

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE  
APPLICATION OF FEDERAL LAWS TO GUAM

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LETTER

FROM THE

CHAIRMAN, COMMISSION ON THE APPLICATION  
OF FEDERAL LAWS TO GUAM

TRANSMITTING

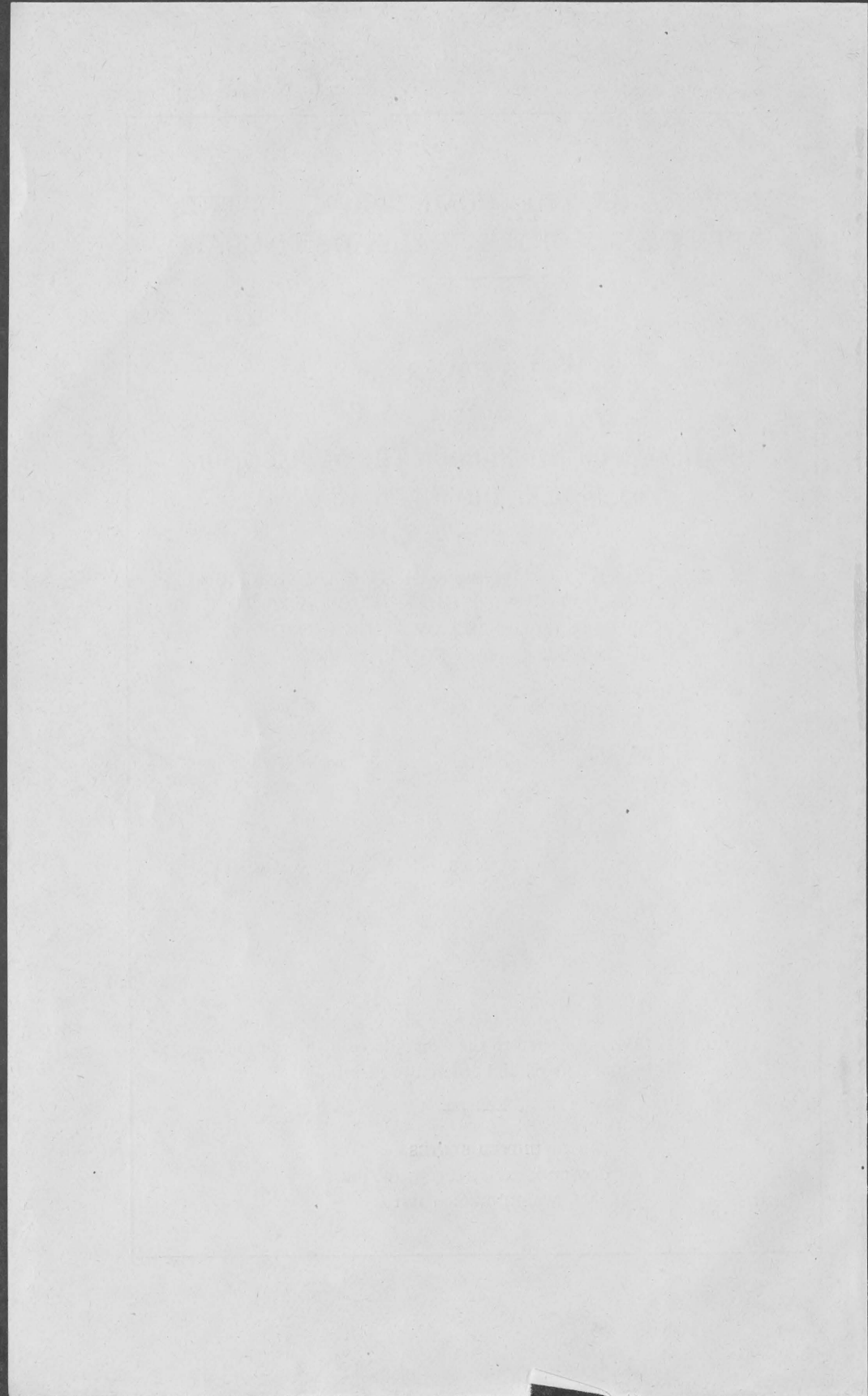
REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE APPLICATION  
OF FEDERAL LAWS TO GUAM, PURSUANT TO  
SECTION 25 (b) OF THE ORGANIC ACT OF  
GUAM (P. L. 630, 81st CONG., 2d SESS.)



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## LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

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HON. SAM RAYBURN,  
*The Speaker of the House of Representatives,*  
*Washington 25, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I have the honor of submitting to you the Report of the Commission on the Application of Federal Laws to Guam. The Commission, appointed by the President pursuant to section 25 (b) of the Organic Act of Guam (Public Law 630, 81st Cong., 2d sess.), is required to submit its report to the Congress by August 1, 1951. The attached report comprehends the Commission's findings and its recommendations to the Congress as to which statutes of the United States not applicable to Guam on August 1, 1950, shall be made applicable and as to which statutes of the United States applicable to Guam on that date shall be declared inapplicable. Legislation to implement the Commission's recommendations is being prepared by the Department of the Interior, and it is the Commission's hope that the Congress will enact such legislation at the earliest opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

J. HARDIN PETERSON,  
*Chairman, Commission on the Application of Federal Laws  
to Guam.*





## REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE APPLICATION OF FEDERAL LAWS TO GUAM

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The Commission on the Application of Federal Laws to Guam, appointed by the President pursuant to section 25 (b) of the Organic Act of Guam, (Public Law 630, 81st Cong., 2d sess.), has undertaken a study of the field of Federal legislation with respect to its application to the territory of Guam. The members of the Commission are former Congressman J. Hardin Peterson, Chairman; Judge Jose C. Manibusan, of the Island Court of Guam; Frank B. Leon Guerrero, member of the Guam Legislature; Knight G. Aulsbrook, attorney general of Guam; Frank Chambers, of the United States Department of Justice; Harold Seidman, of the Bureau of the Budget; and Irwin W. Silverman, of the United States Department of the Interior.

The organic act directs the Commission to make recommendations to the Congress as to which statutes of the United States not applicable to Guam on August 1, 1950, shall be made applicable, and as to which statutes applicable to Guam on such date shall be declared inapplicable. The organic act further requires that the Commission's recommendations be presented to the Congress by August 1, 1951, 12 months after the enactment of the organic act.

In determining whether to recommend the application of a Federal statute to Guam, the Commission has considered, among others, the following criteria:

(1) Can it be said that the Congress intended that the law should apply to the Territories?

In the case of a law which is expressly or by clear implication limited in application to the continental United States, there would appear to be an expression of congressional intent that the act not apply to any Territory. In the Commission's view, only very compelling reasons could justify a recommendation that there be extended to Guam a statute not presently applicable to any of the other Territories.

(2) Is the statute compatible with Guam's social and economic development and with its geographical position?

A most pertinent consideration, the Commission believes, is whether a Federal statute and the program operated under it are suited to the local conditions of Guam. Certain Federal programs, although offering assistance which may be desirable for the Territory, cannot readily be carried on in, or adapted to Guam in its present stage of development. Other Federal programs would be difficult to administer because of Guam's remoteness from the mainland United States.

(3) Will the application of the statute tend to place Guam in a position which parallels that of the other Territories?

The Commission is of the opinion that, wherever possible, Guam should be placed on a par with other unincorporated Territories in regard to the application of Federal law. As an organized, unincorporated Territory, Guam's status is comparable to that of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. If the Congress has extended a statute to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, the Com-

mission considered that act to be presumptively appropriate for application to Guam.

(4) Is the function one which could be better performed by the government of Guam?

The local officials of the government of Guam are inevitably more familiar with the Territory and its people than others could be. Equally, Guam's distance from the continental United States raises sometimes difficult problems of administration. The scale on which a Federal activity is programed may not be the most practical for a program in so small an area as Guam. In some instances, therefore, the most effective administration could perhaps be achieved under Territorial rather than Federal law.

(5) Does the law now apply to Guam?

The presumption in the case of a statute now applicable to Guam is that it should continue to apply. Only very compelling reasons could, in the Commission's view, justify a recommendation that a statute now applicable should be declared inapplicable, particularly where Congress had signified a clear intent that the act apply by referring to Guam by name or by making the act applicable to possessions. Where the application results through administrative interpretation, the Commission would be less reluctant to recommend a declaration of inapplicability.

At the Chairman's request, each of the Federal agencies designated a representative with whom the Commission's staff might communicate with respect to matters falling within the agency's jurisdiction. Through consultation with these persons, it has been possible to determine the feasibility of extending certain programs to Guam and to learn what administrative and statutory adjustments may be required. The Governor of Guam has been consulted throughout. The views of the people of Guam have been sought and represented by the three Commission members from Guam, and these members' knowledge of the Territory, its people, and its problems has been of particular value to the Commission.

For considerations of administrative convenience, staff memoranda prepared for the Commission's consideration have been keyed to the United States Code, 1946 edition. The recommendations made by the Commission accordingly are stated with reference to the code and comprehend all titles of the code except one, the Internal Revenue Code, title 26. At its meeting on March 7, 1951, the Commission voted to omit any consideration of the Internal Revenue Code on the ground that its ramifications were so extensive that a proper study of it in relation to Guam could be made within the limited time available only at the cost of neglecting or inadequately treating other statutes. Therefore, consideration was given only to those portions of the Internal Revenue Code which as enacted by Congress were integral parts of other statutes.

The Commission has also restricted its recommendations to laws effective on or before August 1, 1950. The language of section 25 (b) of the organic act indicates that statutes enacted after that date are outside the Commission's jurisdiction. The Commission has, however, included a brief reference in part III of this report to certain laws, brought to the Commission's attention by the members from Guam, which were enacted after August 1, 1950, and do not extend to Guam but which, in the view of the Commission, are considered

particularly desirable for application to the Territory. Because these statutes were enacted soon after the passage of the organic act, it is probable that the omission of Guam was inadvertent rather than intentional.

The Commission presents its recommendations principally in the two categories to which the organic act refers: Part I. Statutes of the United States not Applicable to Guam on August 1, 1950, Which Should Be Made Applicable; and Part II. Statutes of the United States Applicable to Guam on August 1, 1950, Which Should Be Declared Inapplicable. The first category is subdivided into two groups: A. Statutes Which May Be Extended to Guam by a Simple Amendment to Existing Law; and B. Statutes Which Authorize Programs Which Should Apply to Guam But Which Might Best Be Extended by Means of an Amendment Limited in its Application to Guam Alone.

In part III, the Commission indicates four statutes enacted subsequent to August 1, 1950, which do not apply to Guam and which the Commission feels the Congress might wish to consider amending. This list is not meant to be exhaustive; that is, it should not be regarded as an expression of judgment by the Commission that no other laws enacted between August 1, 1950, and the date of this report should be made applicable to Guam. As indicated above, the Commission's study was limited to statutes enacted before August 1, 1950, but the laws included in part III are thought to be of such significance that the Commission has ventured to exceed the strict limits of its authority in order to call to the attention of the Congress the desirability of extending them to Guam.

In part IV are included the laws which the Commission considers now applicable to Guam and as to which no action by the Congress is considered necessary.

In part V are included the laws which the Commission considers inapplicable to Guam and as to which no action by the Congress is considered necessary.

In the case of all statutes enacted before January 3, 1950, citations are to the United States Code, 1946 edition. Because statutes enacted during the second session of the Eighty-first Congress have not yet been included in the United States Code, citations to such laws include the Statutes at Large and the United States Code Annotated. The staff memoranda, copies of which are being reproduced and will be submitted, contain full citations.

In a few instances, although the Commission has concluded that a particular statute now applies to Guam, it has nonetheless recommended that the Congress expressly declare the statute applicable. Certain Federal laws have been made expressly applicable to the Virgin Islands by provisions of the Virgin Islands Organic Act, presumably because that act, unlike the Organic Acts of Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, contains no provision making applicable to the islands all statutory laws of the United States not locally inapplicable, except for those specifically excluded from local application. There is absent from the Guam Organic Act, too, a provision making Federal laws generally applicable. It may, therefore, sometimes be reasoned from the Virgin Islands precedent that the particular laws in question are not applicable to Guam in the absence of an express extension such as was made in the Virgin Islands. For that reason alone the Commission has recommended that the Congress make certain statutes applicable.

