

United States Government life (converted) insurance under the provisions of sections 19 and 500 of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended."

SEC. 15. The World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended, is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section 313, to read as follows:

"SEC. 313. Whenever benefits under the total disability provision authorized by section 311 become, or have become, payable because of total disability of the insured as a result of disease or injury traceable to the extra hazard of the military or naval service, as such hazard may be determined by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, the liability shall be borne by the United States, and the Administrator is hereby authorized and directed to transfer from the military and naval insurance appropriation to the United States Government life insurance fund from time to time any amounts which become or have become payable to the insured on account of such total disability, and to transfer from the United States Government life insurance fund to the military and naval insurance appropriation the amount of the reserve held on account of the total disability benefit. When a person receiving such payments on account of total disability recovers from such disability, and is then entitled to continued protection under the total disability provision, the Administrator is hereby authorized and directed to transfer to the United States Government life insurance fund a sum sufficient to set up the then required reserve on such total disability benefit."

SEC. 16. This Act may be cited as the "Insurance Act of 1946".

Approved August 1, 1946.

43 Stat. 612, 628.
38 U. S. C. §§ 445, 551.

43 Stat. 607.
38 U. S. C. § 421;
Supp. V, § 434 *et seq.*
Ante, p. 526.

Transfer of funds.
45 Stat. 970.
38 U. S. C. § 512b.

Short title.

[CHAPTER 729]

AN ACT

To establish the Office of Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established in the Department of State for a period of two years following the enactment and approval of this legislation by the President, the Office of Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, which shall be filled by appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs shall receive compensation at the rate of \$10,000 a year and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State. The Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs shall serve subject to the direction of the Secretary of State and the Under Secretary of State.

Approved August 1, 1946.

August 1, 1946
[H. R. 6646]
[Public Law 590]

Department of
State.
Under Secretary of
State for Economic
Affairs.

[CHAPTER 735]

AN ACT

To make it a criminal offense for certain escaped convicts to travel from one State to another.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act entitled "An Act making it unlawful for any person to flee from one State to another for the purpose of avoiding prosecution or the giving of testimony in certain cases", approved May 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 782; 18 U. S. C. 408e), be, and it hereby is, amended to read as follows:

"That it shall be unlawful for any person to move or travel in interstate or foreign commerce from any State, Territory, or possession of

August 2, 1946
[S. 496]
[Public Law 591]

Fugitive Felon Act,
amendment.

Penalty.

Prosecution.

the United States, or the District of Columbia, with intent either (1) to avoid prosecution, or custody or confinement after conviction for murder, kidnaping, burglary, robbery, mayhem, rape, assault with a dangerous weapon, or extortion accompanied by threats of violence, or attempt to commit any of the foregoing, under the laws of the place from which he flees; or (2) to avoid giving testimony in any criminal proceedings in such place in which the commission of a felony is charged. Any person who violates the provision of this Act shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not longer than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Violations of this Act may be prosecuted only in the Federal judicial district in which the original crime was alleged to have been committed or in which the person was held in custody or confinement."

Approved August 2, 1946.

[CHAPTER 736]

AN ACT

August 2, 1946
[S. 1426]
[Public Law 592]

To provide for the replanning and rebuilding of slum, blighted, and other areas of the District of Columbia and the assembly, by purchase or condemnation, of real property in such areas and the sale or lease thereof for the redevelopment of such area in accordance with said plans; and to provide for the organization of, procedure for, and the financing of such planning, acquisition, and sale or lease; and for other purposes.

District of Colum-
bia Redevelopment
Act of 1945.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "District of Columbia Redevelopment Act of 1945".

GENERAL PURPOSES

Policy.

Acquisition of prop-
erty.

Modernization.

Comprehensive and
coordinated planning.

SEC. 2. It is hereby declared to be a matter of legislative determination that owing to technological and sociological changes, obsolete lay-out, and other factors, conditions existing in the District of Columbia with respect to substandard housing and blighted areas, including the use of buildings in alleys as dwellings for human habitation, are injurious to the public health, safety, morals, and welfare; and it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to protect and promote the welfare of the inhabitants of the seat of the Government by eliminating all such injurious conditions by employing all means necessary and appropriate for the purpose; and control by regulatory processes having proved inadequate and insufficient to remedy the evils, it is in the judgment of Congress necessary to acquire property in the District of Columbia by gift, purchase, or the use of eminent domain to effectuate the declared policy by the discontinuance of the use for human habitation in the District of Columbia of substandard dwellings and of buildings in alleys and blighted areas, and thereby to eliminate the substandard housing conditions and the communities in the inhabited alleys and blighted areas in such District; and it is necessary to modernize the planning and development of such portions of such District. The Congress finds that the foregoing cannot be accomplished by the ordinary operations of private enterprise alone without public participation in the planning and in the financing of land assembly for such development; and that for the economic soundness of this redevelopment and the accomplishment of the necessary social and economic benefits, and by reason of the close relationships between the development and uses of any part of an urban area with the development and uses of all other parts the sound replanning and redevelopment of an obsolescent or obsolescing portion of such District cannot be accomplished