

Limitation of protection.

Proviso.
U. S. Maritime Commission.

Area over which U. S. no longer in control.

Losses sustained subsequent to December 6, 1941.

Increase of RFC lending authority.
Post, pp. 326, 695, 697, 698.

Ante, p. 175.

from time to time establish uniform rates for each type of property with respect to which such protection is made available, and, in order to establish a basis for such rates, such Corporation shall estimate the average risk of loss on all property of such type in the United States. Such protection shall be applicable only (1) to such property situated in the United States (including the several States and the District of Columbia), the Philippine Islands, the Canal Zone, the Territories and possessions of the United States, and in such other places as may be determined by the President to be under the dominion and control of the United States, (2) to such property in transit between any points located in any of the foregoing, and (3) to all bridges between the United States and Canada and between the United States and Mexico: *Provided*, That such protection shall not be applicable after the date determined by the Secretary of Commerce under this subsection to property in transit upon which the United States Maritime Commission is authorized to provide marine war-risk insurance. The War Damage Corporation, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce, may suspend, restrict, or otherwise limit such protection in any area to the extent that it may determine to be necessary or advisable in consideration of the loss of control over such area by the United States making it impossible or impracticable to provide such protection in such area.

“(b) Subject to the authorizations and limitations prescribed in subsection (a), any loss or damage to any such property sustained subsequent to December 6, 1941, and prior to the date determined by the Secretary of Commerce under subsection (a), may be compensated by the War Damage Corporation without requiring a contract of insurance or the payment of premium or other charge, and such loss or damage may be adjusted as if a policy covering such property was in fact in force at the time of such loss or damage.”

SEC. 3. The amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized to issue and have outstanding at any one time under existing law is hereby increased, in addition to the increase authorized in section 2 of this Act, by \$2,500,000,000.

Approved, March 27, 1942.

[CHAPTER 199]

AN ACT

To further expedite the prosecution of the war.

March 27, 1942
[S. 2208]
[Public Law 507]

Second War Powers Act, 1942.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—EMERGENCY POWERS OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION OVER MOTOR AND WATER CARRIERS

49 Stat. 547; 54 Stat. 922.

Authority with respect to motor carriers.

41 Stat. 476.
49 U. S. C. § 1 (15).

SEC. 101. Section 204 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 49, sec. 304), is hereby amended by adding after subsection (d) thereof the following:

“(e) The Commission shall have authority with respect to motor carriers, to be exercised under similar circumstances and procedure, equivalent to the authority it has with respect to other carriers under section 1 (15) of part I, and shall have authority, to the extent necessary to facilitate the prosecution of the war and not in contravention of State laws and regulations with respect to sizes and weights of motor vehicles, to make reasonable directions with respect to equip-

ment, service, and facilities of motor carriers, and to require the joint use of equipment, terminals, warehouses, garages, and other facilities; and motor carriers shall be subject to the same penalties for failure to comply with action taken by the Commission under this paragraph as other carriers for failure to comply with action taken by the Commission under section 1 (15) of part I.

“(f) Notwithstanding any other applicable provision of this Act, to the extent that it may be in the public interest, the Commission may modify, change, suspend or waive any order, certificate, permit, license, rule, or regulation issued under this part.”

SEC. 102. Subsection (a) of section 210a of said Act, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 49, sec. 310a (a)), is hereby amended by striking out the words “but for not more than an aggregate of one hundred and eighty days”.

SEC. 103. Subsection (a) of section 311 of said Act, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 49, sec. 911 (a)) is hereby amended by striking out the words “but not for more than an aggregate of one hundred and eighty days”.

Modification of orders, permits, etc.

52 Stat. 1238.

Water carriers.
54 Stat. 943.