# I. STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES NOT APPLICABLE TO GUAM ON AUGUST 1, 1950, WHICH SHOULD BE MADE APPLICABLE

## A. STATUTES WHICH MAY BE EXTENDED TO GUAM BY A SIMPLE AMENDMENT TO EXISTING LAW

The following statutes, or sections thereof, do not now apply to Guam. An extension could be accomplished in most instances merely by enlarging the definition of "State" to include Guam, or by including a reference to Guam in other sections of the statute in which specific reference is made to the other Territories. The Commission did not consider itself competent, nor could it, within the limited time available, explore the relative advantages of extending a statute to Guam by enlarging an existing definition of "State" or by an amendment specifically limited in its application to Guam. It appeared to the Commission that the statutes listed in this part might most readily and appropriately be extended by the device of merely adding Guam to the areas to which the statute already applies. However, the listing of laws under part IA should not be taken as an indication that the Commission was of the opinion that the statute in question could not feasibly be extended in the alternative manner.

Except where otherwise indicated, citations are to the 1946 edition of the United States Code.

1. The Poultry Improvement Act (7 U. S. C., sec. 429), as amended (64 Stat. 413; 7 U. S. C. A., sec. 429), authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with authorities in the States and in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico in the administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry.

2. The Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C., secs. 1000-1032), authorizing loans to farmers, mortgage insurance, and a program of land conservation, now applicable to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

3. The Federal Seed Act, as amended (7 U. S. C., secs. 1551-1610), regulating interstate commerce in specified agricultural seeds, now applicable to Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. The foreign commerce restrictions imposed by the act do now apply to Guam (item 35, pt. IV).

4. The Immigration Act of 1924, as amended (8 U. S. C., secs. 201-238), relating to the issuance of quota and nonquota immigrant visas, which defines the United States to include Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

5. The Alien Registration Act of 1940, as amended (8 U. S. C., secs. 451-460), which defines the United States to include Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

6. The Nationality Act of 1940, as amended (8 U. S. C., secs. 501-1006), which does not now permit residence on Guam to be counted toward the 5 years' residence "in the United States" required for naturalization. Residence in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands does constitute residence "in the United States" for naturalization purposes.

7. Sections 1091, 1091c, of title 10, Army and Air Force (10 U. S. C., secs. 1091, 1091c), authorizing appointments to the United States Military Academy from Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

8. The National Bank Acts, as amended (12 U. S. C., secs. 21-213), providing for the regulation and examination of national banks, which



were specifically extended to the Virgin Islands in 1932 and which have been considered to be applicable to Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

9. Chapter 3 of title 12, Federal Reserve System (12 U. S. C., secs. 221-522), establishing the Federal Reserve System and defining its functions. If the Federal Deposit Insurance Act of 1950 is made applicable to Guam, as recommended by the Commission (item No. 13, pt. 1A), it will be possible for banks on Guam to qualify for membership in the Federal Reserve System.

10. The Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended (12 U. S. C., secs. 1421-1449), authorizing loans to institutions which extend long-term credit to individuals, now applicable to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

11. The Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended (12 U. S. C., secs. 1461-1468), creating the Home Owners' Loan Corporation to give long-term mortgage loans and establishing Federal savings and loan associations, now applicable to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

12. The National Housing Act of 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C., secs. 1701-1748g), establishing the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation and providing for the national housing program, now applicable to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

13. The Federal Deposit Insurance Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 873; 12 U. S. C. A., secs. 1811-1831), providing insurance for State and national bank deposits, now applicable to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

14. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended (15 U. S. C., secs. 601-619), providing for loans to aid in financing agriculture, commerce, and industry, now applicable to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

15. Chapter 20 of title 15, Regulation of Insurance (15 U. S. C., secs. 1011-1015), clarifying the areas of Federal-State regulation and taxation of the business of insurance, now applicable to Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

16. Sections 8e-8f, chapter 1 of title 16, The National Parks, Military Parks, Monuments, and Seashores (16 U. S. C., secs. 8e-8f), authorizing the conveyance of certain roads to the States and to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

17. Sections 17k-17n, chapter 1 of title 16, The National Parks, Military Parks, Monuments, and Seashores (16 U. S. C., secs. 17k-17n), authorizing a cooperative study of public parks and recreational area programs by the National Park Service and the States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

18. Section 515, chapter 2 of title 16, The National Forests (16 U. S. C., sec. 515), relating to the authority of the National Forest Reservation Commission to acquire forest lands, which by section 582 of title 16 applies specifically to Puerto Rico.

19. Sections 564, 565, and 569, chapter 3 of title 16, Forests: Forest Service (16 U. S. C., secs. 564, 565, 569), relating to the protection of forests from fires and to the acquisition of land for forests, which applies to Alaska, Hawaii, and specifically to Puerto Rico by section 582 of title 16.

20. Section 581a, chapter 3 of title 16, Forests: Forest Service (16 U. S. C., sec. 581a), establishing forest experiment stations in Alaska, Hawaii, and the West Indies.

21. The Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C., secs. 590a-590q-1), providing for the control and prevention of soil erosion and the preservation of soil fertility, now applicable to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

22. The Wildlife Restoration Act of 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C., secs. 669-669i), authorizing grants-in-aid for cooperative projects in wildlife restoration, now applicable to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

23. Title 17, Copyrights (17 U. S. C., secs. 1-215), containing the copyright laws of the United States, which probably now applies to Guam. However, because the copyright laws were expressly extended to the Virgin Islands (48 U. S. C., sec. 1405q), the Commission recommends that their application to Guam be similarly expressly declared by the Congress.

24. Section 2564 of the Harrison Act, as amended (26 U. S. C., secs. 2550-2565, 3220-3228), providing for enforcement of the act by Territorial internal revenue officers in Puerto Rico. The Harrison Act, which levies a tax upon the importation, production, and manufacture of certain narcotic drugs, now applies to Guam (item No. 103, pt. IV), but the Commission recommends that section 2564 be made applicable to Guam, so that enforcement of the act in Guam may be made by local officials as is the case in Puerto Rico.

25. The Manufacture of Opium Act, as amended (26 U. S. C., secs. 2567-2571), levying a tax to prohibit the manufacture of opium for smoking, which applies within the continental United States.

26. Section 333 of title 28, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure (28 U. S. C., sec. 333), providing for attendance by judges of the district courts, including the judges of the District Court for the Territory of Alaska and the District Court of the Virgin Islands, at annual judicial conferences. Enactment of a bill pending before the Eighty-second Congress, H. R. 3899, will accomplish extension of this section to Guam.

27. Section 1292 of title 28, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure (28 U. S. C., sec. 1292), conferring upon courts of appeals jurisdiction of appeals from certain interlocutory orders, including such orders entered by the District Court for the Territory of Alaska and the District Court of the Virgin Islands. Enactment of H. R. 3899, pending before the Eighty-second Congress, will accomplish extension of this section to Guam.

28. The Federal Employment Service Act, as amended (29 U. S. C., secs. 49-49n), providing for the establishment and maintenance of a system of public employment offices, now applicable to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

29. Section 217 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended (29 U. S. C., secs. 201-219), limiting jurisdiction to issue injunctions and restraining orders to district courts of the United States, the District Court for the Territory of Alaska, and the District Court of the Virgin Islands. The act is otherwise applicable to Guam (item No. 112, pt. IV).

30. Title 32, National Guard (32 U. S. C., secs. 1-193), authorizing the organization of National Guard units, which by section 4c applies to Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

31. Chapters 1, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 15 of title 33, Navigation and Navigable Waters (items Nos. 123, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, pt. IV), relating to the protection and improvement of the navigable waters of the United States. Because "all laws of the United States for the

protection and improvement of the navigable waters of the United States" were specifically extended to the Virgin Islands (48 U. S. C., sec. 1405c (b)), there may be doubt as to their application to Guam. Although the Commission concluded that these statutes are now applicable, it recommends that the Congress expressly declare that the laws of the United States for the protection and improvement of navigable waters apply to Guam.

32. The Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U. S. C., secs. 466-466j), authorizing Federal assistance in stream pollution abatement programs, now applicable to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

33. Section 1032 of title 34, Navy (34 U. S. C., sec. 1032), authorizing appointments to the United States Naval Academy from Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

34. Title 35, Patents (35 U. S. C., secs. 1-114), containing the patent laws of the United States, which probably now applies to Guam. However, because the patent laws were expressly extended to the Virgin Islands (48 U. S. C., sec. 1405q), the Commission recommends that their application to Guam be similarly expressly declared by the Congress.

35. The Hospital Construction Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., secs. 291-291n), authorizing financial assistance in the planning and construction of hospitals, now applicable to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

36. Section 1442 and sections 1471-1483 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U. S. C., secs. 1441-1483), providing for a housing census and for Federal aid in farm housing, now applicable to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The remaining provisions of the Act now apply to Guam (item No. 146, pt. IV).

37. The National School Lunch Act of 1946 (42 U. S. C., secs. 1751-1760), providing grants-in-aid to the States and to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands for the establishment and maintenance of nonprofit school lunch programs.

38. Sections 183 and 196a of title 44, Public Printing and Documents (44 U. S. C., secs. 183, 196a), relating to the distribution of Government records, which does not now include the Governor of Guam among officials authorized to receive such documents. In other respects title 44 does not and need not apply to Guam (item No. 93, pt. V).

39. The Territorial Enabling Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 344; 48 U. S. C. A., secs. 480-483b, 721-722, 910-910b, 1408-1408e), enabling the governments of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands to create public housing authorities with power to issue bonds for the purpose of slum clearance, urban redevelopment, and low-rent housing activities.

40. The Federal Airport Act as amended (49 U. S. C., secs. 1101-1119), providing grants-in-aid to the States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands for the construction of a system of public, civil airports.

41. The War Claims Act of 1948, as amended (50 U. S. C. App., secs. 2001-2013), authorizing compensation for persons suffering injury as the result of a war-risk hazard and for persons, then citizens, who were captured by the Japanese during World War II. Extension to Guam would be accomplished by enactment of H. R. 1774 or S. 901, bills sponsored by the War Claims Commission and now pending in the Congress.

B. STATUTES WHICH AUTHORIZE PROGRAMS WHICH SHOULD APPLY TO GUAM, BUT WHICH MIGHT BEST BE EXTENDED BY MEANS OF AN AMENDMENT LIMITED IN ITS APPLICATION TO GUAM ALONE

The following statutes do not now apply to Guam. It is the Commission's view that an extension might most wisely be accomplished by the adoption of an amendment which would take into account the particular problems of Guam, rather than by an amendment which would extend the present program to the Territory without change. In some instances the statute could not be extended in its present form because Guam does not have appropriate local machinery, and this machinery cannot readily be supplied by local enactment. In other instances, neither the formulas for grants-in-aid applicable to the States nor those applicable to the other Territories is appropriate for application to Guam and formulas should be adopted to meet Guam's particular needs and to accord with its financial abilities. The Commission did not consider itself competent, nor could it, within the limited time available, explore the relative advantages of extending a statute to Guam by enlarging an existing definition of "State" or by an amendment specifically limited in its applicability to Guam. It appeared to the Commission that the statutes listed in this part might require tailoring to Guam's specific needs. However, the listing of the laws under part IB should not be taken as an indication that the Commission was of the opinion that the statute in question could not feasibly be extended in the alternative manner.

Except where otherwise indicated, citations are to the 1946 edition of the United States Code.

1. The Agricultural Extension Work Acts, as amended (7 U. S. C., secs. 341-348), establishing and maintaining agricultural extension services in connection with the land-grant colleges, now applicable to Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Guam has no agricultural and mechanical college, and the Commission does not recommend that the Federal laws relating to the establishment of such colleges be made applicable to Guam (items Nos. 16 and 17, pt. V). An extension work program can, however, be developed apart from such an institution, as evidenced by the program operated by the Department of the Interior, which is now in effect in the Virgin Islands. The Virgin Islands, like Guam, has no agricultural and mechanical college.

2. The Agricultural Experiment Station Acts, as amended (7 U. S. C., secs. 361-388a), authorizing the establishment of agricultural experiment stations to be operated in conjunction with the agricultural and mechanical colleges, now applicable to Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Guam has no agricultural and mechanical college, and the Commission does not recommend that the Federal laws relating to the establishment of such colleges be made applicable to Guam (items Nos. 16 and 17, pt. V). An agricultural and mechanical college is not, however, a prerequisite to the operation of a successful experiment station. Pursuant to authority granted in its appropriations acts, the Agriculture Department operated an experiment station on Guam from 1909 to 1931. The Interior Department now maintains a station in the Virgin Islands. Neither the Virgin Islands nor Guam has ever had an agricultural and mechanical college.

