

[CHAPTER 683]

AN ACT

For the relief of Decatur County in the State of Indiana.

July 27, 1946

[H. R. 3988]

[Public Law 556]

Decatur County, Ind.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$7,696.82 to the county treasurer, or other proper officer of the county of Decatur, in the State of Indiana, in full settlement of all claims against the United States arising out of the construction of emergency pipe lines within and across said Decatur County, in the State of Indiana, during the winter and early spring in the year 1943, and the resulting damage to public highways in said county by reason thereof: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Approved July 27, 1946.

[CHAPTER 684]

AN ACT

To amend section 6 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended.

July 27, 1946

[H. R. 6673]

[Public Law 557]

46 Stat. 474.
5 U. S. C. § 714;
Supp. V, § 714.
Annuity and compensation for injury.

39 Stat. 742.
5 U. S. C. §§ 751-791, 793; Supp. V, § 751 et seq.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the fourth paragraph of section 6 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, be, and it is hereby, amended as follows:

"No person shall be entitled to receive an annuity under the provisions of this Act, and compensation for injury or disability to himself under the provisions of the Act of September 7, 1916, entitled 'An Act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes', covering the same period of time; but this provision shall not be so construed as to bar the right of any claimant to the greater benefit conferred by either Act for any part of the same period of time, nor shall this provision nor any provision in such Act of September 7, 1916, be construed so as to deny to any person an annuity accruing to such person under this Act on account of service rendered by him, or to deny any concurrent benefit to such person under such Act of September 7, 1916, on account of the death of any other person."

This amendment shall become effective as of July 1, 1941.

Approved July 27, 1946.

[CHAPTER 685]

AN ACT

To extend, for an additional year, the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, and the taxes with respect to sugar.

July 27, 1946

[H. R. 6689]

[Public Law 558]

Sugar Act of 1937, amendment.
50 Stat. 916.
7 U. S. C., Supp. V, § 1183.

Termination of powers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 513 of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended (relating to termination of powers of the Secretary of Agriculture under the Sugar Act), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 513. The powers vested in the Secretary under this Act shall terminate on December 31, 1947, except that the Secretary shall have

power to make payments under title III under programs applicable to the crop year 1947 and previous crop years."

SEC. 2. Section 3508 of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to termination of taxes with respect to sugar) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3508. TERMINATION OF TAXES.

"No tax shall be imposed under this chapter on the manufacture, use, or importation of sugar after June 30, 1948."

Approved July 27, 1946.

[CHAPTER 686]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To authorize the making of settlement on account of certain currency destroyed at Fort Mills, Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.

50 Stat. 909.
7 U. S. C. §§ 1131-1137; Supp. V, §§ 1131, 1134, 1137.
53 Stat. 429.
26 U. S. C., Supp. V, § 3508.

July 27, 1946
[H. J. Res. 321]
[Public Law 559]

Destruction of certain currency in Philippine Islands.

Whereas during the emergency in the Philippine Islands at the time of the Japanese invasion, agents of the United States High Commissioner, acting under a delegation of authority from the President of the United States and the specific instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, accepted sums of United States paper currency from banks, individuals, and the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, and destroyed this currency by incineration to preclude its seizure by the enemy; and

Whereas the face value of the currency so destroyed was reported to be \$2,563,981 and due to the difficult circumstances under which the program was undertaken, including lack of facilities, exposure to incessant enemy attack, and lack of personnel familiar with the technical details imposed by law with respect to the separate accounting for various kinds of currency, it was not possible to record in full detail the description of the currency which was burned; and

Whereas the United States Treasury is assured that the aggregate amount of currency destroyed is correct as reported by the High Commissioner and his staff with respect to the procedures followed in accepting deposits and in verifying the count in each such deposit and that the distribution by denomination and depositor is accurate; and

Whereas \$603,158 of the total currency destroyed cannot be identified from the information available to the Treasury Department as to kind of currency and, in the case of Federal Reserve notes, as to bank of issue; and

Whereas the currency has been destroyed and it appears that no further information will become available: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary, the Treasurer of the United States or the Comptroller of the Currency, as the case may be, is authorized and directed, on the basis of the receipt of evidence of destruction acceptable to the Secretary of the Treasury, to record the destruction of the United States currency and Federal Reserve notes delivered to the High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands at the time of the Japanese invasion to preclude its seizure by the enemy, in the aggregate amount of \$603,158, as follows: Silver certificates, \$202,502 of \$1 denomination, \$51,200 of \$5 denomination, and \$300 of \$10 denomination, aggregating \$254,002; United States notes, \$8,796 of \$2 denomination and \$25,590 of \$5 denomination, aggregating \$34,386; and Federal Reserve notes, \$1,170 of \$5 denomination, \$126,360 of \$10 denomination, \$185,840 of \$20 denomination, \$400 of \$50 denomination, and \$1,000 of \$100 denomination, aggregating \$314,770, which shall be

Authorization to record amounts.