TITLE II—ACQUISITION AND DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY

SEC. 201. The Act of July 2, 1917 (40 Stat. 241), entitled “An Act to authorize condemnation proceedings of lands for military purposes”, as amended, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following section:

“SEC. 2. The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or any other officer, board, commission, or governmental corporation authorized by the President, may acquire by purchase, donation, or other means of transfer, or may cause proceedings to be instituted in any court having jurisdiction of such proceedings, to acquire by condemnation, any real property, temporary use thereof, or other interest therein, together with any personal property located thereon or used therewith, that shall be deemed necessary, for military, naval, or other war purposes, such proceedings to be in accordance with the Act of August 1, 1888 (25 Stat. 357), or any other applicable Federal statute, and may dispose of such property or interest therein by sale, lease, or otherwise, in accordance with section 1 (b) of the Act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 712). Upon or after the filing of the condemnation petition, immediate possession may be taken and the property may be occupied, used, and improved for the purposes of this Act, notwithstanding any other law. Property acquired by purchase, donation, or other means of transfer may be occupied, used, and improved, for the purposes of this section prior to the approval of title by the Attorney General as required by section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended.”

50 U. S. C. § 171.

Authority of Federal officers and agencies.

40 U. S. C. §§ 257, 258.

41 U. S. C. prec. § 1 note; Supp. I, prec. § 1 note.

40 U. S. C. § 255.

TITLE III—PRIORITIES POWERS

SEC. 301. Subsection (a) of section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1940 (54 Stat. 676), entitled “An Act to expedite national defense, and for other purposes”, as amended by the Act of May 31, 1941 (Public Law Numbered 89, Seventy-seventh Congress), is hereby amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 2. (a) (1) That whenever deemed by the President of the United States to be in the best interests of the national defense during the national emergency declared by the President on September 8, 1939, to exist, the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to negotiate contracts for the acquisition, construction, repair, or altera-

National defense contracts.

55 Stat. 236.
41 U. S. C., Supp. I, prec. § 1 note.

Acquisition, etc., of naval vessels or aircraft.

54 Stat. 2643.
50 U. S. C., app. prec. § 1 note.

Machine tools.	tion of complete naval vessels or aircraft, or any portion thereof, including plans, spare parts, and equipment therefor, that have been or may be authorized, and also for machine tools and other similar equipment, with or without advertising or competitive bidding upon determination that the price is fair and reasonable. Deliveries of material under all orders placed pursuant to the authority of this paragraph and all other naval contracts or orders and deliveries of material under all Army contracts or orders shall, in the discretion of the President, take priority over all deliveries for private account or for export: <i>Provided</i> , That the Secretary of the Navy shall report every three months to the Congress the contracts entered into under the authority of this paragraph: <i>Provided further</i> , That contracts negotiated pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph shall not be deemed to be contracts for the purchase of such materials, supplies, articles, or equipment as may usually be bought in the open market within the meaning of section 9 of the Act entitled 'An Act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by the United States, and for other purposes', approved June 30, 1936 (49 Stat. 2036; U. S. C., Supp. V, title 41, secs. 35-45): <i>Provided further</i> , That nothing herein contained shall relieve a bidder or contractor of the obligation to furnish the bonds under the requirements of the Act of August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 793; 40 U. S. C. 270 (a) to (d)): <i>Provided further</i> , That the cost-plus-a-percentage-of-cost system of contracting shall not be used under the authority granted by this paragraph to negotiate contracts; but this proviso shall not be construed to prohibit the use of the cost-plus-a-fixed-fee form of contract when such use is deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Navy: <i>And provided further</i> , That the fixed fee to be paid the contractor as a result of any contract entered into under the authority of this paragraph, or any War Department contract entered into in the form of cost-plus-a-fixed-fee, shall not exceed 7 per centum of the estimated cost of the contract (exclusive of the fee as determined by the Secretary of the Navy or the Secretary of War, as the case may be).
Priority in deliveries.	
Provisos. Reports to Congress.	
Restriction.	
49 Stat. 2039. 41 U. S. C. § 43.	
Bonds.	“(2) Deliveries of material to which priority may be assigned pursuant to paragraph (1) shall include, in addition to deliveries of material under contracts or orders of the Army or Navy, deliveries of material under— “(A) Contracts or orders for the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States under the terms of the Act of March 11, 1941, entitled 'An Act to promote the defense of the United States'; “(B) Contracts or orders which the President shall deem necessary or appropriate to promote the defense of the United States; “(C) Subcontracts or suborders which the President shall deem necessary or appropriate to the fulfillment of any contract or order as specified in this subsection (a). Deliveries under any contract or order specified in this subsection (a) may be assigned priority over deliveries under any other contract or order; and the President may require acceptance of and performance under such contracts or orders in preference to other contracts or orders for the purpose of assuring such priority. Whenever the President is satisfied that the fulfillment of requirements for the defense of the United States will result in a shortage in the supply of any material or of any facilities for defense or for private account or for export, the President may allocate such material or facilities in such manner, upon such conditions and to such extent as he shall deem necessary or appropriate in the public interest and to promote the national defense.
40 U. S. C. §§ 270a-270d; Supp. I, §§ 270a-270d. Cost-plus contracts.	
Fixed fee.	
Deliveries under lend-lease contracts, etc.	
55 Stat. 31. 22 U. S. C., Supp. I, §§ 411-419.	
Allocation of material or facilities.	

