

*Proviso.*  
Employment of laborers, etc.

paid from said appropriation account: *Provided*, That the commissioners may delegate to their duly authorized representatives the employment under this section of laborers, mechanics, and artisans.

Any person employed under any of the provisions of this Act who has been employed for ten consecutive months or more shall not be denied the leave of absence with pay for which the law provides.

Materials, supplies, vehicles, etc.  
Purchase directed of from stock of Government activities no longer needed.

SEC. 5. That the commissioners and other responsible officials, in expending appropriations contained in this Act, so far as possible, shall purchase material, supplies, including food supplies and equipment, when needed and funds are available, in accordance with the regulations and schedules of the General Supply Committee or from the various services of the Government of the United States possessing material, supplies, passenger-carrying and other motor vehicles, and equipment no longer required because of the cessation of war activities. Surplus articles purchased from the Government, if the same have not been used, shall be paid for at a reasonable price, not to exceed actual cost, and if the same have been used, at a reasonable price based upon length of usage. The various services of the Government of the United States are authorized to sell such surplus articles to the municipal government under the conditions specified, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided*, That this section shall not be construed to amend, alter, or repeal the Executive order of December 3, 1918, concerning the transfer of office materials, supplies, and equipment in the District of Columbia falling into disuse because of the cessation of war activities.

Price stipulation.

Sales authorized.

*Proviso.*  
Transfers under Executive order not affected.

Approved, June 29, 1932.

[CHAPTER 309.]

AN ACT

To provide for alternate jurors in certain criminal cases.

June 29, 1932.  
[H. R. 10587.]  
[Public, No. 209.]

Juries, United States Courts.  
Calling of alternate jurors in certain criminal cases, provided for.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That whenever, in the opinion of a judge of a court of the United States about to try a defendant against whom has been filed any indictment, the trial is likely to be a protracted one, the court may cause an entry to that effect to be made in the minutes of the court, and thereupon, immediately after the jury is impaneled and sworn, the court may direct the calling of one or two additional jurors, in its discretion, to be known as alternate jurors. Such jurors must be drawn from the same source, and in the same manner, and have the same qualifications as the jurors already sworn, and be subject to the same examination and challenges: *Provided*, That the prosecution shall be entitled to one, and the defendant to two, peremptory challenges to such alternate jurors. Such alternate jurors shall be seated near, with equal power and facilities for seeing and hearing the proceedings in the case, and shall take the same oath as the jurors already selected and must attend at all times upon the trial of the cause in company with the other jurors. They shall obey the orders of and be bound by the admonition of the court upon each adjournment of the court; but if the regular jurors are ordered to be kept in custody during the trial of the cause, such alternate jurors shall also be kept in confinement with the other jurors, and except, as hereinafter provided shall be discharged upon the final submission of the case to the jury. If, before the final submission of the case, a juror die, or

Drawing, qualifications, etc.

*Proviso.*  
Challenges. Alternates to have equal power and facilities.  
Oath, attendance, etc. Duties, restrictions, etc.

become ill, so as to be unable to perform his duty, the court may order him to be discharged and draw the name of an alternate, who shall then take his place in the jury box, and be subject to the same rules and regulations as though he had been selected as one of the original jurors.

Alternate to substitute on inability of regular juror to serve.  
To be subject to rules of original jurors.

Approved, June 29, 1932.

[CHAPTER 310.]

AN ACT

To fix the date when sentence of imprisonment shall begin to run, providing when the allowance to a prisoner of time for good conduct shall begin to run, and further to extend the provisions of the parole laws.

June 29, 1932.  
[H. R. 10599.]  
[Public, No. 210.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the sentence of imprisonment of any person convicted of a crime in a court of the United States shall commence to run from the date on which such person is received at the penitentiary, reformatory, or jail for service of said sentence: *Provided*, That if any such person shall be committed to a jail or other place of detention to await transportation to the place at which his sentence is to be served, the sentence of such person shall commence to run from the date on which he is received at such jail or other place of detention. No sentence shall prescribe any other method of computing the term.

United States prisoners.  
Date sentences of, begin to run.

*Proviso.*  
If committed to await transportation.

No other method allowed.

SEC. 2. That with respect to Federal prisoners sentenced after this Act shall become effective, deductions from the term of sentence for good conduct, as provided for by section 1 of the Act of June 21, 1902 (32 Stat. 397; U. S. C., title 18, sec. 710), shall be computed beginning with the day on which the sentence commences to run.

Deductions for good conduct.  
Computation of.  
Vol. 32, p. 397; Vol. 36, p. 819.

U. S. C., p. 514.

SEC. 3. That any prisoner hereafter sentenced, who may be paroled under authority of the parole laws, shall continue on parole until the expiration of the maximum term or terms specified in his sentence without deduction of such allowance for good conduct as is or may hereafter be provided for by law.

Paroled prisoners.  
No deductions for good conduct.

SEC. 4. Any prisoner who shall have served the term or terms for which he shall hereafter be sentenced, less deductions allowed therefrom for good conduct, shall upon release be treated as if released on parole and shall be subject to all provisions of law relating to the parole of United States prisoners until the expiration of the maximum term or terms specified in his sentence: *Provided*, That this section shall not operate to prevent delivery of a prisoner to the authorities of any State otherwise entitled to his custody.

Released prisoners with deductions for good conduct.

*Proviso.*  
Transfer of custody.

SEC. 5. All laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Inconsistent laws repealed.

Effective date.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect thirty days after its approval.

Approved, June 29, 1932.

[CHAPTER 311.]

AN ACT

To extend the life of "An Act to permit a compact or agreement between the States of Washington, Idaho, Oregon, and Montana respecting the disposition and apportionment of the waters of the Columbia River and its tributaries, and for other purposes."

June 29, 1932.  
[H. R. 5649.]  
[Public, No. 211.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the time within which the States of Washington, Idaho, Oregon, and Montana may enter into a compact or agreement respecting the disposition and apportionment of the waters of the Columbia River and

Columbia River.  
Time for compact to divide waters, extended.  
Vol. 43, p. 1268; Vol. 44, pp. 247, 1403.