3. The Agricultural Research Act, as amended (7 U. S. C., secs. 427-427j), authorizing research in basic problems of agriculture to be performed in large part by the agricultural experiment stations (item



No. 2, pt. IB), now applicable to Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Application to Guam of the prevailing grant-in-aid formula, requiring sums appropriated for the purposes of the act to be distributed on the basis of the rural and farm populations within the States and Territories, might result in Guam's receiving an amount too small to be useful.

4. The Vocational Education Act, as amended (20 U. S. C., secs. 11-30), authorizing grants-in-aid for the development and maintenance of vocational education, now applicable to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. It is possible that the grant-in-aid formula should be revised with respect to Guam, as it was in the case of the Virgin Islands (64 Stat. 27; U. S. C. A., secs. 31-33), to allow the exercise of administrative discretion with respect to the amount of Federal assistance and the conditions with which the Territory must comply.

5. The Defense Highway Act, as amended (23 U. S. C., secs. 101-117), authorizing the construction of a strategic network of highways and of access roads to military reservations and defense industry sites, now applicable to Hawaii and Puerto Rico. The formula for determining the amount of Federal aid to be given to the States was modified for purposes of determining the amount to be made available to Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia (23 U. S. C., secs. 41, 41a, 41b), and a comparable modification should be made in applying the formula to Guam.

6. The Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended (29 U. S. C., secs. 31-41), authorizing grants for the rehabilitation of the vocationally handicapped, now applicable to Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. An amendment extending the program to Guam might well parallel the extension of the act to the District of Columbia (29 U. S. C., sec. 36), in allowing the exercise of administrative discretion with respect to the local operation of the program and the extent of Guam's financial participation.

7. The Public Health Service Act of 1944, as amended (42 U. S. C., secs. 201-288e), providing grants and other assistance for the control and treatment of physical and mental disorders, now applicable to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. An extension of the act to Guam should take into account the Territory's particular health problems and the magnitude of its revenues.

## II. STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES APPLICABLE TO GUAM ON AUGUST 1, 1950, WHICH SHOULD BE DECLARED INAPPLICABLE

Except where otherwise indicated, citations are to the 1946 edition of the United States Code.

1. The Marihuana Tax Act, as amended (26 U. S. C., secs. 2590-2604, 3230-3238), levying transfer and registration taxes upon persons dealing in marihuana.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The Marihuana Tax Act requires the registration of and imposes transfer taxes upon persons qualified to use marihuana, i. e., doctors, research workers, and compounders. When the statute was enacted in 1937, it was thought that marihuana was of value for medical purposes, but it has since developed that the drug serves no legitimate medical function. Because the Commission is of the opinion that there is no legitimate reason for use of marihuana on Guam, there appears to be no need to continue application of a law designed to provide machinery for the use and control of marihuana, and therefore the Commission recommends that the Marihuana Tax Act be declared inapplicable to Guam. But because it is necessary to retain a basis for controlling marihuana traffic on Guam, the Commission secondly recommends that the Congress enact legislation which

2. Chapter 1 of title 46, Administration of Shipping Laws (46 U. S. C., secs. 2-8), relating to the duties of the collector of customs and the Commandant of the Coast Guard with respect to the administration of the shipping laws. The Commission recommends that chapter 1 be declared inapplicable to Guam, with the proviso that the President may make applicable to Guam such of the provisions in chapter 1 as he may find and declare to be necessary in the public interest.<sup>2</sup>

3. Chapter 2 of title 46, Registry and Recording (46 U. S. C., secs. 11-82), providing for the registration and recordation of vessels. The general principles of chapter 2 should remain applicable to Guam, subject to a formula to be devised providing for the exemption of Guam and Guamanian vessels from certain sections of the chapter, the application of which is unfeasible because of Guam's geographical position and its present stage of economic development.

4. Chapter 2A of title 46, Load Lines for American Vessels (46 U. S. C., secs. 85-88i), authorizing the Coast Guard to establish load lines for certain vessels. The Commission recommends that chapter 2A be declared inapplicable to Guam, with the proviso that the President may make applicable to Guam such of the provisions of chapter 2A as he may find and declare to be necessary in the public interest.

5. Chapter 3 of title 46, Clearance and Entry (46 U. S. C., secs. 91-113), relating to the procedure for vessels arriving in or departing from ports of the United States. The general principles of chapter 3 should remain applicable to Guam, but all Federal laws levying entrance and clearance fees should be declared inapplicable to Guam, in the same manner as such laws have been made inapplicable to the Virgin Islands (48 U. S. C., sec. 1405c (c)).

6. Chapter 4 of title 46, Tonnage Duties (46 U. S. C., secs. 121-135), levying tonnage duties and the light money duty upon all vessels not of the United States which enter the United States from a foreign port. All Federal laws levying tonnage duties and light money should be declared inapplicable to Guam, in the same manner as such laws have been made inapplicable to the Virgin Islands (48 U. S. C., sec. 1405c (c)).

7. Chapter 5 of title 46, Discriminating Duties and Reciprocal Privileges (46 U. S. C., secs. 141-146), authorizing the President to

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will prohibit the importation, exportation, growth, manufacture, and possession of marihuana on Guam. The Congress has enacted such a complete prohibition with respect to marihuana in the Canal Zone (48 U. S. C., sec. 1314f). Because that provision was enacted as an amendment to the Canal Zone Code, it would not be feasible to recommend that the section be made applicable to Guam. The Commission does, however, recommend the enactment of a statute incorporating a similar prohibition with respect to marihuana on Guam.

<sup>2</sup> Chapters 1, 2A, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 26, and the Ship Mortgage Act, as amended (items Nos. 2, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, pt. II), relate to the inspection, regulation, and certification of vessels; to officers and crews; and to the administration and enforcement of these chapters by the Bureau of Customs and the Coast Guard. Although recognizing the applicability of these acts to Guam, neither the Bureau of Customs nor the Coast Guard maintains a field installation on Guam for the purpose of administering these statutes. In the absence of Federal regulation, the Guam government, with the assistance of the American Bureau of Shipping, has devised an effective local regulatory and inspection system. This system, which defers to the particular problems of shipping in the Guam area to an extent which would be impossible under Federal regulation, has proved to be fully adequate. In order to assure that local administration of the shipping laws will continue, the Commission recommends that the above-mentioned chapters be declared inapplicable to Guam, with the proviso that the President may make applicable to Guam such of the provisions of the chapters as he finds and declares to be necessary in the public interest. The Virgin Islands Organic Act provides a precedent for this specialized treatment (48 U. S. C., sec. 1405c (d)). The Virgin Islands are also excluded from operation of certain of the shipping laws, except that the President has the power to make such laws applicable to the Virgin Islands.

discontinue discriminating tonnage duties and imposts with respect to the vessels of certain foreign nations.

8. Chapter 6 of title 46, Regulation as to Vessels Carrying Steerage Passengers (46 U. S. C., secs. 151-163), imposing standards for vessels carrying steerage passengers. The Commission recommends that chapter 6 be declared inapplicable to Guam, with the proviso that the President may make applicable to Guam such of the provisions of chapter 6 as he may find and declare to be necessary in the public interest.

9. Chapter 7 of title 46, Carriage of Explosives (46 U. S. C., secs. 170-170b), restricting the carrying of explosives to certain vessels especially fitted for such purpose. The Commission recommends that chapter 7 be declared inapplicable to Guam with the proviso that the President may make applicable to Guam such of the provisions of chapter 7 as he may find and declare to be necessary in the public interest.

10. Chapter 10 of title 46, Regulation of Pilots and Pilotage (46 U. S. C., secs. 211-215), relating to the regulation of pilots by the States and by the Coast Guard. The Commission recommends that chapter 10 be declared inapplicable to Guam, with the proviso that the President may make applicable to Guam such of the provisions of chapter 10 as he may find and declare to be necessary in the public interest.

11. Chapter 11 of title 46, Officers and Crews of Vessels (46 U. S. C., secs. 221-248), imposing certain requirements upon the officers and crews of vessels of the United States. The Commission recommends that chapter 11 be declared inapplicable to Guam, with the proviso that the President may make applicable to Guam such of the provisions of chapter 11 as he may find and declare to be necessary in the public interest.

12. Chapter 12 of title 46, Regulation of Vessels in Domestic Commerce (46 U. S. C., secs. 251-336), providing for the enrollment and licensing of vessels engaged in the coastwise trade and in fishing. The general principles of chapter 12 should remain applicable to Guam, subject to a formula to be devised providing for the exemption of Guam and Guamanian vessels from certain sections of the chapter, the application of which is unfeasible because of Guam's geographical position and its present stage of economic development. Section 289, relating to the coastwise shipping laws, should be declared entirely inapplicable to Guam (item No. 13, pt. II).

13. The Coastwise Shipping Laws (46 U. S. C., secs. 289, 877, 883, 1156, 1175 (a), 1223 (a)), preventing foreign vessels from carrying passengers and property between ports of the United States, its Territories and possessions, except for the Virgin Islands and American Samoa (46 U. S. C., sec. 877; 48 U. S. C., sec. 1433).

14. Chapter 14 of title 46, Inspection of Steam Vessels (46 U. S. C., secs. 361-440), relating to the construction and inspection of vessels navigating the waters of the United States. The Commission recommends that chapter 14 be declared inapplicable to Guam, with the proviso that the President may make applicable to Guam such of the provisions of chapter 14 as he may find and declare to be necessary in the public interest.

15. Chapter 15 of title 46, Transportation of Passengers and Merchandise by Steam Vessels (46 U. S. C., secs. 451-498), requiring cer-

tain safety devices for the protection of passengers and property on vessels of the United States. The Commission recommends that chapter 15 be declared inapplicable to Guam, with the proviso that the President may make applicable to Guam such of the provisions of chapter 15 as he may find and declare to be necessary in the public interest.

16. Chapter 16 of title 46, Regulation of Motorboats (46 U. S. C., secs. 520-526), imposing requirements upon vessels propelled by steam and not over 65 feet in length. The Commission recommends that chapter 16 be declared inapplicable to Guam, with the proviso that the President may make applicable to Guam such of the provisions of chapter 16 as he may find and declare to be necessary in the public interest.

17. Chapter 18 of title 46, Merchant Seamen (46 U. S. C., secs. 541-713), relating to persons employed as crew members, to shipping commissioners and their duties, and to shipping articles. The Commission recommends that chapter 18 be declared inapplicable to Guam, with the proviso that the President may make applicable to Guam such of the provisions of chapter 18 as he may find and declare to be necessary in the public interest.

18. The Ship Mortgage Act, as amended (46 U. S. C., secs. 911-984), providing for the recording of documents of sale, conveyance, and mortgage of vessels of the United States, and containing provisions with respect to preferred mortgages. The Commission recommends that the Ship Mortgage Act, as amended, be declared inapplicable to Guam, with the proviso that the President may make applicable to Guam such of the provisions of the Ship Mortgage Act, as amended, as he may find and declare to be necessary in the public interest.

19. Chapter 26 of title 46, Home Port of Vessels (46 U. S. C., secs. 1011-1014), relating to the place of recordation of certain documents. The Commission recommends that chapter 26 be declared inapplicable to Guam, with the proviso that the President may make applicable to Guam such of the provisions of chapter 26 as he may find and declare to be necessary in the public interest.

20. Sections 552 (11) and 552 (12), chapter 22 of title 50, the Uniform Code of Military Justice (64 Stat. 108; 50 U. S. C. A., secs. 551-741), which now have the effect of subjecting Guamanians working in time of peace for the Armed Forces on Guam, as civilians, to military court jurisdiction. The Uniform Code of Military Justice, governing the jurisdiction and procedure of military tribunals, generally applies to Guam and should continue to do so (item No. 191, pt. IV). Sections 552 (11) and 552 (12) exclude from military-court jurisdiction employees of the Armed Forces who are serving within the continental United States, in Alaska east of the one hundred and seventy-second parallel, and in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

### III. STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES, ENACTED SUBSEQUENT TO AUGUST 1, 1950, WHICH DO NOT APPLY TO GUAM AND WHICH, IN THE COMMISSION'S VIEW, MIGHT APPROPRIATELY BE AMENDED

1. Chapter 10B of title 16, Fish Restoration and Management (64 Stat. 430; 16 U. S. C. A., secs. 777-777k), authorizing cooperative projects in fish restoration and management between the Secretary of the



Interior and the States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

2. Chapter 13 of title 20, Financial Assistance for Areas Affected by Federal Activities (64 Stat. 1100; 20 U. S. C. A., secs. 236-244), providing financial assistance for the operation of schools in areas affected by Federal activities, now applicable to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

3. Chapter 14 of title 20, School Construction in Areas Affected by Federal Activities (64 Stat. 967; 20 U. S. C. A., secs. 251-280), providing assistance to local school agencies in the construction of schools in areas affected by Federal activities, now applicable to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

4. Chapter 15 of title 42, Damage by Flood or Other Catastrophe (64 Stat. 1109; 42 U. S. C. A., secs. 1855-1855g), authorizing Federal assistance to the States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands in alleviating suffering resulting from floods and other major disasters.