"(3) The President shall be entitled to obtain such information from, require such reports and the keeping of such records by, make such inspection of the books, records, and other writings, premises or property of, any person (which, for the purpose of this subsection (a), shall include any individual, partnership, association, business trust, corporation, or any organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not), and make such investigations, as may be necessary or appropriate, in his discretion, to the enforcement or administration of the provisions of this subsection (a).

Obtaining information and making investigations.

"(4) For the purpose of obtaining any information, verifying any report required, or making any investigation pursuant to paragraph (3), the President may administer oaths and affirmations, and may require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of any books or records or any other documentary or physical evidence which may be relevant to the inquiry. Such attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of such books, records, or other documentary or physical evidence may be required at any designated place from any State, Territory, or other place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States: *Provided*, That the production of a person's books, records, or other documentary evidence shall not be required at any place other than the place where such person resides or transacts business, if, prior to the return date specified in the subpoena issued with respect thereto, such person furnishes the President with a true copy of such books, records, or other documentary evidence (certified by such person under oath to be a true and correct copy) or enters into a stipulation with the President as to the information contained in such books, records, or other documentary evidence. Witnesses shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States. No person shall be excused from attending and testifying or from producing any books, records, or other documentary evidence or certified copies thereof or physical evidence in obedience to any such subpoena, or in any action or proceeding which may be instituted under this subsection (a), on the ground that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture; but no individual shall be subject to prosecution and punishment or to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he is compelled to testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, after having claimed his privilege against self-incrimination, except that any such individual so testifying shall not be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying. The President shall not publish or disclose any information obtained under this paragraph which the President deems confidential or with reference to which a request for confidential treatment is made by the person furnishing such information, unless the President determines that the withholding thereof is contrary to the interest of the national defense and security; and anyone violating this provision shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$1,000, or be imprisoned not exceeding two years, or both.

Authority to obtain testimony and evidence.

Provido.
Production of documentary evidence.

Witness fees and mileage.

Privilege against self-incrimination.

Disclosing confidential information.

Penalty.

Misdemeanors.

"(5) Any person who willfully performs any act prohibited, or willfully fails to perform any act required by, any provision of this subsection (a) or any rule, regulation, or order thereunder, whether heretofore or hereafter issued, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

"(6) The district courts of the United States and the United States courts of any Territory or other place subject to the jurisdiction of

Jurisdiction of violations.

Venue.

Service of process.

Nonliability for damages.

Exercise of power through departments, etc.

the United States and the courts of the Philippine Islands shall have jurisdiction of violations of this subsection (a) or any rule, regulation, or order or subpoena thereunder, whether heretofore or hereafter issued, and of all civil actions under this subsection (a) to enforce any liability or duty created by, or to enjoin any violation of, this subsection (a) or any rule, regulation, order, or subpoena thereunder whether heretofore or hereafter issued. Any criminal proceeding on account of any such violation may be brought in any district in which any act, failure to act, or transaction constituting the violation occurred. Any such civil action may be brought in any such district or in the district in which the defendant resides or transacts business. Process in such cases, criminal or civil, may be served in any district wherein the defendant resides or transacts business or wherever the defendant may be found; and subpoena for witnesses who are required to attend a court in any district in any such case may run into any other district. No costs shall be assessed against the United States in any proceeding under this subsection (a).

"(7) No person shall be held liable for damages or penalties for any default under any contract or order which shall result directly or indirectly from compliance with this subsection (a) or any rule, regulation, or order issued thereunder, notwithstanding that any such rule, regulation, or order shall thereafter be declared by judicial or other competent authority to be invalid.

