

SEC. 3. In carrying out the purposes of this Act, the Federal Works Administrator shall provide a hospital center of such size and design as he shall deem feasible and economical of operation.

SEC. 4. In carrying out the provisions of this Act the Federal Works Administrator is authorized to utilize the services of or to act through the United States Public Health Service in the Federal Security Agency, the Federal Works Agency, and any other department or agency of the United States, and any funds appropriated pursuant to this Act shall be available for transfer to such department or agency in reimbursement thereof.

SEC. 5. Thirty per centum of the net amount expended by the Federal Works Administrator under this Act shall be charged against the District of Columbia and shall be repaid to the Government by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia at such times and in such amounts, without interest, as the Congress shall hereafter determine. The District of Columbia shall be entitled to 30 per centum of the sale price of any of the properties sold by the Federal Works Administrator under section 2 of this Act, other than properties the value of which is deducted from the gross amount expended to determine the net amount upon which the 30 per centum to be charged against the District of Columbia is computed, and the District of Columbia shall also be entitled to receive 30 per centum of any rentals received from the leasing of any of the hospital facilities acquired or constructed by the Federal Works Administrator under this Act. The amounts which may be due the District hereunder shall be credited on the amount owed the Government by the District of Columbia until such obligation of the District is discharged in full.

SEC. 6. For carrying out the purposes of this Act, including administrative expenses, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated during the period ending June 30, 1952, the sum of \$35,000,000 to be appropriated at such times and in such amounts as the Congress shall determine.

Approved August 7, 1946.

[CHAPTER 804]

AN ACT

To provide for the disposition of vessels, trophies, relics, and material of historical interest by the Secretary of the Navy, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, upon such terms and conditions as he may in his discretion prescribe, to transfer by gift or otherwise obsolete or condemned vessels of the United States Navy or captured vessels in the possession of the Navy to any of the several States, Territories, or possessions of the United States, and political subdivisions, or municipal corporations thereof, the District of Columbia, Canal Zone, or to corporations or associations whose charter or articles of agreement denies them the right to operate for profit. The transfer agreement for the disposition of any vessel shall include a stipulation that the transferee shall maintain the vessel in a condition satisfactory to the Navy Department and that no expense shall result to the United States as a consequence of such transfer or as a consequence of such terms and conditions prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy: *Provided*, That the provisions of section 34 (a) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 765; 50 U. S. C. 1611) shall apply to this Act.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized, in his discretion, to loan or give to any of the several States, Territories, or possessions of the United States, and political subdivisions or municipal corporations thereof, the District of Columbia, Canal Zone, Soldiers'

Hospital center.

Utilization of PHS services, etc.

Transfer of funds.

Expenditures charged against D. C.

D. C. percentages of sale price and rentals.

Appropriation authorized.

August 7, 1946
[S. 1547]

[Public Law 649]

Navy.
Transfer of obsolete vessels by gift, etc.

Transfer agreement.

58 Stat. 783.
50 U. S. C., Supp. V, app. § 1643 (a).

Loan, etc., of obsolete and other material.

Monument Associations, post of the Grand Army of the Republic, posts of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, posts of The American Legion, and other recognized war veteran associations, State museums, libraries, historical societies, and museums operated and maintained for educational purposes only, whose charter denies them the right to operate for profit, and posts of the Sons of Veterans Reserve, educational institutions whose graduates or students fought in World War I or World War II, captured, condemned, or obsolete ordnance, guns, projectiles, books, manuscripts, works of art, drawings, plans, models, and other condemned or obsolete material, trophies, and flags, and other material of historic interest which may not be needed in the service of the Navy Department: *Provided*, That the material authorized by this section to be loaned or given by the Secretary of the Navy shall not include any records of the Federal Government as defined in the Act approved July 7, 1943 (57 Stat. 380; 44 U. S. C. 366).

Government records.

44 U. S. C., Supp. V, §§ 366-380.

Gifts, etc., to sponsors or donors.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to loan or give to any individual who sponsored a ship or vessel, the name plate or any small article of a negligible or sentimental value, from that ship or vessel and any person, State, group, or organization named in section 2 of this Act who donated any article, material, or equipment including donations of silver service, may receive such articles, equipment, or material at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy. The loans or gifts described in sections 2 and 3 of this Act shall be made subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy and the Government shall be at no expense in connection with any such loan or gift.

Rules and regulations.

Transfer of trophies, etc., to Treasury Department.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to transfer, without reimbursement, such devices and trophies as he may in his discretion determine, to the Secretary of the Treasury for the promotion of the sale of war or victory bonds, and to any other Government agency for scientific, experimental, monumental, or display purposes. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to sell or donate such war devices and trophies for the promotion of the sale of war or victory bonds.

Sale or donation.

Binoculars.

SEC. 5. Any person who gave or loaned binoculars to the United States or to the United States Navy in order that such binoculars might be used in the naval service during World War II and to whom the binoculars given or loaned cannot be returned, shall be entitled to receive from the Secretary of the Navy binoculars similar in type to the binoculars given or loaned.

Transmittal of information to Congress.

SEC. 6. No transfer, loan, or gift authorized by section 1 or 2 of this Act shall take effect until information of the proposal to make such transfer, loan, or gift has been transmitted to the Congress. The transfers authorized by section 1 of this Act shall take effect upon the expiration of the first period of sixty calendar days of continuous session of the Congress following the date on which information of the proposal to make such transfer is transmitted to the Congress; but only if, between the date of transmittal and the expiration of such sixty-day period there has not been passed by the two Houses a concurrent resolution stating in substance that the Congress does not favor the proposed transfer. The loans and gifts authorized by section 2 of this Act shall take effect upon the expiration of the first period of thirty calendar days of continuous session of the Congress following the date on which information of the proposal to make such loan or gift is transmitted to the Congress; but only if, between the date of transmittal and the expiration of such thirty-day period, there has not been passed by the two Houses a concurrent resolution stating in substance that the Congress does not favor the proposed loan or gift.

Approved August 7, 1946.