#### IV. STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES APPLICABLE TO GUAM ON AUGUST 1, 1950, WHICH SHOULD REMAIN APPLICABLE

Except where otherwise indicated, citations are to the 1946 edition of the United States Code.

1. Chapter 1 of title 1, Rules of Construction (1 U. S. C., secs. 1-6), relating to the construction of Federal statutes, which applies throughout the jurisdiction of the United States.

2. Chapter 6 of title 2, Congressional Investigations (2 U. S. C., secs. 191-197), relating to the rights of witnesses testifying before congressional committees.

3. Chapter 8 of title 2, Federal Corrupt Practices (2 U. S. C., secs. 241-256), regulating political activities which relate to general and special elections for national offices.

4. Chapter 8A of title 2, Regulation of Lobbying (2 U. S. C., secs. 261-270), requiring detailed accounts from and the registration of persons engaged in lobbying for Federal legislation.

5. Chapter 1 of title 4, The Flag (4 U. S. C., secs. 1-3), providing for the flag of the United States.

6. Chapter 4 of title 4, The States (4 U. S. C., secs. 101-111), relating to oaths of office for members of State and Territorial legislatures, and defining the power of States, Territories, and possessions in the field of taxation.

7. Chapters 12 through 21 of title 5, Executive Departments and Government Officers and Employees (5 U. S. C., secs. 631-1153), providing for the Civil Service Commission; the classification of civilian employees of the Federal Government; their compensation, allowances, and retirement; and preferences for veterans in Government employment.

8. Title 6, Official and Penal Bonds (6 U. S. C., secs. 1-15), providing for surety bonds required of certain Federal officers, which is applicable throughout the jurisdiction of the United States.

9. The Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7 U. S. C., secs. 1-17a), empowering the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate com-

modity exchanges, to designate certain boards of trade as "contracts markets," and to register commission agents and brokers who deal in futures.

10. The United States Cotton Standards Act, as amended (7 U. S. C., secs. 51-65), establishing quality standards for cotton and requiring the use of such standards in certain transactions.

11. The United States Grain Standards Act, as amended (7 U. S. C., secs. 71-87), authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to establish standards for the quality and condition of grain in interstate commerce.

12. The Naval Stores Act (7 U. S. C., secs. 91-99), providing for the establishment of official standards for turpentine and resin.

13. The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act of 1947 (7 U. S. C., secs. 135-135k), regulating the marketing of economic poisons and devices and providing for their registration.

14. Chapter 7 of title 7, Insect Pests (7 U. S. C., secs. 141-147a), forbidding the transportation in commerce of certain insects, except for scientific purposes.

15. The Insect Control Act, as amended (7 U. S. C., secs. 148-149), authorizing cooperation between the Secretary of Agriculture and States, organizations, and individuals with respect to the control of incipient or emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases.

16. Chapter 7A of title 7, Golden Nematode (7 U. S. C., secs. 150-150g), relating to the protection of potato and tomato production from the pest known as the golden nematode.

17. Chapter 8 of title 7, Nursery Stock and Other Plants and Plant Products (7 U. S. C., secs. 151-167), regulating the importation and shipment in interstate commerce of nursery stock, plants, and plant products.

18. The Packers and Stockyards Act, as amended (7 U. S. C., secs. 181-229), regulating the business practices of packers in interstate commerce, of stockyard owners and operators, and of live poultry dealers and handlers.

19. The United States Warehouse Act, as amended (7 U. S. C., secs. 241-273), providing for the licensing of warehouses in which agricultural commodities are stored for shipment in interstate commerce.

20. Chapter 11 of title 7, Honeybees (7 U. S. C., secs. 281-283), preventing the introduction and spread of diseases dangerous to honeybees and prohibiting the importation of adult honeybees.

21. Chapter 12 of title 7, Associations of Producers of Agricultural Products (7 U. S. C., secs. 291-292), authorizing persons engaged in the production of agricultural products to act together in associations in processing, handling, and marketing such products.

22. Chapter 15 of title 7, Bureau of Animal Industry (7 U. S. C., secs. 391-396), establishing the Bureau of Animal Industry and prescribing its functions.

23. Chapter 16 of title 7, Bureau of Dairy Industry (7 U. S. C., secs. 401-404), establishing the Bureau of Dairy Industry and authorizing it to conduct investigations.

24. Chapter 17 of title 7, Miscellaneous Matters (7 U. S. C., secs. 411-426b, 428, 430-440), relating to miscellaneous matters affecting the Department of Agriculture and its operations.

25. The Cooperative Marketing Act, as amended (7 U. S. C., secs. 451-457), authorizing the establishment of a cooperative marketing

division to render services to associations of producers of agricultural products.

26. Chapter 19 of title 7, Cotton Statistics and Estimates (7 U. S. C., secs. 471-476), authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to establish grades and staple lengths for cotton.

27. The Produce Agency Act (7 U. S. C., secs 491-497), making it a criminal offense to destroy or dump perishable farm products without reasonable cause, or to make false reports concerning the quality or quantity of such products.

28. The Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, as amended (7 U. S. C., secs. 499a-499r), requiring the licensing of all persons who act as commission merchants, brokers, or dealers in fresh fruits and vegetables in interstate and foreign commerce.

29. The Tobacco Inspection Act (7 U. S. C., secs. 511-511q), regulating transactions in interstate commerce involving tobacco.

30. The Tobacco Seed Act (7 U. S. C., secs. 516-517), prohibiting the exportation of tobacco seed and live tobacco plants without a permit from the Secretary of Agriculture.

31. Chapter 25 of title 7, Export Standards for Apples and Pears (7 U. S. C., secs. 581-589), prohibiting the export of apples and pears unless they are accompanied by a certificate testifying to their quality.

32. The Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 (7 U. S. C., secs. 671-674), providing for arbitration by the Secretary of Agriculture of disputes between cooperative associations of milk producers and the handlers of milk in interstate commerce.

33. The Rural Electrification Act, as amended (7 U. S. C., secs. 901-924), providing for loans to improve and expand electrification, plumbing, and telephone facilities in rural areas.

34. The Peanut Statistics Act, as amended (7 U. S. C., secs. 951-957), providing for the collection and publication of statistics pertaining to peanut production.

35. The Federal Seed Act, as amended (7 U. S. C., secs. 1551-1610), regulating foreign commerce in specified agricultural seeds. The interstate commerce restrictions imposed by the act do not now apply to Guam (item No. 3, pt. IA).

36. Chapter 38 of title 7, Distribution and Marketing of Agricultural Products (7 U. S. C., secs. 1621-1629), authorizing research and services in connection with the marketing of agricultural products.

37. Chapter 39 of title 7, Stabilization of International Wheat Market (7 U. S. C., secs. 1641-1642 (j)), authorizing the President to take action to carry out the United States' obligations under the International Wheat Agreement of 1949.

38. Chapter 2 of title 8, Elective Franchise (8 U. S. C., secs. 31-32), prohibiting discrimination in and interference with the elective franchise.

39. Chapter 3 of title 8, Civil Rights (8 U. S. C., secs. 41-56), protecting the civil rights of persons within the jurisdiction of the United States.

40. Subchapters I, II, and IV, chapter 6 of title 8, Immigration (8 U. S. C., secs. 100-181, 241-246), prescribing the regulation of and imposing restrictions upon immigration into the United States.

41. Chapter 8 of title 8, The Cooly Trade (8 U. S. C., secs. 331-339), prohibiting the use of United States registered vessels for the transportation of coolies.

42. Title 9, Arbitration (9 U. S. C., secs. 1-14), authorizing arbitration agreements and providing for their enforcement.

43. Title 10, Army and Air Force (10 U. S. C., secs. 1-1711), relating to the Army and Air Force, excepting sections 1091 and 1091c (item No. 7, pt. 1A).

44. Title 11, Bankruptcy (11 U. S. C., secs. 1-1103), containing the laws of the United States relating to bankruptcy.

45. Chapter 4 of title 12, Taxation (12 U. S. C., secs. 531-570), providing for the taxation of Federal Reserve banks and national banks.

46. Chapter 5 of title 12, Crimes and Offenses (12 U. S. C., sec. 582), enumerating crimes and offenses relating to the banking system.

47. Chapter 6 of title 12, Foreign Banking (12 U. S. C., secs. 601-632), authorizing national banks to engage in certain activities in foreign countries and in the Territories and possessions of the United States.

48. Chapter 6A of title 12, Export-Import Bank of Washington (12 U. S. C., secs. 635-635i), authorizing loans for the financing of trade between the United States, its Territories and possessions, and any foreign government.

49. The Disaster Loan Act (12 U. S. C., sec. 11448a-2), authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans to farmers for agricultural purposes in any area which has suffered a production disaster.

50. The Housing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 77; 12 U. S. C. A., secs. 1749-1749d), authorizing assistance in the construction of housing facilities with respect to educational institutions.

51. Title 13, Census (13 U. S. C., secs. 1-220), establishing the Bureau of the Census and authorizing the decennial census and the collection of special statistics.

52. Title 14, Coast Guard (14 U. S. C., secs. 1-894), relating to the Coast Guard.

53. The Sherman Act, as amended (15 U. S. C., secs. 1-11), making illegal combinations in restraint of trade.

54. The Clayton Act, as amended (15 U. S. C., secs. 12-33), making illegal discriminations in price or in the granting of rebates, commissions, or services.

55. Chapter 2 of title 15, Federal Trade Commission (15 U. S. C., secs. 41-77), creating the Federal Trade Commission and making it unlawful to use unfair methods of competition in commerce.

56. Chapter 2A through 2D of title 15, Securities and Trust Indentures, Securities Exchanges, Public Utility Holding Companies, and Investment Companies and Advisers (15 U. S. C., secs. 77a-80b-21), creating the Securities and Exchange Commission and relating to the issuance and regulation of various securities.

57. Chapter 4 of title 15, China Trade (15 U. S. C., secs. 141-162), providing for the incorporation of individuals for the purpose of doing business in China.

58. Chapter 5 of title 15 The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce (15 U. S. C., secs. 171-197e), establishing the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and outlining its functions.

59. Chapter 6 of title 15, Weights and Measures, and Standard Time (15 U. S. C., secs. 201-265), relating to official standards of weights and measures.



60. Chapter 7 of title 15, The Bureau of Standards (15 U. S. C., secs. 271-284), establishing the Bureau of Standards and outlining its duties.

61. Chapter 8 of title 15, Falsely Stamped Gold or Silver (15 U. S. C., secs. 291-300), forbidding the false marking of gold or silver in interstate and foreign commerce.

62. Chapter 9 of title 15, The Weather Bureau (15 U. S. C., secs. 311-329), establishing the Weather Bureau and defining its duties.

63. The Federal Caustic Poison Act (15 U. S. C., secs. 401-411), imposing marking requirements for the shipment of certain poisons in commerce.

64. Chapter 12 of title 15, Discrimination Against Farmers' Cooperative Associations (15 U. S. C., secs. 431-433), prohibiting the exclusion of representatives of cooperative associations from membership in boards of trade.

65. Chapter 13 of title 15, Textile Foundation (15 U. S. C., secs. 501-506), creating a Textile Foundation for scientific and economic research.

66. Chapter 13A of title 15, Fishing Industry (15 U. S. C., secs. 521-522), permitting fishermen to act together in catching and disposing of aquatic products.

67. Chapter 15 of title 15, Economic Recovery (15 U. S. C., secs. 712a-714o), creating the Commodity Credit Corporation and prescribing its functions.

68. The National Firearms Act, as amended (15 U. S. C., secs. 901-909), regulating the transporting, shipping, or receiving in interstate commerce of firearms or ammunition.

69. Section 1001, chapter 19 of title 15, Miscellaneous (15 U. S. C., sec. 1001), relating to commerce in prize-fight films.

70. The Employment Act of 1946, as amended (15 U. S. C., secs. 1021-1024), establishing the Council of Economic Advisers and providing for its reports.

71. The Lanham Trade-Mark Act, as amended (15 U. S. C., secs. 1051-1127), relating to the trade-mark laws of the United States.

72. Chapter 1 of title 16, the National Parks, Military Parks, Monuments, and Seashores (16 U. S. C., secs. 1-460d), relating to the establishment and supervision of a system of national parks and monuments, which, excepting sections 8e-8f and 17k-17n (items Nos. 16 and 17, pt. IA), apply generally throughout the United States jurisdiction.