"(8) The President may exercise any power, authority, or discretion conferred on him by this subsection (a), through such department, agency, or officer of the Government as he may direct and in conformity with any rules or regulations which he may prescribe."

TITLE IV—PURCHASE BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS OF GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS

Federal Reserve
Act, amendment.
49 Stat. 706.
12 U. S. C. § 355.
Proviso.

SEC. 401. Subsection (b) of section 14 of the Act of December 23, 1913 (38 Stat. 265), otherwise known as the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, is hereby amended by striking out the proviso therein and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "*Provided*, That any bonds, notes, or other obligations which are direct obligations of the United States or which are fully guaranteed by the United States as to principal and interest may be bought and sold without regard to maturities either in the open market or directly from or to the United States; but all such purchases and sales shall be made in accordance with the provisions of section 12A of this Act and the aggregate amount of such obligations acquired directly from the United States which is held at any one time by the twelve Federal Reserve banks shall not exceed \$5,000,000,000."

48 Stat. 168.
12 U. S. C. § 263.
Post, p. 647.

TITLE V—WAIVER OF NAVIGATION AND INSPECTION LAWS

SEC. 501. The head of each department or agency responsible for the administration of the navigation and vessel inspection laws is directed to waive compliance with such laws upon the request of the Secretary of the Navy or the Secretary of War to the extent deemed necessary in the conduct of the war by the officer making the request. The head of such department or agency is authorized to waive compliance with such laws to such extent and in such manner and upon such terms as he may prescribe either upon his own initiative or upon the written recommendation of the head of any other Government agency whenever he deems that such action is necessary in the conduct of the war.

TITLE VI—POWER TO REQUISITION

SEC. 601. The last paragraph of section 1 of the Act of October 16, 1941 (55 Stat. 742), entitled "An Act to authorize the President of the United States to requisition property required for the defense of the United States", is amended by deleting subdivision (3) thereof, so that the paragraph will read as follows:

Requisitioning of property for national defense.
50 U. S. C., Supp. I, app. § 721.

"Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed—

Limitations.

"(1) to authorize the requisitioning or require the registration of any firearms possessed by an individual for his personal protection or sport (and the possession of which is not prohibited or the registration of which is not required by existing law),

"(2) to impair or infringe in any manner the right of any individual to keep and bear arms."

SEC. 602. The second sentence of the first paragraph of section 1 of the Act of October 16, 1941 (55 Stat. 742), entitled "An Act to authorize the President of the United States to requisition property required for the defense of the United States", is amended by striking out the words "on the basis of the fair market value of the property at" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "as of"; and at the end of such sentence, before the period, inserting the words "in accordance with the provision for just compensation in the fifth amendment to the Constitution of the United States", so that such sentence will read as follows: "The President shall determine the amount of the fair and just compensation to be paid for any property requisitioned and taken over pursuant to this Act and the fair value of any property returned under section 2 of this Act, but each such determination shall be made as of the time it is requisitioned or returned, as the case may be, in accordance with the provision for just compensation in the fifth amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

50 U. S. C., Supp. I, app. § 721.

Determination of amount of just compensation.

55 Stat. 742.
50 U. S. C., Supp. I, app. § 722.

TITLE VII—POLITICAL ACTIVITY

SEC. 701. Subsection (a) of section 9 of the Act of August 2, 1939 (53 Stat. 1148), entitled "An Act to prevent pernicious political activities", as amended, is hereby amended by adding in the second sentence after the word "thereof" the words "except a part-time officer or part-time employee without compensation or with nominal compensation serving in connection with the existing war effort, other than in any capacity relating to the procurement or manufacture of war material".

18 U. S. C. § 61h.
Post, p. 986.

TITLE VIII—PROTECTION OF WAR INDUSTRIES AND PROTECTION OF RESOURCES SUBJECT TO HAZARDS OF FOREST FIRES

SEC. 801. The President is empowered to direct the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency to assign the manpower of the Civilian Conservation Corps to the extent necessary to protect the munitions, aircraft, and other war industries, municipal water supply, power and other utilities, and to protect resources subject to the hazards of forest fires.

Assignment of CCC manpower.
Post, p. 569.

