Joint Committee on Printing, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate", \$5,235;
- "Compiling and preparing a revised edition of the Biographical Directory of the American Congress", \$14,000;
- "Salaries and expenses, legislative counsel", \$15,000;
- "Salaries and expenses, Senate policy committees", \$11,000;
- "Contingent expenses, Senate, reporting debates and proceedings of the Senate", \$19,075;
- "Contingent expenses, Senate, services in cleaning, repairing, and varnishing furniture", \$760;
- "Contingent expenses, Senate, expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate, including compensation to stenographers of committees, at such rate as may be fixed by the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, but not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words", \$118,350: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for per diem and subsistence expenses except in accordance with the provisions of

Restriction.