73. Chapter 1A of title 16, Historic Sites, Buildings, Objects, and Antiques (16 U. S. C., secs. 461-468e), authorizing the acquisition and operation of historic and archaeological sites and buildings.

74. Chapter 2 of title 16, the National Forests (16 U. S. C., secs. 471-527), authorizing the President to set aside lands as national forests, which, except for section 515 (item No. 18, pt. IA) applies generally throughout the jurisdiction of the United States.

75. Chapter 3 of title 16, Forests; Forest Service (16 U. S. C., secs. 551-583i), relating to the protection and conservation of the national forests, which, except for sections 564, 565, 569, and 681a (items Nos. 19 and 20, pt. IA), applies generally throughout the jurisdiction of the United States.

76. Chapter 3C of title 16, Water Conservation (16 U. S. C., secs. 590r-590z-11), relating to the wastage of water and to inadequate utilization of water resources on farm, grazing, and forest lands.

77. Chapter 4 of title 16, Protection of Timber, and Depredations (16 U. S. C., secs. 591-616), relating to the protection and preservation of forest resources from insect pests and diseases, and concerning the cutting of timber on public lands.

78. Chapter 5A of title 16, Protection and Conservation of Wildlife (16 U. S. C., secs. 661-668d), relating to the development and maintenance of wildlife conservation and rehabilitation projects.

79. Sections 683 and 694, chapter 6 of title 16, Game and Bird Preserves; Protection (16 U. S. C., secs. 683, 694), authorizing the President to set aside lands for the protection of animals, birds, and fish, and to establish fish and game sanctuaries in national forests.

80. Chapter 9 of title 16, Fish and Wildlife Service (16 U. S. C., secs. 741-754), relating to the programs and operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

81. Chapter 9A of title 16, Preservation of Fishery Resources (16 U. S. C., secs. 755-759), relating to the investigation, development, and maintenance of the fishing resources of the Pacific Ocean.

82. The Federal Power Act, as amended (16 U. S. C., secs. 791a-825u), creating the Federal Power Commission and outlining its functions.

83. Chapter 13 of title 16, Regulation of Interstate Transportation of Black Bass and Other Game Fish (16 U. S. C., secs. 851-856), restricting the transportation of black bass and other game fish which are caught or possessed contrary to local law.

84. Chapter 14 of title 16, Regulation of Whales (16 U. S. C., secs. 916-916l), providing for the licensing of persons engaged in whaling.

85. Chapter 16 of title 16, Tuna Conventions (64 Stat. 777; 16 U. S. C. A., secs. 951-961), imposing regulations upon persons engaged in tuna fishing.

86. Title 17, Copyrights (17 U. S. C., secs. 1-215), containing the copyright laws of the United States, which is applicable throughout the jurisdiction of the United States. The Commission recommends, however, that the copyright laws be declared expressly applicable to Guam (item No. 23, pt. IA).

87. Title 18, Crimes and Criminal Procedure (18 U. S. C., secs. 1-5031), relating to crimes against the United States, criminal procedure, prisons and prisoners, and the correction of juvenile offenders.

88. Chapter 6A of title 20, Vending Stands for the Blind (20 U. S. C., secs. 107-107f), authorizing the licensing of blind persons to operate vending stands in Federal buildings.

89. Chapter 1 of title 21, Adulterated or Misbranded Food or Drugs (21 U. S. C., secs. 6-25), containing provisions relating to the regulation of certain foods and drugs in interstate commerce.

90. The Tea Act, as amended (21 U. S. C., secs. 41-50), regulating the importation into the United States of teas which are inferior in purity, quality, and fitness.

91. Chapter 3 of title 21, Filled Milk (21 U. S. C., secs. 61-64), restricting the manufacture of filled milk and prohibiting its shipment in interstate and foreign commerce.

92. The Meat Inspection Acts, as amended (21 U. S. C., secs. 71-98), requiring the examination of slaughterhouses and the inspection of meat prepared for interstate or foreign commerce.

93. The Cattle Import and Quarantine Act, as amended (21 U. S. C., secs. 101-105), empowering the Secretary of Agriculture to quarantine imported animals.

94. The Animal Contagious Diseases Act, as amended (21 U. S. C., secs. 111-131), authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to take such action as he deems necessary to prevent diseases among animals.

95. Chapter 5 of title 21, Viruses, Serums, Toxins, Antitoxins, and Analogous Products (21 U. S. C., secs. 151-158), regulating viruses and serums which are manufactured for use in the treatment of various domestic animals.

96. The Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act, as amended (21 U. S. C., secs. 171-185), prohibiting the importation into and exportation from the United States of opium and narcotic drugs.

97. The Opium Poppy Control Act (21 U. S. C., secs. 188-188n), regulating interstate and foreign commerce in opium poppies.

98. Chapter 6 of title 21, Importation of Opium (21 U. S. C., secs. 191-193), preventing the importation of opium by Chinese subjects into the United States and by United States citizens into China.

99. Chapter 6 of title 21, Miscellaneous (21 U. S. C., secs. 196-200b), relating to the procedure in narcotics cases, to penalties for violation of the narcotics laws, and to other matters.

100. The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938, as amended (21 U. S. C., secs. 301-392), prohibiting the introduction in interstate commerce of misbranded or adulterated foods, drugs, devices, and cosmetics.

101. Title 22, Foreign Relations and Intercourse (22 U. S. C., secs. 14-1604), relating to the conduct of foreign relations, which applies generally throughout the jurisdiction of the United States.

102. Title 24, Hospitals, Asylums, and Cemeteries (24 U. S. C., secs. 6-302), relating to Federal institutions and cemeteries, which applies generally to citizens throughout the United States. Section 196, authorizing the transfer of certain patients to St. Elizabeths Hospital in the District of Columbia, does not apply to Guamanians (item No. 61, pt. V).

103. The Harrison Act, as amended (26 U. S. C., secs. 2550-2565, 3220-3228), levying a tax upon the importation, production, and manufacture of certain narcotic drugs. The Commission recommends, however, that the act be amended to provide for local administration (item No. 24, pt. IA).

104. Chapter 6 of title 27, Transportation in Interstate Commerce (27 U. S. C., secs. 121-122), relating to the transportation of intoxicating liquors into States, Territories, and possessions.

105. Title 28, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure (28 U. S. C., secs. 1-2680), relating to the organization and procedure of the Federal courts, which, except for sections 333 and 1292 (items Nos. 26 and 27, pt. IA), applies to the District Court of Guam to the same extent as it applies to the District Court for the Territory of Alaska and the District Court of the Virgin Islands.

106. Chapter 1 of title 29, Bureau of Labor Statistics (29 U. S. C., secs. 1-9b), establishing a Bureau of Labor Statistics within the Department of Labor and authorizing it to conduct certain investigations.

107. Chapter 2 of title 29, Women's Bureau (29 U. S. C., secs. 11-16), establishing the Women's Bureau and authorizing it to conduct certain investigations.

108. Chapter 4C of title 29, Apprentice Labor (29 U. S. C., secs. 50-50b), relating to the protection of apprentice laborers.

109. Chapter 5 of title 29, Labor Disputes; Mediation and Injunctive Relief (29 U. S. C., secs. 51-53), restricting the use of injunctions and restraining orders in disputes concerning the terms and conditions of employment.

110. The Norris-LaGuardia Act (29 U. S. C., secs. 101-115), restricting the Federal equity power with respect to labor disputes and encouraging the use of negotiation, mediation, and arbitration in the settlement of such disputes.

111. The Labor Management Relations Act of 1947, as amended (29 U. S. C., secs. 141-197), prescribing the rights of employers and employees and providing means for the settlement of labor disputes.

112. The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended (29 U. S. C., secs. 201-219), establishing minimum wages, maximum hours, and standards for the employment of child labor in industries engaged in interstate commerce. The Commission recommends, however, that the act be amended to grant to the District Court of Guam jurisdiction to entertain injunction proceedings (item No. 29, pt. IA).

113. The Portal to Portal Act of 1947 (29 U. S. C., secs. 251-262), amending the Fair Labor Standards Act to bar employees' claims not based upon contract, custom, or practice.

114. Chapter 1 of title 30, The Bureau of Mines (30 U. S. C., secs. 1-16), establishing the Bureau of Mines and authorizing it to conduct certain investigations.

115. Chapter 2 of title 30, Mineral Lands and Regulations in General (30 U. S. C., secs. 21-54), providing for the reservation of mineral lands from sale and regulating mineral deposits in lands belonging to the United States.

116. Chapter 2 of title 31, Audit and Settlement of Accounts (31 U. S. C., secs. 71-134), concerning the settlement of claims and demands by or against the Government of the United States.

117. Chapter 6 of title 31, Debts Due by, or to, the United States (31 U. S. C., secs. 191-238), relating to the settlement, discharge, and compromise of debts due the United States, which applies throughout the jurisdiction of the United States.

118. Chapter 8 of title 31, Coins, Coinage, and Currency (31 U. S. C., secs. 311-448e), containing provisions relating to the creation of coins and currency, the standards therefor, and crimes and offenses against the monetary system.

119. Chapter 9 of title 31, Legal Tender (31 U. S. C., secs. 451-463), defining lawful money for the payment of public and private debts.

120. Chapter 10 of title 31, The Public Moneys (31 U. S. C., secs. 471-564), establishing the Bureau of Accounts within the Treasury Department, providing for the designation of depositaries in the Territories and possessions, and regulating the disposition of public moneys.

121. Chapter 11 of title 31, Appropriations (31 U. S. C., secs. 581-725z), relating to estimates from and appropriations for the agencies of the Federal Government.

122. Chapter 12 of title 31, The Public Debt (31 U. S. C., secs. 731-804), providing for the payment of the public debt of the United States, for interest thereon, and for its conversion.

123. Chapter 1 of title 33, Navigable Waters Generally (33 U. S. C., secs. 1-55), relating to the authority of the Secretary of the Army to



prescribe regulations for the use, administration, and navigation of the navigable waters of the United States.

124. Chapter 2 of title 33, International Rules for Navigation at Sea (33 U. S. C., secs. 61-142), containing rules for the navigation of vessels upon the high seas.

125. Chapter 3 of title 33, Navigation Rules for Harbors, Rivers, and Inland Waters Generally (33 U. S. C., secs. 151-232), containing rules for the navigation of vessels in the harbors, rivers, and inland waters of the United States.

126. Chapter 6 of title 33, General Duties of Ship Officers and Owners After Collision or Other Accident (33 U. S. C., secs. 361-368), imposing certain duties upon the officers and owners of vessels of the United States.

127. Chapter 7 of title 33, Regulations for the Suppression of Piracy (33 U. S. C., secs. 381-387), authorizing the President to take action to protect the merchant vessels of the United States from piratical aggressions and other depredations.

128. Chapter 8 of title 33, Summary Trials for Certain Offenses Against Navigation Laws (33 U. S. C., secs. 391-396), providing a summary procedure for persons violating certain of the navigation laws of the United States.

129. Chapter 9 of title 33, Protection of Navigable Waters (33 U. S. C., secs. 401-437), outlining the procedure to be followed before impediments to navigation may be constructed in the navigable waters of the United States.

130. Chapter 10 of title 33, Anchorage Grounds and Harbor Regulations (33 U. S. C., secs. 471-475), authorizing the Secretary of the Army to establish anchorage grounds for vessels.

131. Chapter 11 of title 33, Bridges over Navigable Waters (33 U. S. C., secs. 491-533), relating to the construction, alteration, and maintenance of bridges over the navigable waters of the United States.

132. Chapter 12 of title 33, River and Harbor Improvements (33 U. S. C., secs. 540-631), establishing the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors and outlining its functions.

133. Chapter 15 of title 33, Flood Control (33 U. S. C., secs. 701-709), relating to flood control projects upon the navigable waters of the United States.

134. Chapter 16 of title 33, Lighthouses (33 U. S. C., secs. 717-770), authorizing the establishment and operation of lighthouses.

135. Chapter 17 of title 33, Coast and Geodetic Survey (33 U. S. C., secs. 851-890), establishing and regulating the Coast and Geodetic Survey and defining its functions.

136. Title 34, Navy (34 U. S. C., secs. 1-1201), relating to the Navy, excepting section 1032 (item No. 33, pt. IA).

137. Title 35, Patents (35 U. S. C., secs. 1-114), containing the patent laws of the United States, which is applicable throughout the jurisdiction of the United States. The Commission recommends, however, that the patent laws be declared expressly applicable to Guam (item No. 34, pt. IA).