TITLE IX—FREE POSTAGE FOR SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AND MARINES

SEC. 901. Any first-class letter mail matter admissible to the mails as ordinary mail matter which is sent by a member of the military or naval forces of the United States (including the United States Coast

Guard), while on active duty or in the active military or naval service of the United States, to any person in the United States, including the Territories and possessions thereof, shall be transmitted in the mails free of postage, subject to such rules and regulations as the Postmaster General shall prescribe.

TITLE X—NATURALIZATION OF PERSONS SERVING IN THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE PRESENT WAR

Nationality Act of 1940, amendment.
8 U. S. C., Supp. I, § 809.
Post, pp. 198, 779, 1041, 1043, 1085.

SEC. 1001. The Act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1137; U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 8, secs. 501-907), entitled "An Act to revise and codify the nationality laws of the United States into a comprehensive nationality code", is hereby amended by adding thereto a new title as follows:

"TITLE III

Allies in armed forces during present war.
54 Stat. 1140, 1150.
8 U. S. C. §§ 703, 726.

Waiver of certain requirements.

Proviso.
Evidence of good character, etc.

Proof of service.

Filing of petition.

Post, p. 187.
Immediate naturalization.

Persons not within jurisdiction of naturalization court.

"SEC. 701. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 303 and 326 of this Act, any person not a citizen, regardless of age, who has served or hereafter serves honorably in the military or naval forces of the United States during the present war and who, having been lawfully admitted to the United States, including its Territories and possessions, shall have been at the time of his enlistment or induction a resident thereof, may be naturalized upon compliance with all the requirements of the naturalization laws except that (1) no declaration of intention and no period of residence within the United States or any State shall be required; (2) the petition for naturalization may be filed in any court having naturalization jurisdiction regardless of the residence of the petitioner; (3) the petitioner shall not be required to speak the English language, sign his petition in his own handwriting, or meet any educational test; and (4) no fee shall be charged or collected for making, filing, or docketing the petition for naturalization, or for the final hearing thereon, or for the certification of naturalization, if issued: *Provided, however,* That (1) there shall be included in the petition the affidavits of at least two credible witnesses, citizens of the United States, stating that each such witness personally knows the petitioner to be a person of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States, (2) the service of the petitioner in the military or naval forces of the United States shall be proved by affidavits, forming part of the petition, of at least two citizens of the United States, members or former members during the present war of the military or naval forces of the noncommissioned or warrant officer grade or higher (who may be the witnesses described in clause (1) of this proviso), or by a duly authenticated copy of the record of the executive department having custody of the record of petitioner's service, showing that the petitioner is or was during the present war a member serving honorably in such armed forces, and (3) the petition shall be filed not later than one year after the termination of the effective period of those titles of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, for which the effective period is specified in the last title thereof. The petitioner may be naturalized immediately if prior to the filing of the petition the petitioner and the witnesses required by the foregoing proviso shall have appeared before and been examined by a representative of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

"SEC. 702. During the present war, any person entitled to naturalization under section 701 of this Act, who while serving honorably in the

military or naval forces of the United States is not within the jurisdiction of any court authorized to naturalize aliens, may be naturalized in accordance with all the applicable provisions of section 701 without appearing before a naturalization court. The petition for naturalization of any petitioner under this section shall be made and sworn to before, and filed with, a representative of the Immigration and Naturalization Service designated by the Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner, which designated representative is hereby authorized to receive such petition in behalf of the Service, to conduct hearings thereon, to take testimony concerning any matter touching or in any way affecting the admissibility of any such petitioner for naturalization, to call witnesses, to administer oaths, including the oath of the petitioner and his witnesses to the petition for naturalization and the oath of renunciation and allegiance prescribed by section 335 of this Act, and to grant naturalization, and to issue certificates of citizenship: *Provided*, That the record of any proceedings hereunder together with a copy of the certificate of citizenship shall be forwarded to and filed by the clerk of a naturalization court in the district in which the petitioner is a resident and be made a part of the record of the court.

"SEC. 703. The ninety days' notice required by subsection (b) of section 326 of this Act to be given by the clerk of the naturalization court to the Commissioner may be waived by the Commissioner in his discretion. In any petition in which such notice is waived the Commissioner shall cause the clerk of court to be notified to that effect.

