

Emergency fund for the President, defense housing, temporary shelter, War, Federal Public Housing Authority, maintenance, unexpended balance.

National defense housing, War, Office of Administrator, Federal Works Agency, maintenance, and so forth, unexpended balance.

Repair of arsenals, emergency construction, unexpended balance.

Seacoast defenses, general, \$130,619.

Seacoast defenses, \$106,468.

Seacoast defenses, Panama Canal, \$642,905.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

Persons engaging, etc., in strikes against or advocating overthrow of U. S. Government.

Affidavit.

Penalty.

SEC. 302. This Act may be cited as the "Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947".

Short title.

Approved March 22, 1947.

[CHAPTER 21]

AN ACT

To provide for payment and settlement of mileage and other travel allowance accounts of military personnel.

March 26, 1947

[S. 276]

[Public Law 21]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That payment and settlement of mileage and other travel allowance accounts of all military personnel, when such accounts are authorized to be based on distances between given points, shall be made in accordance with distances established for payment and settlement of mileage accounts of officers pursuant to the provisions of the Act of June 12, 1906, as amended (34 Stat. 246; 10 U. S. C. 870).

Approved March 26, 1947.

[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