138. Title 36, Patriotic Societies and Observances (36 U. S. C., secs. 1-223), containing provisions for the establishment of various national organizations and authorizing branches or posts in the Territories of the United States.

139. Title 37, Pay and Allowances (37 U. S. C., secs. 3a-319), providing for compensation for personnel in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Public Health Service, which applies to such personnel regardless of place of residence.

140. Title 38, Pensions, Bonuses, and Veterans' Relief (38 U. S. C., secs. 8-819), authorizing certain benefits for veterans, which applies to individuals formerly of the Armed Forces regardless of residence.

141. Title 39, The Postal Service (39 U. S. C., secs. 1-887), containing the postal laws of the United States.

142. Title 40, Public Buildings, Property, and Works (40 U. S. C., secs. 1-439), except for the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U. S. C., secs. 276a-276a-5, item No. 87, pt. V).

143. Title 41, Public Contracts (41 U. S. C., secs. 5-274), prescribing regulations governing contracts to which the United States is a party, which applies uniformly to all Government contracts.

144. Chapter 6 of title 42, The Children's Bureau (42 U. S. C., secs. 191-194), establishing a Children's Bureau and authorizing it to conduct certain investigations.

145. The United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C., secs. 1401-1433), authorizing Federal assistance for the construction of low-rent housing and for slum-clearance activities.

146. The Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U. S. C., secs. 1441-1483), relating to slum clearance and community development and redevelopment, which applies to Guam except for the sections providing for a housing census and for Federal aid to farm housing (42 U. S. C., secs. 1442, 1471-1483, item No. 36, pt. IA).

147. The Defense Bases Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., secs. 1651-1654), providing compensation to certain persons suffering employment-connected injuries at military, air, and naval bases outside the continental United States.

148. The War Hazards Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., secs. 1701-1717), providing compensation for injury, disability, death, or enemy detention to certain persons employed outside of the continental United States when their injury, death, or detention results from a war-risk hazard.

149. The Atomic Energy Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., secs. 1801-1819), establishing the Atomic Energy Commission and providing for its programs.

150. The National Science Foundation Act (64 Stat. 149; 42 U. S. C. A., secs. 1861-1875), establishing the National Science Foundation and authorizing it to engage in certain activities.

151. Chapter 26 of title 43, Abandoned Military Reservations (43 U. S. C., secs. 1071-1081), authorizing the President to place abandoned military reservations under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior for disposition.

152. Chapter 1 of title 45, Safety Appliances (45 U. S. C., secs. 1-46), requiring certain appliances and equipment on railroad cars for the protection of employees and travelers.

153. Chapter 2 of title 45, Liability for Injuries to Employees (45 U. S. C., secs. 51-60), imposing liability upon common carriers for injuries to employees resulting from the negligence of the carrier.

154. Chapter 3 of title 45, Hours of Service of Employees (45 U. S. C., secs. 61-66), limiting the hours of service of employees of common carriers by railroad.

155. Chapter 4 of title 45, Care of Animals in Transit (45 U. S. C., secs. 71-74), imposing restrictions upon the transportation of animals.

156. Chapter 5 of title 45, Government-Aided Railroads (45 U. S. C., secs. 81-95), providing for the settlement of claims and accounts resulting from the transportation of certain persons for the United States.

157. Chapter 8 of title 45, Railway Labor (45 U. S. C., secs. 151-188), providing for the settlement of disputes between carriers and their employees.

158. Chapter 8 of title 46, Limitation of Vessel Owner's Liability (46 U. S. C., secs. 181-196), limiting the liability of carriers by water for the loss or destruction of goods on board.

159. Chapter 9 of title 46, Log Books (46 U. S. C., secs. 201-203), requiring vessels making voyages from the United States to foreign ports to keep an official log book.

160. Chapter 17 of title 46, Regulation of Fisheries (46 U. S. C., secs. 531-534), requiring written agreements with respect to persons employed in bank, cod, and mackerel fishing.

161. Chapter 19 of title 46, Wrecks and Salvage (46 U. S. C., secs. 721-738d), relating to the salvage of vessels and to the duties of masters of vessels with respect to wrecks and other accidents.

162. Chapter 19A of title 46, Admiralty and Maritime Jurisdiction (46 U. S. C., sec. 740), extending the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States to certain cases in which the damage or injury is consummated on land.

163. Chapter 20 of title 46, Suits in Admiralty by or Against Vessels or Cargoes of the United States (46 U. S. C., secs. 741-752), authorizing a libel in personam against the United States in certain instances.

164. Chapter 21 of title 46, Death on the High Seas by Wrongful Act (46 U. S. C., secs. 761-768), providing for suits in admiralty for the death of persons occurring on the high seas.

165. Chapter 22 of title 46, Suits in Admiralty Against the United States for Damages Caused by Public Vessels or for Towage or Salvage Service (46 U. S. C., 781-799), authorizing a libel in personam in admiralty against the United States in certain instances.

166. The Shipping Act of 1916, as amended (46 U. S. C., secs. 801-842), regulating the carriage of goods by water in foreign commerce from ports of the United States, its Territories and possessions.

167. The Intercoastal Shipping Act of 1933, as amended (46 U. S. C., secs. 843-848), regulating the carriage of goods by water in domestic commerce between ports of the United States, including its Territories and possessions.

168. The Merchant Marine Act of 1920, as amended (46 U. S. C., secs. 861-889), relating to the development and encouragement of the merchant marine and to certain activities of the Maritime Board, excepting sections 877 and 883 relating to the coastwise laws (item No. 13, pt. II).

169. The Merchant Marine Act of 1928, as amended (46 U. S. C., secs. 891-891x), relating to certain powers of the Federal Maritime Board.

170. The Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended (46 U. S. C., secs. 1101-1279), relating to the powers and duties of the Federal Maritime Board and the Federal Maritime Administration, excepting

sections 1156, 1175 (a), and 1223 (a) which relate to the coastwise shipping laws (item No. 13, pt. II).

171. Chapter 28 of title 46, Carriage of Goods by Sea (46 U. S. C., secs. 1300-1315), regulating and limiting the liability of carriers by water to or from ports of the United States in foreign commerce.

172. Chapter 29 of title 46, Nautical Instruction (46 U. S. C., secs. 1331-1334), relating to the inspection and certification of civilian nautical schools.

173. Chapter 30 of title 46, Peonage and Slave Trade, (46 U. S. C., secs. 1351-1364), relating to the equipping of vessels for the slave trade and to the suppression of the slave trade.

174. Title 47, Telegraphs, Telephones, and Radiotelegraphs (47 U. S. C., secs. 1-609), regulating interstate and foreign commerce in communications, which applies throughout the United States.

175. Chapter 1 of title 48, the Bureau of Insular Affairs (48 U. S. C., secs. 1-3), establishing the Bureau of Insular Affairs and outlining its duties.

176. Chapter 10 of title 48, Territorial Provisions of a General Nature (48 U. S. C., secs. 1451-1489), relating to the government and personnel of the Territories, and including certain miscellaneous provisions, excepting sections 1480 and 1480a (item No. 105, pt. V).

177. Chapter 4 of title 49, Bills of Lading (49 U. S. C., secs. 81-124), relating to the rights of holders and transferees, the liability of endorsers, warranties, and methods of transfer and delivery of negotiable bills of lading.

178. The Air Commerce Act of 1926, as amended (49 U. S. C., secs. 171-246), relating to interstate and foreign air commerce.

179. The Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C., secs. 401-684), establishing the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Civil Aeronautics Administration and defining their functions.

180. The Contraband Seizure Act, as amended (49 U. S. C., secs. 781-788), authorizing the seizure and forfeiture of vehicles used in the transportation of contraband articles.

181. Chapter 3 of title 50, Alien Enemies (50 U. S. C., secs. 21-24), providing for the control of enemy aliens in time of war.

182. Chapter 4B of title 50, Disclosure of Classified Information (64 Stat. 159; 50 U. S. C. A., secs. 46-46b), prohibiting the disclosure of classified information to unauthorized persons.

183. Chapter 5 of title 50, Arsenal, Armories, Arms, and War Material Generally (50 U. S. C., secs. 53-98h), relating to the development of materials for national defense.

184. Chapter 8 of title 50, Explosives (50 U. S. C., secs. 121-144), regulating the production and use of explosives in time of war or national emergency.

185. Chapter 11 of title 50, Acquisition of and Expenditures on Land for National-Defense Purposes (50 U. S. C., secs. 171-179), authorizing the acquisition of land by condemnation for national-defense purposes.

186. Chapter 12 of title 50, Vessels in Territorial Waters of the United States (50 U. S. C., secs. 191-194), authorizing the President to regulate vessels in the Territorial waters of the United States in time of national emergency.

187. Chapter 13 of title 50, Insurrection (50 U. S. C., secs. 201-226), authorizing the President to suppress insurrections within the United States.



188. Chapter 17 of title 50, Arming American Vessels (50 U. S. C., sec. 481), authorizing the President to arm any American vessel in time of national emergency.

189. Chapter 18 of title 50, Air-Warning Screen (50 U. S. C., secs. 491-494), authorizing the Secretary of the Air Force to establish land-based air-warning installations within or without the continental United States.

190. Chapter 19 of title 50, Guided Missiles (50 U. S. C., secs. 501-504), authorizing the Secretary of the Air Force to establish proving grounds for guided missiles and other weapons within or without the continental United States.

191. Chapter 22 of title 50, the Uniform Code of Military Justice (64 Stat. 108; 50 U. S. C. A., secs. 551-741), governing the jurisdiction and procedure of military tribunals. The Commission recommends, however, that sections 552 (11) and 552 (12) be made inapplicable to Guam, so that Guamanians working in time of peace for the Armed Forces on Guam, as civilians, will not be subject to military-court jurisdiction (item No. 20, pt. II).

192. The Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App., secs. 1-39), prohibiting trade with an enemy of the United States and authorizing the sequestration of alien-enemy property in the United States.

193. The Army Reserve and Retired Personnel Service Law of 1940, as amended (50 U. S. C. App., secs. 401-405), authorizing the President to order reserves and retired personnel to active duty.

194. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended (50 U. S. C. App., secs. 501-590), suspending the enforcement of certain civil liabilities of persons in the military service of the United States.

195. The Territorial Use of the Army and Extension of Service Period (50 U. S. C. App., secs. 731-733), suspending the ban restricting Territorial use of members of the Army, and extending the period of military service of members of the Army.

196. The Photographing, Mapping, or Other Representation of Military or Defense Properties (50 U. S. C. App., secs. 781-785), prohibiting the photographing, mapping, or making other representations of military or defense properties without proper permission.

197. Temporary Appointments and Promotions (50 U. S. C. App., secs. 806-814), relating to appointments and promotions in the Coast Guard.

198. Free Entry of Gifts from Members of Armed Forces (50 U. S. C. App., secs. 846-847), permitting the admission into the United States, free of customs duties, of gifts from members of the Armed Forces on duty abroad.

199. Free Postage for Armed Forces Personnel (64 Stat. 336; 50 U. S. C. A. App., secs. 891-892), providing for the free transmittal of first class letter mail sent by servicemen on duty in theaters of operations and sent to persons in the United States.

200. The Missing Persons Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App., secs. 1001-1017), providing for the continuance of pay of military or civilian personnel who are missing in action or captured by the enemy.

201. The War and Defense Contracts Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App., secs. 1171-1172, 1201), authorizing the making of contracts for the construction and operation of Army defense facilities.

202. The Renegotiation Act of 1948, as amended (50 U. S. C. App., secs. 1193 (a)—1193 (i)), authorizing the Secretary of Defense to renegotiate war contracts to eliminate excess profits.

203. The National Emergency and War Shipping Acts, as amended (50 U. S. C. App., secs. 1291–1295, 1301–1308), relating to persons employed as maritime workers during World War II, to the disposition of vessels by the Federal Maritime Board, and to the sale of surplus vessels suitable for fishing.

204. Civilian Reemployment of Members of Merchant Marine (50 U. S. C. App., secs. 1471–1475), providing for the restoration to civilian employment of certain members of the merchant marine.

205. Voluntary Enlistments (50 U. S. C. App., secs. 1531–1534), prescribing rules for voluntary enlistment into the Armed Forces.

206. The Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App., secs. 1622 (g), 1622 (h), 1622a–1622c, 1632a–1632b), relating to the disposal of surplus real and personal property to States and local agencies for the development and maintenance of public airports, for the establishment of public parks and recreational areas, and for the development of national parks. The Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, has been entirely repealed with the exception of the above-cited sections.