"SEC. 704. The provisions of this title shall not apply to (1) any person who during the present war is dishonorably discharged from the military or naval forces or is discharged therefrom on account of his alienage, or (2) any conscientious objector who performed no military duty whatever or refused to wear the uniform: *Provided*, That citizenship granted pursuant to this title may be revoked as to any person subsequently dishonorably discharged from the military or naval forces in accordance with Section 338 of this Act; and such ground for revocation shall be in addition to any other provided by law.

"SEC. 705. The Commissioner, with the approval of the Attorney General, shall prescribe and furnish such forms, and shall make such rules and regulations, as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this Act.

TITLE XI—ACCEPTANCE OF CONDITIONAL GIFTS TO FURTHER THE WAR PROGRAM

SEC. 1101. To further the war program of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to accept or reject on behalf of the United States any gift of money or other property, real or personal, or services, made on condition that it be used for a particular war purpose.

SEC. 1102. The Secretary of the Treasury may convert into money, at the best terms available, any such gift of property other than money.

SEC. 1103. There shall be established on the books of the Treasury a special deposit account to be designated as the "War Contributions Fund", into which shall be deposited all money received as a result of such gifts.

SEC. 1104. The Secretary of the Treasury, in order to effectuate the purposes for which gifts accepted under this title are made, shall from time to time allocate the money in such special deposit account to such of the various appropriations available for the purchase of

Petition.

Conduct of proceedings.

54 Stat. 1157.
8 U. S. C. § 735.

Proviso.
Record of proceedings.

Waiver of notice to Commissioner.
54 Stat. 1150.
8 U. S. C. § 726 (b).

Persons ineligible.

Proviso.
Revocation of citizenship.

54 Stat. 1158.
8 U. S. C. § 738.

Forms; rules and regulations.

Authority to accept or reject gifts.

Gifts other than money.

"War Contributions Fund."

Allocation of funds.

war material and the furtherance of the war program of the United States as in his judgment will best effectuate the intent of the donors, and such money is hereby appropriated and shall be available for expenditure for the purposes of the appropriations to which allocated.

Report to Congress.

SEC. 1105. The Secretary of the Treasury shall include in his Annual Report to the Congress a summary of the gifts made and accepted under this title.

Penal provisions.

SEC. 1106. Whoever shall solicit any gift of money or other property, and represent that such gift is being solicited for the use of the United States, with the intention of embezzling, stealing, or purloining such gift, or converting the same to any other use or purpose, or whoever, having come into possession of any money or property which has been donated by the owner thereof for the use of the United States, shall embezzle, steal, or purloin such money or property, or convert the same to any other use or purpose, shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both.

TITLE XII—COINAGE OF 5-CENT PIECES

Metallic content.

SEC. 1201. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Director of the Mint shall cause the metallic content of all 5-cent pieces coined after the effective date of this title and prior to December 31, 1946, to be one-half silver and one-half copper: *Provided*, That the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Chairman of the War Production Board, is authorized to vary the proportions of silver and copper and to add other metals if such action would be in the public interest. Such 5-cent pieces shall be deemed to be minor coins or coinage and not silver coins, subsidiary silver coins, silver coinage, or subsidiary silver coinage within the meaning of the monetary laws of the United States.

Proviso.

To be deemed minor coins or coinage.

Allocation of silver bullion.

SEC. 1202. For the coinage of such 5-cent pieces the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to allocate to the Director of the Mint, at such times and in such amounts as the Secretary deems necessary, any silver bullion in the monetary stocks of the United States not then held for redemption of any outstanding silver certificates. Silver so allocated shall be accounted for by entries in the fund established for the purchase of metal for minor coinage: *Provided*, That the value of any silver bullion accounted for in said fund shall not be considered for the purpose of determining the statutory limit of said fund: *Provided further*, That the gain from the minor coinage provided for by this title shall be accounted for by entries in the minor coinage profit fund.

Accounting.

Provisos.

Standards.

SEC. 1203. No silver-copper ingots shall be used for the minor coinage provided for by this title which differ from the legal standard by more than ten-thousandths. In adjusting the weight of such minor coins there shall be no greater deviation allowed than four grains for each piece.

To be deemed copper coins.

