

[CHAPTER 325]

AN ACT

To authorize the payment of additional uniform gratuity to reserve officers commissioned from the status of aviation cadets.

June 11, 1946
[S. 1959]
[Public Law 405]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 11 of the Naval Aviation Cadet Act of 1942, as amended (57 Stat. 573; 34 U. S. C. 850j), is hereby amended by striking out the period at the end of said section and adding the following: “: *Provided further,* That officers commissioned pursuant to this Act or to the Naval Aviation Reserve Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 819) shall be entitled to the additional uniform gratuity in the amount of \$50 in like manner and under the same circumstances as is provided in section 302 of the Naval Reserve Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 1180; 34 U. S. C. 855a).”

34 U. S. C., Supp.
V, § 850j.

Additional uniform
gratuity.
34 U. S. C. § 849
note; Supp. V, § 842
et seq.

Approved June 11, 1946.

[CHAPTER 326]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend the joint resolution creating the Niagara Falls Bridge Commission.

June 11, 1946
[H. J. Res. 340]
[Public Law 406]

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 4 of Public Resolution 117, Seventy-fifth Congress, as amended, is amended by adding after the third sentence thereof the following:

Niagara Falls Bridge
Commission
52 Stat. 768.

“Whenever it shall determine that it will be to its financial advantage so to do, the Commission may issue refunding bonds, in accordance with the provisions of this section, in such amount, as will, at the price paid therefor, provide funds sufficient to pay and retire any outstanding bonds of the Commission, at or prior to the maturity thereof, if the same be, by their terms or by any other instrument or agreement, subject to prior redemption, together with any matured or accrued interest thereon.”

Issuance of refunding
bonds.

Approved June 11, 1946.

[CHAPTER 327]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To correct a technical error in the Act approved April 18, 1946 (Public Law 347, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session).

June 11, 1946
[H. J. Res. 347]
[Public Law 407]

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (c) of section 6 of the Act approved April 18, 1946 (Public Law 347, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session), is hereby amended by striking out the figure “2” wherever it occurs therein after the word “section” and substituting in lieu thereof the figure “5”, so that as thus amended the said subsection will read as follows:

Regular Navy.
Ante, p. 94.

“(c) Each officer above the grade of commissioned warrant officer whose commission is so revoked and who (1) at the time of his appointment under subsection (a) of section 5 held permanent status as a commissioned warrant officer may be reappointed by the President to such permanent status without examination, with the lineal position and other rights and benefits to which he would have been entitled had his service subsequent to reappointment under such subsection (a) been rendered in such permanent status, or (2) at the time of his appointment under subsection (a) of section 5 held permanent status

Reappointments.

as a warrant or petty officer, may be appointed by the President without examination to permanent commissioned warrant or warrant grade with the same lineal position and other rights and benefits which he would have had or normally would have attained in due course had he not been appointed pursuant to subsection (a) of section 5, or (3) at the time of his appointment under subsection (a) of section 5 held permanent status as a petty officer may be reenlisted as a chief petty officer (permanent appointment) and shall be entitled to the same rights and benefits to which he would have been entitled or normally would have attained in due course had he not been appointed pursuant to subsection (a) of section 5."

Approved June 11, 1946.

[CHAPTER 328]

AN ACT

Granting the consent and approval of Congress to an interstate compact between Colorado and New Mexico with respect to the waters of Costilla Creek.

June 11, 1946
[H. R. 4510]
[Public Law 408]

Costilla Creek Compact.
Colorado and New Mexico.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent and approval of Congress is hereby given to the compact between the State of Colorado and the State of New Mexico designated as the Costilla Creek Compact signed in the city of Santa Fe, State of New Mexico, on the 30th day of September, anno Domini 1944, by Clifford H. Stone, commissioner for the State of Colorado, and Thomas M. McClure, commissioner for the State of New Mexico, and thereafter approved by the Legislatures of the States of Colorado and New Mexico, which compact reads as follows:

COSTILLA CREEK COMPACT

The State of Colorado and the State of New Mexico, parties signatory to this compact (hereinafter referred to as "Colorado" and "New Mexico", respectively, or individually as a "State", or collectively as the "States"), having resolved to conclude a compact with respect to the waters of Costilla Creek, an interstate stream, have designated, pursuant to the Acts of their respective Legislatures and appointment by their respective Governors, as their Commissioners: Clifford H. Stone, for Colorado; Thomas M. McClure, for New Mexico; who, after negotiations, have agreed upon these articles:

ARTICLE I

Purposes of compact.

The major purposes of this compact are to provide for the equitable division and apportionment of the use of the waters of Costilla Creek; to promote interstate comity; to remove causes of present and future interstate controversies; to assure the most efficient utilization of the waters of Costilla Creek; to provide for the integrated operation of existing and prospective irrigation facilities on the stream in the two States; to adjust the conflicting jurisdictions of the two States over irrigation works and facilities diverting and storing water in one State for use in both States; to equalize the benefits of water from Costilla Creek, used for the irrigation of contiguous lands lying on either side of the Boundary, between the citizens