

while on probation. The court may thereupon discharge the probationer from further supervision and may terminate the proceedings against him, or may extend the probation, as shall seem advisable.

"Whenever during the period of his probation, a probationer heretofore or hereafter placed on probation, goes from the district in which he is being supervised to another district, jurisdiction over him may be transferred, in the discretion of the court, from the court for the district from which he goes to the court for the other district, with the concurrence of the latter court. Thereupon the court for the district to which jurisdiction is transferred shall have all power with respect to the probationer that was previously possessed by the court for the district from which the transfer is made, except that the period of probation shall not be changed without the consent of the sentencing court. This process under the same conditions may be repeated whenever during the period of his probation the probationer goes from the district in which he is being supervised to another district.

"At any time within the probation period the probation officer may for cause arrest the probationer wherever found, without a warrant, or the court for the district in which the probationer is being supervised may issue a warrant for his arrest. Such warrant may be executed by either the probation officer or the United States marshal of either the district in which the probationer is being supervised or of any district in which the probationer shall be found. If the probationer shall be so arrested in a district other than that in which he is being supervised, he shall be returned to the district out of which such warrant shall have been issued, unless jurisdiction over him is transferred as above provided to the district in which he is found, and in that case he shall be detained pending further proceedings in such district. As speedily as possible after arrest the probationer shall be taken before the court for the district having jurisdiction over him. At any time after the probation period, but within the maximum period of probation permitted by section 1 of this Act, the court for the district in which the defendant was last being supervised, may issue a warrant and cause the defendant to be arrested and brought before the court. Thereupon the court may revoke the probation or the suspension of sentence. If there was no previous sentence, the court upon the revocation of probation may impose any sentence which might originally have been imposed. If there was a previous sentence, the court may confirm it or set it aside and impose a new sentence not longer than the previous sentence."

Approved June 25, 1948, 4:38 p. m., E. D. T.

[CHAPTER 654]

AN ACT

To amend the Public Health Service Act to permit certain expenditures, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 301 (d) of the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 241 (d)), is amended by changing the semicolon at the end thereof to a comma and adding: "and include in the grants for any such project grants of penicillin and other antibiotic compounds for use in such project;"

SEC. 2. (a) Paragraph (a) of section 321 of such Act (42 U. S. C. 248 (a)) is amended to read as follows:

"(a) Control, manage, and operate all institutions, hospitals, and stations of the Service, including minor repairs and maintenance, and provide for the care, treatment, and hospitalization of patients, including the furnishing of prosthetic and orthopedic

Transfer of jurisdiction over probationer.

Arrest by probation officer.

Arrest after probation period.  
43 Stat. 1259.  
18 U. S. C. § 724.  
*Ante*, p. 865.

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[Public Law 781]

Public Health Service Act, amendments.  
58 Stat. 692.  
*Ante*, pp. 467, 601.

58 Stat. 695.

devices, and tobacco; and from time to time, with the approval of the President, select suitable sites for and establish such additional institutions, hospitals, and stations in the States and possessions of the United States as in his judgment are necessary to enable the Service to discharge its functions and duties;”.

58 Stat. 696.  
42 U. S. C. § 248 (c),  
(d).

(b) Such section is further amended by striking out the word “and” at the end of paragraph (c), by striking out the period at the end of paragraph (d) and inserting in lieu thereof “; and”, and by inserting after paragraph (d) the following new paragraph:

Burial expenses.

“(e) Provide, to the extent the Surgeon General determines that other public or private funds are not available therefor, for the payment of expenses of preparing and transporting the remains of, or the payment of reasonable burial expenses for, any patient dying in a hospital or station.”

58 Stat. 696.  
42 U. S. C., Supp. I,  
§ 249 note.

SEC. 3. Subsection (e) of section 322 of such Act (42 U. S. C. 249 (e)) is amended by inserting after the phrase “Persons entitled to care and treatment under subsection (a) of this section” the words “and persons whose care and treatment is authorized by subsection (c)”.

58 Stat. 698.

Transportation of  
recovered leper pa-  
tients.

SEC. 4. Section 331 of such Act (42 U. S. C. 255) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: “Such funds shall also be available, subject to regulations, for transportation of recovered indigent leper patients to their homes within the continental United States, including subsistence allowance while traveling.”

58 Stat. 701.

Transportation of  
cured indigent ad-  
dicts.

SEC. 5. Subsection (b) of section 344 of such Act (42 U. S. C. 260 (b)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: “Appropriations available for the care and treatment of addicts admitted to a hospital of the Service under this section shall be available, subject to regulations, for paying the cost of transportation to any place within the continental United States, including subsistence allowance while traveling, for any indigent addict who is discharged as cured.”

58 Stat. 710.

Availability of  
funds for court costs.

SEC. 6. Section 504 of such Act (42 U. S. C. 222) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: “Funds available for the operation of such hospitals, institutions, and stations of the Service shall also be available for expenditure to meet court costs and other expenses of the Service incident to proceedings for the commitment, to Saint Elizabeths Hospital or to any hospital, institution, or station of the Service, of any mentally incompetent person entitled to treatment by the Service.”

58 Stat. 711.

Availability of  
appropriations.

SEC. 7. Section 509 of such Act (42 U. S. C. 227) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 509. Appropriations for carrying out the purposes of this Act shall be available for expenditure for personal services and rent at the seat of Government; books of reference, periodicals, and exhibits; printing and binding; transporting in Government-owned automotive equipment, to and from school, children of personnel who have quarters for themselves and their families at stations determined by the Surgeon General to be isolated stations; expenses incurred in pursuing, identifying, and returning prisoners who escape from any hospital, institution, or station of the Service or from the custody of any officer or employee of the Service, including rewards for the capture of such prisoners; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning such wearing apparel as may be prescribed by the Surgeon General for use by employees in the performance of their official duties; reimbursing officers and employees, subject to regulations of the Administrator, for the cost of repairing or replacing their personal belongings damaged or destroyed by patients while such officers or employees are engaged in the performance of their official duties; and maintenance of buildings of the National Institute of Health.”

Approved June 25, 1948.