SEC. 1204. For the purpose of section 3529 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 341), the 5-cent pieces provided for by this title shall be deemed to be copper.

Use of redeemed pieces after Dec. 31, 1946.

SEC. 1205. Upon redemption any 5-cent pieces coined in accordance with the provisions of this title shall after December 31, 1946, be allocated to the Director of the Mint for melting and for subsidiary silver coinage. Any 5-cent pieces coined in accordance with the provisions of this title but not issued by the Mint may after December 31, 1946, be allocated, in such amounts and at such times as the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion may determine, to the Director of the Mint for melting and for subsidiary silver coinage. All 5-cent

pieces allocated to the Director of the Mint in accordance with this section shall be accounted for by entries in the fund established for the purchase of silver bullion for subsidiary silver coinage. Upon coinage into subsidiary silver coins of the metal contained in the 5-cent pieces so allocated, the gain shall be accounted for by entries in the silver-profit fund.

SEC. 1206. This title shall become effective sixty days after approval.

Effective date of title.

TITLE XIII—INSPECTION AND AUDIT OF WAR CONTRACTORS

SEC. 1301. The provisions of section 10 (1) of an Act approved July 2, 1926 (44 Stat. 787; 10 U. S. C. 310 (1)) (giving the Government the right to inspect the plant and audit the books of certain Contractors), shall apply to the plant, books, and records of any contractor with whom a defense contract has been placed at any time after the declaration of emergency on September 8, 1939, and before the termination of the present war: *Provided*, That, for the purpose of this title, the term "defense contract" shall mean any contract, subcontract, or order placed in furtherance of the defense or war effort: *And provided further*, That the inspection and audit authorized herein, and the determination whether a given contract is a "defense contract" as defined above, shall be made by a governmental agency or officer designated by the President, or by the Chairman of the War Production Board.

Authority to inspect plants and audit books.
Post, p. 1015.

54 Stat. 2643.
50 U. S. C., app.,
prec. § 1 note.
Proviso.
"Defense contract."

SEC. 1302. For the purpose of obtaining any information or making any inspection or audit pursuant to section 1301, any agency acting hereunder, or the Chairman of the War Production Board, as the case may be, may administer oaths and affirmations and may require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of any books or records or any other documentary or physical evidence which may be deemed relevant to the inquiry. Such attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of such books, records, or other documentary or physical evidence may be required at any designated place from any State, Territory, or other place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States: *Provided*, That the production of a person's books, records, or other documentary evidence shall not be required at any place other than the place where such person resides or transacts business, if, prior to the return date specified in the subpoena issued with respect thereto, such person furnishes such agency or the Chairman of the War Production Board, as the case may be, with a true copy of such books, records, or other documentary evidence (certified by such person under oath to be a true and correct copy) or enters into a stipulation with such agency or the Chairman of the War Production Board, as the case may be, as to the information contained in such books, records, or other documentary evidence. Witnesses shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States. No person shall be excused from attending and testifying or from producing any books, records, or other documentary evidence or certified copies thereof or physical evidence in obedience to any such subpoena, or in any action or proceeding which may be instituted under this section, on the ground that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture; but no individual shall be subject to prosecution and punishment or to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he is compelled to testify or produce evi-

Obtaining testimony and evidence.

Proviso.
Production of documentary evidence.

Witness fees and mileage.
Privilege against self-incrimination.

Disclosure of confidential information.

Penalty.

Aid of U. S. court in obtaining evidence.

Service of process.

Penalty.

"Person."

dence, documentary or otherwise, after having claimed his privilege against self-incrimination, except that any such individual so testifying shall not be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying. Such agency or the Chairman of the War Production Board shall not publish or disclose any information obtained under this title which such agency or the Chairman of the War Production Board deems confidential or with reference to which a request for confidential treatment is made by the person furnishing such information, unless such agency or the Chairman of the War Production Board determines that the withholding thereof is contrary to the interest of the national defense and security; and anyone violating this provision shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$1,000, or be imprisoned not exceeding two years, or both.