207. The Ship Sales Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App., secs. 1735–1746), authorizing the charter of war-built vessels to citizens of the United States.

208. The Return of Remains of Persons Buried Outside the United States (50 U. S. C. App., secs. 1811–1820), authorizing the transporting of certain persons buried outside the United States.

209. The Veterans' Emergency Housing Program (50 U. S. C. App., secs. 1822–1822a, 1830), creating the office of the Housing Expediter and authorizing the insuring of veterans' mortgages.

210. The Displaced Persons Act of 1948 as amended (50 U. S. C. App., secs. 1951–1963), authorizing the admission of certain eligible displaced persons into the United States.

211. The Export Control Act of 1949 as amended (50 U. S. C. App., secs. 2021–2032), authorizing the President to prohibit or curtail the exportation from the United States, its Territories and possessions, of any articles, materials, or supplies.

#### V. STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES NOT APPLICABLE TO GUAM ON AUGUST 1, 1950, WHICH SHOULD NOT BE MADE APPLICABLE

Except where otherwise indicated, citations are to the 1946 edition of the United States Code.

1. Chapter 2 of title 1, Acts and Resolutions (1 U. S. C., secs. 101–114), relating to the formalities of acts of Congress.

2. Chapter 3 of title 1, Code of Laws of the United States (1 U. S. C., secs. 201–213), relating to the codification of Federal statutes.

3. Chapter 1 of title 2, Election of Senators and Representatives (2 U. S. C., secs. 1–9), providing for the election of Members of Congress, the apportionment of Representatives, and the filling of vacancies.

4. Chapter 2 of title 2, Organization of Congress (2 U. S. C., secs. 21–27), relating to oaths of Senators and Representatives and to the presiding officers of the Houses of Congress.

5. Chapter 3 of title 2, Compensation of Members (2 U. S. C., secs. 31-52), providing for the salaries and allowances of Members of Congress.

6. Chapter 4 of title 2, Officers and Employees of Senate and House of Representatives (2 U. S. C., secs. 60a-121), relating to the salaries and duties of congressional employees.

7. Chapter 5 of title 2, Library of Congress (2 U. S. C., secs. 131-166), establishing and regulating the Library of Congress.

8. Chapter 7 of title 2, Contested Elections (2 U. S. C., secs. 201-226), providing procedures for the settlement of disputes concerning the election of Members of Congress.

9. Chapter 9 of title 2, Office of Legislative Counsel (2 U. S. C., secs. 271-277), establishing the Office of the Legislative Counsel in each House of the Congress.

10. Title 3, The President (3 U. S. C., secs. 1-208), containing provisions for Presidential elections, the office and compensation of the President, and the White House police.

11. Chapter 2 of title 4, The Seal (4 U. S. C., secs. 41-42), authorizing the seal of the United States and providing for its custody.

12. Chapter 3 of title 4, Seat of Government (4 U. S. C., secs. 71-73), providing that the seat of government of the United States shall be in the District of Columbia.

13. Chapter 1 of title 5, Provisions Applicable to Departments and Officers Generally (5 U. S. C., secs. 1-150t), containing matters relating to the nine executive departments.

14. Chapters 2 through 11A of title 5, Executive Departments and Government Officers and Employees (5 U. S. C., secs. 151-627l), establishing the Departments of State, Defense, Army, Treasury, Justice, Post Office, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, and Air Force.

15. Chapter 8A of title 7, Rubber (U. S. C., secs. 171-176), authorizing a program for the development of guayule and other rubber-bearing plants in the Western Hemisphere.

16. The Agricultural College Act of 1862, as amended (7 U. S. C., secs. 301-308), authorizing grants of public lands to the States to aid in the establishment of agricultural and mechanical colleges.

17. The Agricultural College Act of 1890, as amended (7 U. S. C., secs. 321-331), authorizing the appropriation of additional funds for the endowment and maintenance of agricultural and mechanical colleges.

18. The Tobacco Statistics Act, as amended (7 U. S. C., secs. 501-508), providing for the collection and publication of statistics on leaf tobacco.

19. Chapter 21B of title 7, Tobacco Control (7 U. S. C., secs. 515-515k), authorizing interstate cooperation in the regulation and control of tobacco production.

20. The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended (7 U. S. C., secs. 601-659), authorizing marketing agreements and an order program with respect to certain agricultural commodities.

21. Chapter 30 of title 7, Anti-Hog-Cholera Serum and Hog-Cholera Virus (7 U. S. C., secs. 851-855), authorizing marketing agreements between the Secretary of Agriculture and the manufacturers of anti-hog-cholera serum and hog-cholera virus.

22. The Sugar Act of 1948 (7 U. S. C., secs. 1100-1160), providing quotas for the production and importation of sugar and authorizing conditional payments to sugar producers.

23. The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C., secs. 1281-1407), authorizing the establishment of acreage allotments and marketing quotas with respect to six basic agricultural commodities.

24. Chapter 35A of title 7, Price Support of Agricultural Commodities (7 U. S. C., secs. 1421-1449), authorizing price support for certain agricultural commodities.

25. The Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended (7 U. S. C., secs. 1501-1519), providing for a system of Federal crop insurance for farmers.

26. Chapter 4 of title 8, Freedmen (8 U. S. C., secs. 61-65), providing for the payment of claims of colored veterans of the Civil War.

27. Chapter 5 of title 8, Alien Ownership of Land (8 U. S. C., secs. 71-86), relating to the ownership of land by aliens.

28. Chapter 1 of title 12, The Comptroller of the Currency (12 U. S. C., secs. 1-14), establishing the Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency and prescribing its functions.

29. Chapter 7 of title 12, Farm Credit Administration (12 U. S. C., secs. 636-1148d), providing for a credit system for farmers and farm cooperatives, excepting the Disaster Loan Act (12 U. S. C., sec. 1148a-2, item No. 49, pt. IV).

30. Chapter 8 of title 12, Adjustment and Cancellation of Farm Loans (12 U. S. C., secs. 1150-1150b), relating to the settlement of indebtedness arising from loans made or credit extended under certain statutes. The act will be applicable to Guam when loans are made under the statutes enumerated.

31. Chapter 10 of title 12, Local Agricultural Credit Corporations (12 U. S. C., secs. 1401-1404), authorizing the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration to make loans to individuals for the purpose of assisting in forming local agricultural credit corporations.

32. The Federal Credit Union Act of 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C., secs. 1751-1772), establishing the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions and defining its functions.

33. Chapter 10A of title 15, Collection of State Cigarette Taxes (15 U. S. C., secs. 375-377), preventing the evasion of State tobacco taxes by shipments of cigarettes in interstate commerce from mail-order houses to consumers.

34. Chapter 15A of title 15, Interstate Transportation of Petroleum Products (15 U. S. C., secs. 715-715m), forbidding the transportation in interstate commerce of oil produced or withdrawn from storage in violation of State regulations.

35. Chapter 15B of title 15, Natural Gas (15 U. S. C., secs. 717-717w), regulating the transportation of natural gas in interstate commerce.

36. Chapter 19 of title 15, Miscellaneous (15 U. S. C., secs. 1002-1007), relating to tolls on certain bridges within the continental United States.

37. Chapter 5 of title 16, Protection of Fur Seals and Other Fur-Bearing Animals (16 U. S. C., secs. 631-659), regulating the killing of seals and sea otters in the North Pacific Ocean.



38. Chapter 6 of title 16, Game and Bird Preserves; Protection (16 U. S. C., secs. 671-695c), relating to particular game preserves, excepting sections 683 and 694 (item No. 79, pt. IV).

39. The Migratory Bird Treaty Act, as amended (16 U. S. C., secs. 701-711), making it illegal to capture, kill, or possess certain migratory birds covered by international treaties.

40. The Migratory Bird Conservation Act, as amended (16 U. S. C., secs. 715-715s), providing for the establishment of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission and for the designation of migratory bird sanctuaries.

41. The Hunting Stamp Tax Act, as amended (16 U. S. C., secs. 718-718i), requiring persons who take migratory birds to carry an unexpired Federal migratory bird hunting stamp.

42. Chapter 8 of title 16, Upper Mississippi River Wildlife and Fish Refuge (16 U. S. C., secs. 721-731), authorizing the acquisition of lands in the upper Mississippi River area for purposes of a wildlife and fish sanctuary.

43. Chapter 10 of title 16, Northern Pacific Halibut Fishery (16 U. S. C., secs. 761-772i), regulating halibut fishing in the territorial waters contiguous to the western coast of the United States and the southern and western coasts of Alaska.

44. Chapter 10A of title 16, Sockeye Salmon Fishing (16 U. S. C., secs. 776-776f), regulating sockeye salmon fishing in an area from the northwestern United States through the waters around Alaska.

45. Chapter 11 of title 16, Regulation of Landing, Curing, and Sale of Sponges Taken From Gulf of Mexico and Straits of Florida (16 U. S. C., secs. 781-785), relating to the subject of sponges in the Gulf of Mexico and the Straits of Florida.

46. Chapters 12A through 12D of title 16 (16 U. S. C., secs. 831-835i), establishing the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Bonneville Project, the Fort Peck Project, and the Columbia Basin Project.

47. Chapter 15 of title 16, Predatory Sea Lampreys (16 U. S. C., sec. 921), authorizing the investigation and the elimination of sea lampreys in the Great Lakes.

48. Chapter 17 of title 16, Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (64 Stat. 1067; 16 U. S. C. A., secs. 981-991), relating to fishing in the North Atlantic Ocean.

49. Title 19, Customs Duties (19 U. S. C., secs. 2-1711), containing provisions for the customs collection districts, ports, officers, and customs duties.

50. Chapter 1 of title 20, The Office of Education (20 U. S. C., secs. 1-5), establishing the Office of Education and outlining its duties.

51. Chapter 3 of title 20, Smithsonian Institution (20 U. S. C., secs. 41-78a), establishing a museum in the District of Columbia.

52. Chapter 4 of title 20, National Zoological Park (20 U. S. C., secs. 81-84), establishing a park in the District of Columbia for the collection of live animals.

53. Chapter 5 of title 20, Government Collections and Institutions for Research (20 U. S. C., secs. 91-94), extending the facilities of departmental museums and collections in the District of Columbia to qualified students and investigators.

54. Chapter 6 of title 20, American Printing House for the Blind (20 U. S. C., secs. 101-105), establishing a trust fund to aid in the education of the blind.

55. Chapter 7 of title 20, Instruction as to Nature and Effect of Alcoholic Drinks and Narcotics (20 U. S. C., secs. 111-113), requiring the study of the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics in the public schools of the District of Columbia and the incorporated Territories.

56. Chapter 8 of title 20, Howard University (20 U. S. C., secs. 121-123), establishing and maintaining Howard University in the District of Columbia.

57. Chapter 11 of title 20, National Arboretum (20 U. S. C., secs. 191-194), authorizing the establishment of a national arboretum.

58. Chapter 12 of title 20, Foreign Students (20 U. S. C., secs. 221-224), providing for the instruction in United States colleges and universities of citizens of the American Republics.

59. Chapter 4 of title 21, Importation of Milk and Cream (21 U. S. C., secs. 141-149), providing for the issuance of permits to persons importing milk or cream into the continental United States.

60. The Federal Highway Act, as amended, and Miscellaneous Provisions (23 U. S. C., secs. 1-69), providing for financial and administrative assistance to the States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico in the construction and maintenance of a system of highways.

61. Section 196 of title 24, Hospitals, Asylums, and Cemeteries (24 U. S. C., sec. 196), authorizing the transfer to St. Elizabeths Hospital in the District of Columbia of American citizens and nationals adjudged insane in the Canal Zone, Canada, and the Virgin Islands.

62. Title 25, Indians (25 U. S. C., secs. 1-613), containing provisions which relate to the American Indians within the territorial limits of the United States and Alaska.

63. Subchapter E, chapter 1 of title 26, Tax on Self-Employment Income (64 Stat. 540; 26 U. S. C. A., secs. 480-482), imposing a tax on the income of self-employed persons to support their inclusion in the old-age and survivors insurance program.

64. Subchapter A, chapter 9 of title 26, Employment by Others Than Carriers (26 U. S. C., secs. 1400-1432), levying an income tax on employees and an excise tax on employers to finance the system of Federal old-age and survivors insurance.

65. Subchapter C, chapter 9 of title 26, Tax on Employers of Eight or More (26 U. S. C., secs. 1600-1611), imposing a tax on employers with respect to the individuals in their employ, in order to stimulate the creation of State unemployment insurance funds.

66. The Federal Alcohol Administration Act, as amended (27 U. S. C., secs. 201-211), providing for permits for the production, sale, and transportation of liquors and imposing labeling and advertising requirements with respect thereto.

67. Chapter 3 of title 30, Lands Containing Coal, Phosphates, Petroleum, Oil, Etc. (30 U. S. C., secs. 71-287), providing for entry on and leases of lands containing certain minerals, none of which is found on Guam.

68. Chapter 4 of title 30, Lease of Gold, Silver, or Quicksilver Deposits (30 U. S. C., secs. 291-293), providing for the lease of lands containing certain mineral deposits, none of which is found on Guam.

69. Chapter 5 of title 30, Lease of Oil and Gas Deposits (30 U. S. C., secs. 301-306), providing for the lease of oil and gas deposits in lands under railroads and other rights-of-way.

70. Chapter 6 of title 30, Synthetic Liquid Fuel Demonstration Plants (30 U. S. C., secs. 321-325), authorizing the Secretary of the

Interior to construct and operate demonstration plants to produce liquid fuels.

71. Chapter 7 of title 30, Lease of Mineral Deposits Within Acquired Lands (30 U. S. C., secs. 351-359), authorizing the lease of lands containing deposits of certain minerals, none of which is found on Guam.

72. Chapter 8 of title 30, Development of Lignite Coal Resources (30 U. S. C., secs. 401-404), providing for the establishment of a research laboratory in the lignite-consuming region of North Dakota.

73. Chapter 1 of title 31, The National Budget and Audit System (31 U. S. C., secs. 1-60), establishing the Bureau of the Budget and outlining its functions.

74. Chapter 3 of title 31, The Treasurer (31 U. S. C., secs. 141-156), establishing the office of Treasurer of the United States and outlining its functions.

75. Chapter 4 of title 31, The Register (31 U. S. C., secs. 161-166), establishing the office of the Register of the Treasury and outlining its functions.

76. Chapter 5 of title 31, The Bureau of Engraving and Printing (31 U. S. C., secs. 171-180), relating to the functions and management of the Bureau within the Treasury Department.

77. Chapter 7 of title 31, Bureau of the Mint, Mints, and Assay Offices (31 U. S. C., secs. 251-287), providing for the establishment and operation of agencies concerned with the coining of money.

78. Chapter 13 of title 31, Credit and Currency Expansion (31 U. S. C., secs. 821-824), relating to the stabilization of the exchange value of the dollar and authorizing the President to enter into agreements for the purchase of United States bills and other obligations.

79. Chapter 14 of title 31, Financial Control of Government Corporations (31 U. S. C., secs. 841-870), providing financial control for wholly owned Government corporations.

80. Chapter 4 of title 33, Navigation Rules for Great Lakes and Their Connecting and Tributary Waters (33 U. S. C., secs. 241-295), imposing rules for the navigation of vessels on the Great Lakes.

81. Chapter 5 of title 33, Navigation Rules for Red River of the North and Rivers Emptying Into Gulf of Mexico (33 U. S. C., secs. 301-356), imposing regulations for the navigation of vessels on the Red River.

82. Chapter 5A of title 33, Exemption of Navy or Coast Guard Vessels from Certain Navigation Rules (33 U. S. C., secs. 360-360a), exempting certain vessels from the requirements as to the number, position, and range of lights imposed by title 33.

83. Chapter 9 of title 33, Protection of Navigable Waters (33 U. S. C., secs. 441-465), relating to certain navigable waters in and around the continental United States.

84. Chapter 13 of title 33, Mississippi River Commission (33 U. S. C., secs. 641-651), establishing a commission to recommend plans for the improvement of the Mississippi River.

85. Chapter 14 of title 33, California Debris Commission (33 U. S. C., secs. 661-687), creating a commission to protect certain California rivers from debris from mining operations.

86. The Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended (33 U. S. C., secs. 901-950), providing compensation for employees suffering injury on the navigable waters of the continental United States, Alaska, and Hawaii.

87. The Davis-Bacon Act, as amended (40 U. S. C., secs. 276a-276a-5), imposing minimum wage requirements in contracts to which the United States is a party, applicable to Alaska and Hawaii. Although the Commission is of the opinion that the application of the Davis-Bacon Act is ultimately desirable, it concluded that under present circumstances its extension to Guam would result essentially in higher costs to the Federal Government without conferring a corresponding benefit upon Guamanian workers.

88. Chapter 1 of title 42, The Public Health Service (42 U. S. C., secs. 16, 26, 27, 63, 65, 70), relating to the internal management of the Public Health Service.

89. Chapter 2 of title 42, Sanitation and Quarantine (42 U. S. C., secs. 88-91, 97, 98, 112), relating to the power to quarantine.

90. The Social Security Act of 1935, as amended (42 U. S. C., secs. 301-1321), providing for public assistance, old-age and survivors insurance, and unemployment compensation. Although the Commission believes that the Social Security Act should ultimately be extended in its entirety to Guam, it has concluded that the extension of this legislation should be the subject of a separate, more detailed inquiry.

91. Chapter 10 of title 42, Federal Security Agency (42 U. S. C., secs. 1601-1603), relating to the organization and administration of the Federal Security Agency.

92. Title 43, Public Lands (43 U. S. C., secs. 1-1212), excluding chapter 26 (item No. 151, pt. IV), governing the use and disposition of public lands.

93. Title 44, Public Printing and Documents (44 U. S. C.; secs. 1-326), pertaining to the printing, binding, and recording of Government documents except for sections 183 and 196a (item No. 38, pt. IA), relating to the distribution of Government documents.

94. Chapter 9 of title 45, Retirement of Railroad Employees (45 U. S. C., secs. 228a-228s), providing for retirement benefits for railroad workers, which applies to the continental United States, Alaska, and Hawaii only.

95. Chapter 10 of title 45, Tax on Carriers and Employees (45 U. S. C., secs. 261-273), imposing a tax for the support of the retirement system, which applies to the continental United States, Alaska, and Hawaii only.

96. Chapter 11 of title 45, Railroad Unemployment Insurance (45 U. S. C., secs. 351-367), providing unemployment insurance for employees of common carriers by railroad, which applies only within the continental United States, Alaska, and Hawaii.

97. Chapter 2 of title 48, Alaska (48 U. S. C., secs. 21-486j), containing the Organic Act of Alaska and other statutes applicable exclusively to Alaska.

98. Chapter 3 of title 48, Hawaii (48 U. S. C., secs. 491-716), containing the Hawaiian Organic Act and other statutes limited in application to Hawaii.

99. Chapter 4 of title 48, Puerto Rico (48 U. S. C., secs. 731-916), containing the Puerto Rico Organic Act and other laws applicable only to Puerto Rico.

100. Chapter 5 of title 48, the Philippine Islands (48 U. S. C., secs. 1231-1249), relating to Philippine independence.

101. Chapter 6 of title 48, the Canal Zone (48 U. S. C., secs. 1301-1374d), authorizing the President to govern and operate the Panama Canal and the Canal Zone.



102. Chapter 7 of title 48, the Virgin Islands (48 U. S. C., secs. 1391-1407i), containing the Virgin Islands Organic Act and other statutes applicable exclusively to the Virgin Islands.

103. Chapter 8 of title 48, Guano Islands (48 U. S. C., secs. 1411-1419), relating to the discovery and acquisition of guano islands.

104. Chapter 9 of title 48, Samoa, Tutuila, Manua, and Swains Island (48 U. S. C., secs. 1431-1433), relating to certain Pacific islands.

105. Sections 1480 and 1480a, chapter 10 of title 48, Territorial Provisions of a General Nature (48 U. S. C., secs. 1480, 1480a), restricting the right of religious and charitable corporations to hold real estate in incorporated Territories, from which Hawaii and Alaska are exempt (48 U. S. C., secs. 495, 1480b).

106. The Interstate Commerce Act, part I, as amended (49 U. S. C., secs. 1-27), creating the Interstate Commerce Commission and authorizing the regulation of common carriers by rail and of transportation of oil by pipeline.

107. Chapter 2 of title 49, Legislation Supplementary to Interstate Commerce Act (49 U. S. C., secs. 41-66), relating to the liability of common carriers for violations of the Interstate Commerce Act and to the procedure in actions brought to enforce the act.

108. Chapter 3 of title 49, Termination of Federal Control (49 U. S. C., secs. 71-79), providing for the termination of Federal control of the railroads assumed by the United States in 1918.

109. Chapter 5 of title 49, Inland Waterways Transportation (49 U. S. C., secs. 141-157), creating the Inland Waterways Corporation and authorizing it to operate on certain rivers within the continental United States.

110. The Interstate Commerce Act, part II, as amended (49 U. S. C., secs. 301-327), authorizing the regulation of motor carriers on the public highways of the continental United States.

111. The Interstate Commerce Act, part III, as amended (49 U. S. C., secs. 901-923), authorizing the regulation of common carriers and contract carriers by water within the continental United States.

112. The Interstate Commerce Act, part IV, as amended (49 U. S. C., secs. 1001-1022), authorizing the regulation of freight forwarders in the continental United States.

113. Chapter 15 of title 49, International Aviation Facilities (49 U. S. C., secs. 1151-1160), authorizing the acquisition and construction of airports and airway property in foreign territory.

114. Chapter 1 of title 50, Council of National Defense (50 U. S. C., secs. 1-6), creating the Council of National Defense for the coordination of industries and resources for the national security and welfare.

115. Chapter 9 of title 50, Aircraft (50 U. S. C., secs. 151-160), establishing the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics to supervise scientific research in the problems of flight.

116. Chapter 10 of title 50, Helium Gas (50 U. S. C., secs. 161-166), establishing the authority for the acquisition and reservation of helium gas lands.

117. Chapter 14 of title 50, Wartime Voting by Land and Naval Forces (50 U. S. C., secs. 301-355), relating to servicemen's voting for electors of President and Vice President and for United States Senators and Representatives.

118. Chapter 15 of title 50, National Security (50 U. S. C., secs. 401-406), providing a comprehensive program for the security of the

United States and establishing the National Security Council, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the National Security Resources Board.

119. Chapter 16 of title 50, National Industrial Reserves (50 U. S. C., Secs. 451-462), relating to industrial plants and to equipment reserves.

120. Chapter 20 of title 50, Wind Tunnels (50 U. S. C., secs. 511-524), authorizing the establishment of wind-tunnel facilities for research in aeronautics.

121. Office of Selective Service Records (50 U. S. C. App., secs. 321-329), establishing the Office of Selective Service Records.

122. The First War Powers Act of 1941 (50 U. S. C. App., secs. 601-622), authorizing the President to make such redistribution of functions among executive agencies as he deems necessary.

123. The Second War Powers Act of 1942 (50 U. S. C. App., secs. 631-645 (b)), granting certain powers to the President to meet war-time emergencies.

124. Decorations for Merchant Marine (50 U. S. C. App., secs. 751-754 (b)), providing for the issuance of service emblems for merchant sailors.

125. Miscellaneous Provisions Affecting the Military Establishment (50 U. S. C. App., secs. 761-778), relating to the entertainment of enlisted personnel, civilian employees, travel allowances for dependents of Army personnel, and other miscellaneous matters.

126. Fleet Admiral and General of the Army (50 U. S. C. App., secs. 1691-1697), establishing the ranks of fleet admiral and general of the Army.

127. General of the Marine Corps (50 U. S. C. App., secs. 1711-1715), establishing the rank of general of the Marine Corps.

128. Admiral in the Coast Guard (50 U. S. C. App., secs. 1721-1725), establishing the rank of admiral in the Coast Guard.

129. Military Assistance to Philippine Republic (50 U. S. C. App., secs. 1861-1866), authorizing the President to provide for the training of military personnel of the Philippines.

130. Naval Aid to China (50 U. S. C. App., secs. 1871-1872), providing for the furnishing of naval services to the Republic of China.

131. Stabilization of Economy and Commodity Prices (50 U. S. C. App., secs. 1911-1919), authorizing programs to alleviate shortages and to stabilize prices.

132. The Rubber Act of 1948, as amended (50 U. S. C. App., secs. 1921-1938), establishing a program for the production of synthetic rubber, and authorizing the President to establish allocation, inventory, export, and import controls with respect to natural and synthetic rubber, now applicable to Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

133. American-Japanese Evacuation Claims (50 U. S. C. App., secs. 1981-1987), providing for the compensation of persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated during World War II from the west coast, Alaska, and Hawaii.

134. Medical Care for Philippine Veterans (50 U. S. C. App., secs. 1991-1996), providing for financial assistance to the Philippine Republic for the care of Philippine veterans of the war.