SEC. 1303. In case of contempt by, or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to, any person, any agency acting hereunder, or the Chairman of the War Production Board, as the case may be, may invoke the aid of any court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which any investigation or proceeding under this title is carried on, or where such person resides or carries on business, in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, records, or other documentary or physical evidence. And such court may issue an order requiring such person to give testimony or produce any books, records, or other documentary or physical evidence touching the matter under investigation or in question; and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as contempt thereof. All process in any such case may be served in the judicial district whereof such person is an inhabitant or wherever he may be found. Any person who shall, without just cause, fail or refuse to attend and testify or to answer any lawful inquiry or to produce books, records, or other documentary or physical evidence, if in his power to do so, in obedience to the subpoena of any agency acting hereunder, or the Chairman of the War Production Board, as the case may be, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$5,000, or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year, or both.

SEC. 1304. For purposes of this title the term "person" shall include any individual, partnership, association, business trust, corporation, or any organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not.

TITLE XIV—UTILIZATION OF VITAL WAR INFORMATION

Special investigations and reports.

Offenses and penalties.

Availability of information to Government agencies.

SEC. 1401. The Secretary of Commerce shall, at the direction of the President, and subject to such regulations as the President may issue, make such special investigations and reports of census or statistical matters as may be needed in connection with the conduct of the war, and, in carrying out the purpose of this section, dispense with or curtail any regular census or statistical work of the Department of Commerce, or of any bureau or division thereof. Any person who shall refuse or willfully neglect to answer any questions in connection with any special investigations made under this section, or who shall willfully give answers that are false, shall upon conviction thereof be fined not exceeding \$500 or imprisoned for a period of not exceeding sixty days, or both.

SEC. 1402. That notwithstanding any other provision of law, any record, schedule, report, or return, or any information or data contained therein, now or hereafter in the possession of the Department

of Commerce, or any bureau or division thereof, may be made available by the Secretary of Commerce to any branch or agency of the Government, the head of which shall have made written request therefor for use in connection with the conduct of the war. The President shall issue regulations with respect to the making available of any such record, schedule, report, return, information or data, and with respect to the use thereof after the same has been made available. No person shall disclose or make use of any individual record, schedule, report, or return, or any information or data contained therein contrary to the terms of such regulations; and any person knowingly and willfully violating this provision shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$1,000, or be imprisoned not exceeding two years, or both.

SEC. 1403. For purposes of this title the term "person" shall include any individual, partnership, association, business trust, corporation, or any organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not.

Regulations.

Unauthorized disclosures.

Penalty.

"Person."

TITLE XV—TIME LIMIT AND SHORT TITLE

SEC. 1501. Titles I to IX, inclusive, and titles XI and XIV of this Act, and the amendments to existing law made by any such title, shall remain in force only until December 31, 1944, or until such earlier time as the Congress by concurrent resolution, or the President, may designate, and after such amendments cease to be in force any provision of law amended thereby shall be in full force and effect as though this Act had not been enacted; but no court proceedings brought under any such title shall abate by reason of the termination hereunder of such title.

SEC. 1502. This Act may be cited as the "Second War Powers Act, 1942".

Short title.

Approved, March 27, 1942, 3 p. m. Eastern War Time

[CHAPTER 200]

AN ACT

To amend certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code relating to the production of alcohol.

March 27, 1942
[H. R. 6543]
[Public Law 508]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2883 of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to transfer of spirits at registered distilleries) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

Internal Revenue Code, amendments.
53 Stat. 335.
26 U. S. C. § 2883.
Ante, p. 17.

"(d) Under regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner and approved by the Secretary, distilled spirits of any proof may be removed in approved containers, including pipe lines, from any registered distillery (including registered fruit distilleries) or internal revenue bonded warehouse to any other registered distillery (including registered fruit distilleries) or internal revenue bonded warehouse for redistillation and removal as provided in (c): *Provided*, That in case of removals of distilled spirits to any registered distillery (including registered fruit distilleries) for redistillation, the receiving distiller shall undertake to assume liability for the payment of the tax on the spirits from the time they leave the warehouse or distillery, as the case may be: *Provided further*, That any such spirits of one hundred and sixty degrees of proof or greater may be removed without redistillation from any internal revenue bonded warehouse as provided in (c): *Provided further*, That such spirits may be stored in tanks in any internal revenue bonded ware-

Removal of spirits for redistillation, etc.

Proviso.
Tax liability.

Spirits of 160° of proof or greater.

Storage.